SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. | SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1878—SIXTEEN PAGES | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE FAVORITE

BAUER PIANOS!

SQUARES AND UPRIGHTS, FOR Tone, Durability, and Beauty.

Not excelled by any in this market. The SELF-BEARING AGRAFFE ATTACHMENT, CONCAVE NAME-BOARD, IMPROVED VENEERED BRIDGE, are valuable improvements, to be found in the BAUER Pianos only. Are used by 20,000 families, professors, and amateurs; and we have in our possession numerous unsolicited testimonials speaking in the highest terms of their excellency in every particular. If you want a good, honest piano at a moderate price this is the instrument to buy.

We are also Agents for the CELEBRATED

KNABE PIANOS!

Established over 40 years, and recipients of the HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted for Five Years.

A large stock of Church and Parlor ORGANS at the LOWEST PRICES.

Just received, a large invoice of French MUSIC BOXES, playing from one to twelve tunes. Prices from $2 to $200.

Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly installments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new ones.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.
NEW WAREROOMS,
263 & 265 WABASH-AV.,
Between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS.

Delightful in tone.
Exquisite in touch.
Choice of the Musical Profession.
KELLOGG: "Finer I have never heard."
EMIL LIEBLING: "Unequaled by any other."
ROBERT GOLDBECK: "Truly beautiful and magnificent."
BONAWITZ: "Unsurpassed by any other."
RIVE-KING: "I prefer them to all others."
O. B. BOISE: "Cannot be surpassed."
S. B. MILLS: "Tone pure, rich, brilliant."

STORY & CAMP,
General Western Managers for
ESTEY ORGANS, and DECKER BROS.' MATHUSHEK and PEASE PIANOS.
188 and 190 STATE-ST. (opposite Palmer House), Chicago,
912 and 914 OLIVE-ST., ST. LOUIS.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)
191 & 193 STATE-ST.

We have a splendid Square Grand Chickering Piano left with us for sale. Has all modern improvements, and is as good as new. A great bargain. Call and see it.

FINANCIAL.

Drafts on Ireland

For sale in sums of £1 Sterling and upwards

BY THE

Hibernian Banking Association

S. W. Corner Clark and Lake-sts.

THE GERMAN American Bank

Another dividend of 10 per cent is due and payable to the creditors of said bank on Monday next, Nov. 18, at the office of E. S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
JUSTUS KILIAN, Receiver.

CASH.

Cash paid for Fidelity Bank-Books.
Cash paid for State Savings Books.
Cash paid for German Savings Books.
Cash paid for Receivers' Certificates broken banks.
Cash paid for County Orders.
Cash paid for City Scrip. IRA HOLMES,
General Broker, 88 Washington-st.

Government Bonds,
Cook County Orders,
City Scrips and Vouchers,
Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN
Bank. Chamber of Commerce.

$10,000 TOWN BONDS.

Bids will be received until Nov. 30 by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero, Cook County, Ill., for $10,000 of Town Bonds running 20 years, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New York. For further information address J. J. McCARTHY, Treas., 112 Randolph-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN

At current rates by GALLUP & CAMERON,
110 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. R. LYON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Come on Wednesday Morning, Nov. 20,
At 10:30 o'clock and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.,
TO 106 MADISON-ST.,
To the great Auction Sale of Silver Plated Ware, Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry, all the finest class, where you can buy them at your own prices. Must be sold. No reserve.
E. R. LYON & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

A private collection of twenty-six IMPORTED OIL-PAINTINGS, costing the owner $1,500, must be sold, as the parties leave for Europe. The paintings are all by noted artists of the modern school, and can be seen at the salesroom Monday forenoon. Sale at 12 o'clock, 106 East Madison-st.
Every painting will be sold without reserve.
E. R. LYON & CO., Auctioneers.

COAL.

MENGE BROTHERS.

Dealers in Dry Pine Slabs, Kindling, Hardwood Slabs, Maple, Birch, and all kinds of
HARD AND SOFT COAL,
Wholesale and Retail.
Dock at Harrison-st. Bridge.
Yard—Blue Island-av. and Sixteenth-st.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, Etc.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
251 & 253 Wabash-av.

FINEST LINE OF FURNITURE IN THE CITY.

New Chamber Sets
New Parlor Sets!
New Fancy Goods!

Selling Furniture lower than the lowest keeps our trade good, which enables us to replenish our stock continually in every department.

Don't fail to visit us before purchasing.

To parties outside the city, our new illustrated catalogue will be mailed free upon application.

251 & 253 Wabash-av.
Near Jackson-st.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS' UNION

We are receiving a very large line of NEW DESIGNS and STYLES in PARLOR and CHAMBER SUITS, and in order to make room for them, will sell everything from our immense warerooms VERY MUCH LESS than the prices any dealers have been buying same Furniture and Bedding at.

269 & 271 STATE-ST.

EXTRA LOW PRICES

For 30 days, to reduce stock.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, Wall Paper, and Curtains.
LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED
FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

CHICAGO CARPET CO.
GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHERS,
233 STATE-ST.

SHOES.

BUY

Your BURT'S SHOES, in all styles, at
$5.00.
Our own make MEN'S HAND-SEWED SHOES, at
$7.00.
Always a full line of the GENUINE BURT & MEARS Hand-Sewed Shoes on hand.

FLORSHEIM BROS.,
85 Madison-st. and 66 North Clark-st.

McCreedy's Corn Solvent only for sale by us, warranted to cure or money refunded.

OVERCOATS.

OVERCOATS

THE GREATEST VARIETY IN CHICAGO.

FOR $6.50, $6.50, $6.50,

A Dark Brown Chinchilla, Plaid, All-Wool, Cassimere Lining. Has no equal for the money, and no other house can offer such a coat for LESS THAN $9.

Deal direct with us and get the benefit of our great advantages as large Clothing Manufacturers.

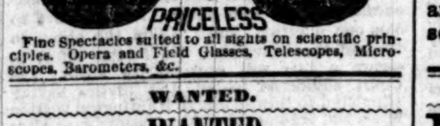
CLEMENT & SAYER,
Steam-Power Clothing Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Largest Retail Clothing House in the World.
416, 418, 420, 422, and 424 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE,
A COFFEE RESTAURANT
And CAKE BAKERY, situated in the very heart of the business centre, and doing a rushing business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars refer to COLLOT & COHEN, Advertising Agents, Rooms 19 and 20 Staats-Zeitung Building.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

WANTED.

WANTED

Experienced Salesmen, with established trade, to sell Clothing at wholesale. Address
CLEMENT, BANE & CO., Chicago.

Ho! Ye Rheumatism Stricken.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALLEN ACADEMY

Guarantees the most thorough instruction and careful training. Standard the highest for girls as well as for boys and young men. Splendid department for younger children. New pupils received. Address IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., LL.D. Academy, 144 and 146 Twenty-second-st., Chicago. Residence, 661 Michigan-av.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Lamberton.

"THE BONANZA."

THE BONANZA,
197 and 199 West Madison-st., Chicago,

Is the only place where you can always find GREAT BARGAINS! We buy exclusively at AUCTION and other FORCED SALES. We do not misrepresent goods, and cheerfully refund money for any article that does not prove satisfactory.

Price-List of a Few Articles Just Received:

Article	Cents.	Article	Cents.
Clark's Spool Cotton, two for	5	Clear White Pearl Dress-Buttons, per dozen	10
Milwards Needles, per paper	2	Second quality do, new lot	5
Ostrich Tips, all colors, each	10	Black Silk Buttons, per dozen	3
Black Plumes, each	35	Full Regular Balbriggan Hose, per pair	30
White Plumes, each	50	Children's Striped Stockings, per pair	3
Ladies' Trimm'd Hats, ea.	35	Tidies, each	3
Ladies' Trimmed Hats, worth $5, each	$1.25	Ladies' Fancy Collars, ea.	2
Zephyr worsted and splints at half price.		Ladies' Fancy Cuffs, pair	5
Ladies Merino Underwear, an excellent article, for	35	Paper Collars, per box	8
Scarlet all-wool and other fine grades 20 per ct. lower than elsewhere.		Slates, each	5
Men's Underwear, good quality	23	Good Wooden Pipes, each	2
Men's Underwear, worth 75 cents, for	40	Mason's Best Blacking, each	3
Men's Linen Bos'm Shirts	45	Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs, each	3
Men's All-Wool Socks	15	Gros Grain Ribbon, all colors, per yard	5
A lot of large Dolls, each	8	Corsets, all sizes, per pr.	21
Two-Button Kid Gloves, all sizes, nice, soft goods, in black, colored, opera shades, and white, per pair	45	Valenciennes Lace, pr yd.	1
A job lot of three-button Kids	25	Same, two inches wide, per yard	3
New Goods in Every Department.		Bl'k Silk Lace, very fine, per yard	5
Misses' and Children's all-wool regular made Hose in all colors	23 to 27	Black Yak Lace, per yd.	4
20 pcs Double Silk Ruching, per yard	15	Fine Ear-Drops, fashionable styles	3
50 pcs Bobinet Ruching, per yard	5	Elegant Bracelets, pair	5
50 pcs Single Tarlatan Ruching, per yard	4	Beads, per bunch	4
50 pcs fine Silk-Stitched Ruching, per yard	10	Rolled Plate Jewelry—half price.	
50 Ladies' Silk Bows, each	5	Knitting Cotton, per ball	3
Good Spool Cotton, 75 yards, per dozen	7	Embroidery, g'd patt., per yard	3
Ladies' Underwear, full line, very low.		Tooth-Brushes, good, ea.	7
Rubber Dressing-Combs, each	5	Best French Hair-Pins, per pkge	2
Ivory Fine Combs, each	2	Fancy Soap, per cake	1
Black Rubber Dress-Buttons, per dozen	3	Envelopes, per pack	2
Catarrh Douches, worth $1	15	Hemstitched Pr. Linen Handkerchiefs	10
Lot of Washboards, each	10	Men's Hats ($2 goods), ea.	50
Lot of Flour Sieves, each	10	Boys' Hats ($2 goods), ea.	35
Large-size Pure Silk Handkerchiefs	50	Wooden Pails, each	10
Dotted Veiling, per yard	15	Good Brooms, each	10
		Six-quart Milk-Pans, ea.	10
		Dust-Pans, each	10
		Tea-Pots, each	10
		Wash-Basins, each	10
		Baskets, each	7
		Rolling-Pins, each	10
		Scrubbing-Brushes, ea.	10
		Potato-Mashers, each	7
		Feather Dusters, each	10
		Whisk Brooms, each	10
		Tin Cups, each	3
		Silk Girdles	10
		Fine Cigar-Holders	1
		Curry-Combs	10
		Shawl Straps	10

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Etc.

MARKED CONCESSIONS!

We are selling all Imported Goods, including Diamonds, Pearls, Cameos, Coral, Mosaics, Clocks, Bronzes, Watches, Opera Glasses, Bric-a-Brac, &c., fully one-third less than like quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.

N. Matson & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JEWELERS,
State and Monroe-sts.

LAUNDRIES.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY

Has all the Latest Improved Machinery.

TAKE NOTICE!

Our Laundry Machinery does not wear clothing one-half as fast as hand-work—a fact we are able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of anybody.

We are offering the following Specialties:

LACE CURTAINS cleaned as nicely as new.
ROUGH DRY FAMILY WASHING, in bundles of 100 pieces or over, at rate of $1.50 per hundred; in bundles of 50 pieces or over, at rate of $2 per hundred.
Our new HOUSEKEEPERS' PRICE-LIST for plain, unstarched work, in bundles of 50 pieces or over, at less than half regular rates.
We have the only gas-heated CALENDER in use in the City of Chicago, and can do work with it vastly superior to that of any other calendering machinery in the West.
Shop-worn piece-goods refinished.
Also, have a full line of Laundry Machinery for sale, as well as all sorts of Laundry Supplies.

G. M. & L. MUNGER & CO.
OFFICES:
126 Dearborn-st. 668 Wabash-av.
46 N. Clark-st. 901 Cottage-Grove-av.

SARATOGA LAUNDRY
183 & 185 Michigan-st.
SOUTH CLARK-ST. OFFICE removed from No. 45 to No. 37 (Machin Bros'.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES.

We have disposed of all but two of our hand-feeding folders. They are in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago.

PURE SUGAR.

NO POISON!
PURE WHITE SUGAR,
MADE FROM SUGAR CANE,
Without Adulteration of Any Kind,
By CHARLES H. WALKER, and for sale by
ROCKWOOD BROS.,
102 & 104 North Clark-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

The Steamship "City of Montreal" will sail from New York for Liverpool, &c., &c., Thursday Nov. 21, at 2 p.m. Cabin passage, $100, $80, and $60; steerage, $28. Steamers of this line carry no live stock of any kind. Company's office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l West'n Agt.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

GROCERIES.

C. JEVNE,
IMPORTER OF TEAS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
110 & 112 MADISON-ST.,
Will sell Direct to Consumers,

TEAS!

COFFEES, SPICES,
SUGARS, SYRUPS,
FLOUR, BUTTER,
APPLES, FRUITS,
WINES, CIGARS,

And Everything in the Grocery Line at Wholesale Prices.

We aim to please everybody, and do business on the square, as our success abundantly proves.

WE QUOTE PRICES OF

SUGARS

From the Best Refineries.

Granulated Standard, per lb ... 9½c
A Sugar, Standard, per lb ... [illegible]
A Sugar, per lb ... 9 c
Extra C White, per lb ... 8¾c
Yellow C, per lb ... [illegible]
Brown C, per lb ... 7 c

TEAS.

Japan ... 20c to $ .75
Oolong ... 25c to 1.00
Gunpowder ... 25c to 1.00
Young Hyson ... 25c to .90
Imperial ... 25c to 1.00
Souchong ... 50c to 1.00

We have excellent Teas of all kinds at 40c and 50c per pound which you will find superior to any ever offered for the money.

OUR COFFEES

Are Unsurpassed. Thousands attest this fact every week. Two Burns' Roasters constantly running. None but the Best Coffees roasted, and no stale, remnant goods ever sold.

The Largest Assortment
PRESERVES & DELICACIES
At lower prices than ever.

CANNED GOODS!

All Standard Brands in stock retailed by the dozen or by the case at Jobbers' Prices.

FLOUR.

White Winter Wheat, Finest, per brl ... $5.75
White Winter Wheat, Choice, per brl ... 5.50
White Winter Wheat, Good, per brl ... 5.00
Spring Wheat, Finest, per brl ... 5.00
Spring Wheat, Choice, per brl ... 4.50
Patent at ... 7.50, 8.00, and 8.50
Rye at ... 3.50

All Warranted.

Proctor & Gamble's Soap, per box ... $3.45
Babbitt's Best Soap, per box ... 6.50
Kirk's German Soap, per box ... 3.30
Ritchie's German Soap, per box ... 3.15
Kingsford's Starch, 6-lb boxes ... 50
Duryeas' Starch, 6-lb boxes ... 50
Diamond Starch, 6-lb boxes ... 40

WINTER APPLES!
Hand Picked and Choice at $1.75, $2, and $2.25 per brl.

New Valencia Raisins ... 7c
New English Currants ... 6c
New Blackberries ... 8c

COUNTRY ORDERS
Receive our careful attention. Goods delivered at depots Free of Charge, and to all parts of the city and the suburbs.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

110 & 112 Madison-st.
HONG KONG TEA CO.
C. JEVNE.

"GIPSY QUEEN."
"EUREKA"!

Our two special brands of WINTER WHEAT AND PATENT FLOUR, manufactured expressly for our trade by Z. G. & R. SIMMONS. There is none better; none equal in quality so low in price.
Cartage to any part of the city FREE.
L. C. PARDEE, 136 State-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5, 1878.—I, O. P. Anderson, of Troy, Perry County, Ind., do hereby certify that I was the holder of one half-ticket, No. 84,767, in the fifth drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY

Which transpired on the 30th of September in the city of
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Said ticket cost the sum of $1 at the office of the Company
By correspondence addressed to T. J. COMMERFORD, Secretary, Box 90, Louisville, Ky., calling for
$10,000,
And which I have this day presented for payment at the offices of the Company, the same being promptly paid by check on the Third National Bank of Louisville, which check was duly honored and paid.
O. P. ANDERSON.

READ THIS ALSO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1878.—I, A. H. Morgan, of Philadelphia, Pa., do hereby certify that I was the holder of one half-ticket, No. 35,574, which cost $1 at the Company's office, by correspondence addressed to T. J. COMMERFORD, Secretary, Box 90, Louisville, Ky.,
AND WHICH DREW
$30,000
In the fifth drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company, which took place in the City of Louisville, Sept. 30, 1878, and that I forwarded said ticket to T. J. Commerford, Secretary of the Company at Louisville, which amount was duly remitted and this day
PROMPTLY PAID TO ME
Through the office of the New York Agency.
A. H. MORGAN.

Liberty vs. Monopolies

All Physicians in this city and throughout the State, both men and women, who are opposed to the existing Medical Oligarchy, are requested to send name and P. O. address to MECKAH, 235 Ellis-av., Chicago.

Ho!! Ye Catarrh Endurers.

BOARD OF TRADE
Ticket for sale. Address B 70, Tribune office.

LAMP WICKS.

STERLING CHEMICAL
LAMP WICK.

No Trimming! No Odor! Great Improvement. Many Testimonials. Received the Medal of the New England Society, 1878. We have appointed Messrs. WOOD & CO., 85 Madison-st., our General Agents to supply the trade of the Western States.
THAMES LOOM COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers, Stafford Springs, Conn.

CAUTION

PERPETUAL WICK. None genuine unless marked Patented Sept. 24, 1878. State agents wanted for the few States left. The right men can make from $15 to $25 per day. Call between 10 and 12.
PERPETUAL WICK CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Store 82 Lake-st., opposite Tremont House, four stories and basement; will rent whole or part; rent low.
WM. C. DOW,
8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT,
Store and Basement 38 LaSalle-st.,
in good location and well adapted for mercantile or manufacturing business.
WM. C. DOW,
8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.
Large brick boarding stable on Meridian-st., between Desplaines and Union, half block from West Madison-st. OWNER, 127 Vincennes-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ENLARGEMENT OF SEA'S,
76 STATE-ST.

In addition to our main floor we now occupy the basement, and are opening an ENORMOUS Stock of

TOYS AND HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

Bought at New York Forced Sales at
50 Cts. on the Dollar,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
1-2 Toy Store Prices.

Every nook and corner of both floors filled to overflowing with Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots.

15,000 DOLLS,
Dressed and Undressed, of every material known to the Trade, at from
1-2 Ct. to $3.80 Each,
Worth three times as much.
Wax Dolls for 3c.
50c Dolls for 18c.
$1.00 Dolls for 38c.
No matter what others advertise, SEA will sell you cheaper.
Dressed China Dolls, 6c.

Toy Books at Half Value.
1c Books for 1-2 ct.
5c Books for 2 and 3c.
10c Books for 4 and 5c.
This year's Chatterbox, 69c.
5c Toys for 1c.
10c Toys for 3, 4, and 5c.
25c Toys for 9, 11, and 13c.
50c Toys for 22, 24, and 29c.

TABLES AND BRACKETS
AT HALF PRICE.
15c Brackets for 8c.
500 Bohemian Glass Vases,
Large Size, for 9c each.

CANDIES.
GOOD FRESH BROKEN CANDY,
9c Pound,
Better than others advertise at 15c.
VERY FINEST BROKEN CANDY,
12 1-2c Pound,
As good as can be made, and sold by no one less than 20c.
CHOICE MIXED CANDIES,
16c Pound,
Would be cheap at 30c.

JEWELRY.
EVERY ONE IS TALKING
OF OUR
1c, 2c, 4c, 9c, 17c, and 24c Jewelry.
Sold by others at five times as much.
SOLID GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT ONE-HALF JEWELERS' PRICES.

CLOSING OUT.
Knit Worsted Goods,
Hosiery, and Underwear,
AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE.
CROWDS! CROWDS! CROWDS!
SEA, Late buyer Carson, Pirie & Co., 76 STATE-ST.

CIRCULARS AND DOLMANS.

GHORMLEY
Is now offering a choice lot of Fur-Lined
Silk Circulars and Dolmans
At from $15 to $35 cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. These garments are all of the best materials, and extra full widths.
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

FRESH MEATS.

FRESH MEATS CHEAP!

COUNTRY DEALERS AND HOTELS: We can supply you with all kinds of Beef and Pork, such as Loins, Ribs and Roasts of Beef, Spare-Ribs, Tenderloins, Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc., Etc., at short notice, from our Packing-House Market at Union Stock-Yards.
CHICAGO PACKING & PROVISION CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Saws and Levels
MADE AND REPAIRED BY
S. SHARPLES, 70 Fifth-av.
Open from 6:30 a. m. to 7 p. m.
SEND FOR REDUCED PRICE-LIST.

PARIS FLOWERS AND FEATHERS For Opera Hats and Evening Wear, at
Mme. Poncelet's, French Importer,
889 Wabash-av., between Eighteenth & Twentieth-sts.

Take your Overcoats and Winter Suits
To JOHN JONES, 119 Dearborn-st., and have them renovated, retrimmed, and made like new at small expense.

HO!! YE CONSUMPTIVES.

WINTER HOMES.

HO!! YE INVALIDS.

Send Stamp for list of Winter Homes in that land of Oranges and Flowers—Florida, where you can recuperate under the shade of your own Fig Tree. Address
FLORIDA HOMES, 865 West Madison-st.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman Deprecates the Recent Action of the New York Banks.

And Thinks They Had Better Abandon Their Proposed Demonetization Scheme.

The President Again Declares His Intention to Protect the Southern Blacks.

Congressmen Arriving at the Capital in Large Numbers Daily.

Inflationists of Last Winter Greatly Moderating Their Tone.

Greenbacks Now Being Used for the Purchase of Gold Bullion.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND THE NEW YORK BANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Secretary Sherman says the Treasury Department is not at all responsible for the action just taken by the New York and Boston banks concerning the standard silver dollar. The propositions suggested to the New York Clearing-House Association by the Secretary of the Treasury related only to the mode of exchanging checks and Treasury drafts, together with a request that the banks should accept greenbacks in payment for Treasury drafts after the 1st of January. The banks have decided that after the 1st of January they will not receive silver dollars except as special deposits, and expect that their action will be followed by a sufficient number of similar institutions to drive the silver dollar out of circulation. This demonetization by the banks of a legal-tender of the United States finds no favor with the Treasury Department. Secretary Sherman says they have at least been premature in taking such action. They seem to have made no allowance whatever for any action the President, or Secretary of the Treasury, or Congress may take; whereas, before taking the matter into their own hands, and saying that a legal-tender shall not be legal-tender, because if the amount of silver coined each month be not sufficiently limited it might in time become of value only as so much bullion, they should have considered that steps may be taken by the Government to avert such an evil. Secretary Sherman intimates very distinctly that he and the President will recommend legislation either to limit the monthly silver-dollar coinage to an amount which would leave no danger of its depreciating, or that its weight be increased sufficiently to keep it at par value. He is very sanguine that the clear exposition of the advisability of some such action will induce Congress to enact measures to obviate the danger of the virtual demonetization of the silver dollar, and, although there is evidently a backwardness throughout the whole country in taking silver, and the law remonetizing it has been completely successful in practical operation, he still believes it will be of material aid in making the resumption of specie payments possible and permanent, and the banks, in deciding to ignore silver dollars on and after the day fixed for resumption, though using silver meanwhile to pay customs duties, not only put themselves at war with the silver element of the country, but in conflict with the Treasury Department.

EXPLAINS.

PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A correspondent, telegraphing from Washington, says President Hayes when appealed to for an authorized announcement regarding his position toward the South, and his intentions with reference to the violation of law at the recent election, went to his desk and, taking a pamphlet copy of his last message to Congress, turned to the fourth page and said: "My position has not changed toward the South. It is the same now as when I wrote my letter of acceptance, my inaugural address, and my message to Congress a year ago. In my message I said"—— and the President read as follows: "It should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect by all available and proper means under the Constitution and laws the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges. Whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth."

The President read the last sentence with emphasis.

THE TREASURY.

GREENBACKS FOR BULLION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Treasury Department has commenced its purchase of bullion with greenbacks at Denver. During this week a quantity has been purchased, and it is expected that the bullion transactions of the Government will extend throughout the Territory. The bullion purchased is shipped East through the mails. The Government deals directly with the miners. The Department expects to buy at least $20,000 a week for some time, and to extend its purchase to all the gold of the Black Hills country. The Treasury Department will pay the miners the full value of their gold, charging only the cost of assaying and sending it to Philadelphia to be coined, at the transportation rate of 58 cents per $1,000, or as third-class mail-matter. The Treasury will pay for whatever silver may be found with the gold when the value is over 50 cents in the amount offered for sale.

CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTIES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called the following 5-20 bonds of 1865, interest to cease on the 16th of February, 1879. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, $100, No. 140,001 to No. 142,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 99,001 to No. 102,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 193,001 to No. 197,000, both inclusive. Total coupons, $2,000,000. Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 18th of July, 1870, as follows: $50, No. 2,486 to No. 2,493, both inclusive; $100, No. 19,151 to No. 19,222, both inclusive; $500, No. 11,251 to No. 11,279, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 38,651 to No. 39,000, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 12,101 to No. 12,350, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 23,541 to No. 24,120, both inclusive. Total registered, $3,000,000. Aggregate, $5,000,000.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Treasury now holds $348,040,200 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, and $13,808,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited on account of subscription to the 4 per cent loan, $3,481,600; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $179,500; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $646,000; National Bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $321,728,231; gold notes, $1,468,820; internal-revenue receipts to-day, $333,109; customs receipts, $399,202. Receipts of National Bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period last year: 1877, $3,973,000; 1878, $2,226,000. Receipts to-day, $325,000.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day amounted to $1,872,800.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A GHOST STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The negroes of this District are noted for their superstition. There are many so-called haunted houses here, and now, according to a colored Government watchman, the Treasury Department has its ghost. Some weeks since a watchman, William Nimms, of Michigan, committed suicide. His ghost, the Treasury watchman says, has appeared on his old beat. The Captain of the watch finds it difficult to secure men to go on duty at night in that part of the building.

SURVEYS.

The Select Committee of the Academy of Sciences, appointed to consider the question of surveys, has agreed upon a report. This report favors substantially the plan which was so strenuously recommended last winter to the Appropriations Committee. It proposes to abolish the surveys now conducted by Prof. Hayden, Maj. Powell, and Lieut. Wheeler together with the work of the coast survey, and of the Interior Department, and to make the coast survey the nucleus of a general system of scientific exploration and survey. It is also proposed to limit the duties of the Surveyor-General and of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to sale of public lands.

CONGRESSMEN ARE ARRIVING

in considerable numbers. Among those now here are Alex Stephens, Senator Windom, Representatives O'Neil, Burchard, and Springer, Gen. Butler and Senator Blaine are expected Tuesday.

THE TOBACCO MEN.

Representative tobacco men from different parts of the country are here considering the prospect of a change in the tobacco-tax. Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati, who was prominently connected with the attempt last winter to reduce the tax, has had an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The latter is opposed to a reduction.

BUCKNER,

Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, is here, and seems to have modified his views on inflation. Last winter he acted with the most pronounced inflation wing of the Democracy. The fact that the Greenbackers nominated a candidate against him which very greatly reduced his majority seems to have induced him to change his views. He declares he will not oppose resumption, although he doubts its practicability. He is less violent in his predictions of ruin incident to resumption than Gen. Ewing is. Buckner says he shall endeavor this winter to secure the passage of a postal savings bank bill, three propositions for that purpose being now before his committee in three separate bills.

CONKLING'S CAMPAIGN.

Conkling's friends say that the movement in his interest for the Presidential campaign has already begun. Republicans here from the South say that arrangements are already making there to secure delegates for Conkling to the National Convention, and that he will have a large following there.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS

are endeavoring to figure out the election of Waddell, who was defeated by a very considerable vote. His father died two or three days before election. Their theory is that the voters received notice that it was Waddell himself who died, and that they consequently scratched the ticket.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Comptroller Knox has nearly concluded his annual report. He will devote a considerable portion of it to the defense of the national banking system. Among other things he will show that the losses of depositors through savings banks during the last year exceeded the losses of depositors in National Banks for the entire period during which the latter have had an existence.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Active preparations have at last begun to complete the Washington Monument. Work which should have commenced last spring is now about to be begun, and when Congressmen arrive they will find a vast amount of material on the ground for the strengthening of the foundation. The engineers have no idea of the time when the work will be completed.

REGULATION REVOKED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Commissioner Raum has revoked the regulations concerning the gauging and proving of spirits while at an artificially high temperature; also the ruling which forbids the heating of cistern rooms by artificial means.

YELLOW-FEVER FUND.

Secretary Evarts has received from Commissioner-General McCormick, and forwarded to Louisiana, a draft for $2,450, the proceeds of a concert given at the Paris Exposition Oct. 15 in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers.

SECRETARY SCHURZ

left this evening for St. Louis.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Supervising-Architect Hill, in his annual report, says $209,951 were expended on the Chicago Custom-House during the year, and the balance available Sept. 30 was $439,938. On the St. Louis Custom-House $330,102 was expended during the year, and $285,999 remained on the 30th of September. On the Cincinnati Custom-House operations have been much retarded the present season by want of sufficient appropriations to continue the granite-cutting, and the amount set apart from the last appropriation for cutting granite will be exhausted this month, when another suspension of work must occur and continue until a further appropriation be made. The total amount expended on this building during the year was $438,186, and the balance of appropriations available Sept. 30 was $301,000.

SMITH.

A Member of That Great Family Forgets His Board Bill, and Creates a Decided Sensation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—Considerable excitement was occasioned at Little Washington, a few miles below this city, to-day, on the receipt of a telegram from New York making inquiries of Dr. Le Moyne as to whether the body of Charles B. Smith, formerly of Baltimore, but later of Asbury Park, N. J., was to be cremated by him. Subsequently the Doctor was called on by a lady and gentleman who represented themselves as relatives of the deceased, and who made special inquiries as to when the ceremony would come off. The conduct of these persons confirmed the Doctor in the belief that Smith had died suddenly, and that his friends had shipped the body to Little Washington for cremation without giving notice. Dr. Le Moyne accordingly began making preparations for the event, but before he had proceeded far he was notified by a telegram of the true state of the case. It appears that this man, in order to create the impression that he was dead, sent the following communication to a New York paper:

ASBURY PARK, Nov. 12.—Charles B. Smith, a wealthy young Baltimorean, arrived here yesterday morning and died to-day of hemorrhage of the lungs. Just previous to his death, Mr. Smith and his secretary, J. B. Edgerton, forwarded by express $5,000 each to Vassar and Hampton Colleges, and the remainder of his pocket-money, $7,000, to the poor of Baltimore. Mr. Smith had been out of the country for eight months to escape the consequence of a duel, in which he fatally wounded his antagonist, Walter Farquier, of Virginia. The secretary stated, however, that Mr. Smith returned to this country on the 18th of October expressly to give himself up and let the law take its course. If acquitted, he was to marry a young lady of South Amboy, N. J., to whom, it is said, he has left by his will $20,000 in United States Government bonds. The body, by direction of the deceased, will be forwarded to Dr. Le Moyne's furnace in Washington, Pa., for cremation.

An investigation of the case by a reporter who was sent to Asbury Park, resulted in the discovery that the handwriting of the communication, which was signed A. S. Perrine, M. D., was that of Smith himself. While at Asbury Park, Smith had passed under the name of Bennett, and under this name had been very attentive to a Miss Emma C. Ayers. The sensational report that he had died and left a large sum of money to Miss Ayers was circulated; but, per contra, the facts proved that he had registered at the hotel where he stopped under an assumed name, and had gone off without paying his bill. Why he started the cremation story, and where he is now, are mysteries which, perhaps, time will solve. The disappointment experienced by the good people of little Washington, including the venerable Dr. Le Moyne himself, is very great.

FOREIGN.

The Insurrection in Macedonia Spreading Towards Epirus and Thessaly.

An Amicable Arrangement Probable Between Greece and the Porte.

Austria Making Herself Solid in Her New Bosnian Conquest.

The Berlin Treaty Daily Growing More Unpopular in Russia.

A Gloomy Picture of the Existing Financial Distrust in England.

THE EAST.

REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The Porte has appointed a Commission, under the Presidency of Caratheodori Pasha, to apply the programme of reform in Eastern Roumelia.

TURKISH LOAN.

It is said the projected loan will be for £15,000,000 Turkish, and that the guarantee will comprise the surplus of Cyprus revenue.

THE MACEDONIAN INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The *Political Correspondence* says the Macedonian insurrection is spreading towards Epirus and Thessaly. For many, political tendency is a mere pretext for robbery and plunder. The Porte has sent twenty-three battalions, with five batteries, to subdue the insurrection.

WILL GO TO LIVADIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, after conferring with Prince Labanoff, will proceed to Livadia, summoned by the Czar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—Safvet Pasha, after a long interview with the Sultan, attended the Council of Ministers to-day, and urged the necessity of coming to an amicable arrangement with Greece before foreign mediation. The Council advised an arrangement conformably to the proposals of the Congress, without specifying the line of frontier. No doubt the Sultan will ratify the decision of the Council.

AUSTRIANS BUILDING RAILROADS IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—Bad weather has again visited Bosnia, threatening anew the destruction of a considerable portion of the work done towards making the roads in that province passable, and interrupting the construction of the railways in the Bosnia Valley and in the direction of Banjaluka. As regards the one in the Bosnia Valley, though intended for carriage traffic and used as such, it can never be a permanently good line, available at all times, till it has been thoroughly reconstructed. Not only must it be widened in many places, but many steep inclines which it describes will have to be leveled. The work must be done as far as possible before the winter sets in, there being no chance of the railway being even partially available in its present state during that season. The Novi-Banjaluka line is already far restored, and is expected to be ready for traffic by the end of this year. The line from Novi to Turkish Kostainitza, on the Save, is also expected to be ready by that time. This latter has been constructed by three detachments of sappers and engineers belonging to the railway corps. These, however, numbering only 300 men, a large force of Bosnian laborers, paid at the rate of about 1s per day, are also employed. All the iron necessary for the construction of bridges, rails, etc., is already transported to the banks of the Save. The bad weather has arrived at a most inconvenient moment, the Sixth Division, which was at Serajevo, being caught by it on its way home through the Bosnia Valley, and the Fourth Division, coming to supply its place, being also overtaken by it.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

ANGRY AND BELLIGERENT TALK.

Special to London Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The whole Russian press professes to regard the Berlin Treaty as practically extinct. I subjoin a few specimens out of the many which might be adduced. The *Ruski Mir* expresses itself to this effect:

It is absolutely impossible for us to leave any land south of the Balkans in Turkish hands. We have no reason to perpetuate the Oriental Question. We can have no wish to create a situation which must unavoidably result in a fresh sanguinary crisis. Europe's decision is unjust. There will be no peace while the Trans-Balkan lands remain in Turkish hands. All Bulgaria must be formed into one reunited Principality, and the more important portion of the Eastern Question settled once for all. We have the power to do so, and should use it in a way to finish the Turko-Slavish trouble forever. In point of fact, it is easy to effect this in the present state of international relations.

The same paper in another article says:

Whether we are guilty of interfering in Afghanistan or not, certain it is that England's time is up. The hour has come when she will be held responsible for past delinquencies. Lord Beaconsfield's policy is breaking to pieces in more points than one, and the next blow will hurl this novel diplomatic *coryphee* into the abyss he has dug for himself.

In the same spirit the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* says:

The great struggle between England and Russia which has been coming on for centuries will occur in Afghanistan. A radical change in the history and position of one of these two Powers must be the result.

Gen. Lomakine's expedition is not mentioned in the St. Petersburg press. With his flank covered by previous conquests, his progress in the direction of Mery entirely depends upon orders from St. Petersburg.

The *Golos*, the most cautious and temperate organ of the Russian capital, anticipates a renewal of war as the only means to arrive at a complete, just, and perfectly humane solution of the question. In the opinion of the *Golos*, Austria and England, the resolute enemies of Russia, should not be permitted any longer to mask their policy by subterfuge, and exhaust the resources of Russia by the indefinite prolongation of an armed and ruinous peace.

The St. Petersburg *Golos*, turning the tables upon its adversaries, complains that the conclusion of a definite peace, so generally hoped for by the Russians at the time of the Berlin Congress, is postponed by the maneuvers of European diplomacy. The present armistice being ruinously expensive, the *Golos* prefers the renewal of absolute war. Such an opinion can hardly have been expressed without special license. It is either a threat or the announcement of a determination taken.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—As might have been expected, the Russian answer to the Turkish note on the subject of the Bulgarian insurrection repudiates the insinuation that the Russian army or the Russian authorities had any part in the movement. In reality it began, the answer sets forth, in places where neither the Russian officials nor Russian troops had ever been, or which, at any rate, they had long before left. To the demand made upon Russia in the Turkish note to co-operate in preventing the insurrection from spreading and to stop assistance being sent from adjacent districts under Russian control no notice seems to have been taken.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FINANCIAL DISTRUST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Tribune's* London correspondent gives a gloomy but graphic picture of the financial distrust in England since the Glasgow Bank failure, and says all the signs which commonly precede a great crash are now observed. Private brokers declare they are flooded with orders to sell good stocks that can't be sold, and that it is impossible to raise money from banks for investment on undoubted securities. Even upon consols loans are made as a great favor with unprecedented margins.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN'S SUCCESSOR.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—The Cathedral, Chapter, and Parish priests of the Diocese meet on the 28th inst. to select three names from which the Pope may choose the successor to Archbishop Cullen.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Lord Rosebery has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by a majority of 4 over Cross, the Home Secretary.

UNFOUNDED.

The report of the fire in the cotton on the steamship Wyoming, from New York, was unfounded.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—James Forest & Co., cotton-spinners, of Blackburn, have failed. Liabilities estimated at $153,000.

IDLE SPINDLERS.

At Preston 350,000 spindlers, 1,500 looms, and 1,200 operatives are idle. Many mills are working from two or four days in the week. Much distress exists.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER'S INSULT TO THE ENGLISH.

Special to London Times.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.—It is officially announced that the text of the Ameer's reply is discourteous and hostile; yet, despite this confirmation of the national indignity already incurred, a further ultimatum has been granted by the Government. Unless the public determination of England to resent the gross and contemptuous indignity offered so conspicuously, with every nation and India as spectators, be expressed in a tone of emphatic decision, it is felt here that the Indian Government will be rendered contemptible and British prestige in India will be degraded. The occasion is a most critical one, imperatively demanding energy, promptitude, and decided will. A wavering policy and vacillating statesmanship would be pregnant with most disastrous consequences. Public opinion here is becoming more convinced that the emergency of the situation is entirely unappreciated, and the motives for dilatory action are unintelligible, unless they are to be traced to the Home Government.

There are daily demonstrations of enthusiastic loyalty from the feudatory chiefs. The Khan of Khelat has offered generous assistance in provisions, transport, and troops. The frontier tribes continue to declare in favor of the English Government.

The Ameer's troops are suffering greatly from sickness, and the mortality is very great. There is here an absolute concurrence of opinion that a vigorous policy and determined action are urgently needed.

ALFONSO'S ESCAPE.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF SPAIN—INSECURITY OF THE DYNASTY—BEARING OF THE YOUNG KING.

Correspondence New York Herald.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The news flashed across the Atlantic on Friday last of the dastardly attempt to assassinate King Alfonso XII. will have startled the American public. That "killing is no murder," when applied to Royal personages, is a doctrine which, as years roll on, seems to be gaining adherents. Few of the crowned heads of Europe have failed to pass through the pleasant ordeal of the assassin's dagger, bomb, or ball. Queen Victoria, of England; Queen Isabella, of Spain; the late Emperor of the French, Napoleon III.; Amadeus, of Savoy; and his father, the late King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy; the present Emperor of all the Russias, and the venerable Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, have all had their lives attempted by cowardly miscreants or infatuated madmen. But, as Shakspeare says, "There is a divinity doth hedge a King," and in none of these instances did success crown the regicidal attempt. Strange to say, but yet it is a fact, that the only two instances in our own days where the deadly bullet found its "billet" in the persons of the chiefs of the State were those of President Lincoln and Gen. Prim,—men who, though ruling the destinies of their respective countries, had no pretentions to Royal blood and no desire to wear the purple. They paid the penalty of death for their disinterested loyalty to their fellow-countrymen at the hands of suborned murderers. All of kingly race have hitherto escaped, and to the long list is now to be added the young Bourbon who, nolens volens, has been thrust into the most rickety throne upon earth, against whom the dastardly attempt was made on the occasion of his return to the Capital from his provincial tour. Providence has protected the lad, and it is to be hoped that the event may help to awaken the popular sympathies toward him to a greater extent than they have hitherto been manifested.

INSECURITY OF THE BOURBON DYNASTY.

Discreet and painstaking as Don Alfonso has been from the very day when, as a Sandhurst pupil, he received the news that the throne of his ancestors was at his disposal, and many as are the enmities he has overcome, it is no secret to him or to anybody else that he has much yet to do ere he can feel that his throne is consolidated and his dynasty secure. A large part of those who now boast of him as their monarch only do so for the loaves and fishes he can throw into their laps. Some of his most ardent partisans are of those who egged his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, on to ruin and then deserted her in her fall. Others of them, nay even some of his present Cabinet, took sides against that unfortunate and misguided lady in 1868, and not only helped to drive her from the throne and into exile, but actually took places as Ministers of the new King set up by the revolution, Amadeus of Savoy. Could any monarch in his sober senses give a farthing rushlight for the loyalty of men like these? Then outside the charmed circle in which he moves the malcontents are legion, and nothing but time and the evidence of national prosperity and progress under his rule will ever induce them to cast in their lot with the restoration and to cease their enmity to the Bourbon race. Proof of this is the strong determination of the existing Government to have no other shibboleth but their own and to allow of nothing like an opening of the safety-valve of public opinion. The gagged press and the forbidden right of public meeting and association are but indications in the same direction. All this has but one effect in the minds of the unreflecting both in Spain and abroad—namely, to make them think all is peace when in reality there is no peace, and nothing but the forced absence of noise. All this is very much to be regretted, for if Spain must be true to her ancient traditions and remain a Monarchy she could not have a more worthy and appropriate monarch than Don Alfonso. Young as he is, in the little time he has reigned he has proved himself man enough to resist the extreme Catholic inspirations of his mother, grandmother, and sister,—a veritable trinity of fanaticism and intolerance,—the impulses and suggestions of sundry wily Bishops and Archbishops, the intrigues of unseen politicians, and the adulations of interested flatterers. Steadily and quietly he has held his own, and done all that mortal could do to prove himself worthy of the throne of San Fernando. If the worm gnaws at the root of the tree the fault is not his, but rather of the institutions he represents. Those institutions are doomed to perish, and it is but a question of time.

THE KING'S HABITS.

As soon as the traditional nine days of seclusion prescribed by Spanish custom after a family affliction had passed away, Don Alfonso, with saddened heart, betook himself to the Escorial, where day by day and night by night he might be seen fretting and weeping by the side of the temporary mausoleum of his lost Mercedes in one of the capillas of that gorgeous edifice. That he mourned his wife deeply and sincerely there can be no doubt. "Would to God I had lost my Kingdom rather than have lost my wife!" was his petulant exclamation to one of his Ministers in the early days of his sorrow who chided him for fretting so unmanfully when cares of State called for all his manhood. They were an attached couple, and if it were not so no excuse can be pleaded for the early match. After his retirement to the Escorial, the King only came to Madrid two or three times to attend the councils of his Minitsers, always returning the same evening by rail to the lonely temple of Philip II. Small trips from there to the old Palace of Riofrio, in the mountains, and the still older one of La Granja, filled up his time. At last he determined, like a wise man, to try to shake off his melancholy and bestir himself anew to the duties of his high potition. His advisers were not long in finding an occasion. It was to be a visit to the Northern cities, and a series of grand military maneuvres in the plains near Vittoria. Accordingly Avila, with its dingy cathedral, narrow streets, and cloistered convents; Valladolid, with its ancient pile, its classic walks, its public square (the site of many an auto de fe), and its unpretentious house where the immortal Cervantes lived and labored, were visited each in their turn. Warm, popular ovations greeted the sorrowing monarch as he dreamily sojourned in these fossil cities of old Spain, victim of countless official breakfasts, dinners, receptions, parades, and first-class theatrical performances. Once, and once only, did his Majesty seem at home, and that was on his visit to the time-honored and world-famous archives of Simanca. Vitoria at last was reached, and the military "maneuvres" commenced. A respectable army of 15,000 to 20,000 men had been gathered together, and during several days were put through their facings by the King in person, in the presence of military delegates from various of the European nations. Our own Gen. Grant, invited by the King to Vitoria, witnessed these displays, and to him as to a practical man, rather than to myself as an uninformed civilian, I leave all expression of opinion as to the efficiency or non-efficiency of the Spanish troops there engaged. All being over—the last redoubt taken, the last mine sprung, the last shot fired—a general break-up was the order of the day, and the King resolved to return to his Capital, stopping at Logrono and Zaragoza by the way. At Logrono his interview with the veteran Espartero, Duke de la Victoria, was most affecting. In Zaragoza, the brave, he stayed four or five days, and on Friday morning set off for Madrid.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Nothing particular occurred to the Royal train as it sped on to the Capital save enthusiastic greetings at the depots, hastily passed, and triumphant manifestations of bunting, powder, and eloquence at the three or four towns where a halt was arranged. At 3:30 p. m. the roar of artillery announced the arrival at the depot in Madrid, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. On the platform his Majesty was received by the civil and military authorities, commissions from the Cortes, etc., in grand state. He looked jaded and pale. In the midst of one of the most imposing military displays I ever witnessed, he mounted a horse and rode to the neighboring Church of Atocha, where but ten short months ago he was joined in holy wedlock to Dona Mercedes d'Orleans, his cousin, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. At the gate of the church he was met by his sisters, the Princess of Asturias at their head. He looked the picture of misery and sadness. The solemn "Te Deum" over, he again remounted, and, with his brilliant staff, rode off to the palace. In among the "staff" I noticed Gens. Primo de Riveros, Concha, Quesada, Torellar, Azcarraga, and others. Most of the houses en route were gayly decorated, and flags were hoisted on all the public buildings. Troops to the number of nearly 15,000 lined the streets, and the order was perfect. All along the line the ladies in the balconies waved their handkerchiefs and threw flowers across the path of the youthful sovereign. The Botanico, the Prado, the Calle Alcala, and the crowded Puerta del Sol were all safely traversed, no one dreaming of danger. But now the cavalcade has entered the Calle Mayor. Two paces more and they are at the palace. Bowing and smiling to the "Vivas!" he received, the King rides gallantly on. But a loud report is heard and a flash is seen from the sidewalk near the Ayuntamiento. It is a pistol-shot! Instantly the King stops his horse, and, pointing out the assassin, rides coolly on. Generals, officers, police, soldiers, and people rush wildly up, and ere the miscreant could drop the weapon from his hand he is seized. With difficulty he is freed from the angry crowd and taken to the Civil Governor's, close by. He declares his name to be Juan Oliva Moncassi, native of Tarragona, cooper by trade, Socialist and Internationalist, married, one child. He states his age at 22, and says he has no accomplice, but that he came up from Tarragona four days ago expressly to do the deed. From the Civil Governor's he was removed to the Captain-General's, and thence to the old Saladero Jail. Terrible is the popular indignation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

By Cable to the New York Herald.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—It is officially announced to-day that the French Government has decided to set apart a hall in the Palais Bourbon for a permanent collection of the United States educational exhibit, which has been already donated in great part. Prof. Philbrick has been made an honorary officer of public instruction by the Minister of Public Instruction.

INUNDATION.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The rains continue, and many shops are closed because of the inundation.

SHORT TIME.

ZURICH, Nov. 15.—The cotton factories here are working only eight hours daily. It is expected that the mills in the Grisons will also opd a short time during the winter.

THE RAILROADS.

THE PASSENGER WAR.

The situation in regard to the war in passenger rates remains unchanged. The rates from Cincinnati and other Southwestern points have reached bottom figures, only $1 being charged from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to New York. The Chicago roads still maintain the regular tariff, but it is understood that they have notified the Southwestern roads that if the war is not stopped at once they will be compelled to take a hand in the "little game." There is, however, much hope expressed that the difficulty will be ended within twenty-four hours, the managers of the Southwestern lines having been consulting together all day yesterday, and the prospects of an amicable arrangement are said to be flattering. The difficulty arose from the demand of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad to charge $2 less than the other roads on through tickets on account of not having the same facilities as other more direct routes. The other roads are not willing to accede to this demand, and the Atlantic & Great Western says it will fight to the bitttr end if the concession is not made. It looks as if the Atlantic & Great Western will come out the victor in the contest, not because its demands are just, but because the other roads are not willing to keep up a disastrous conflict of this kind. How desperately the war is being fought at Cincinnati can best be seen from the following posters which were furnished a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

Last Friday the Agent of the Pan-Handle route issued the following pronunciamento:

Are ye there, Moriarty? Springfield and Dayton 25 cents each or $3 a dozen. Columbus, 50 cents; Cleveland, $1; Akron, $1, and lowest to Eastern cities at Pan-Handle office.

Immediately thereafter the Bee Line was out with the following announcement.

Moriarty answers! $1 to New York via Bee Line. Leave you orders at once.

THE EASTERN TRUNK-LINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Times* says: The present ruinous competition between Western railroads had its origin, according to well-known railroad men, in flagrant breach of good faith on the part of the Pan-Handle Road. There is not the slightest likelihood of the trunk-lines running out of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore becoming embroiled through the hostilities going on through their Western connections. The managers of the trunk-lines have held a conference within the past few days, and decided not to interfere with the Western lines, but to leave the settlement of the troubles to the managers of those roads. It does not seem possible for hostilities to continue very long, as passenger rates have been reduced below the cost of transportation. The Cincinnati roads are selling tickets to New York for less than cost to them for the transportation of passengers over their own line. They therefore lose money in the operation of their line, and are compelled to pay the fares of ticket-holders to the Eastern trunk lines. Such a ruinous method cannot of course be followed for a long time.

GUILFORD PROVIDED FOR.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Chairman of the Western Executive Committee, has issued the following circular, which explains itself:

Mr. William Duncan having resigned his position as Secretary of the Western Executive Committee, Mr. N. Guilford has been appointed in his stead, and in accordance with the authority conferred upon me by resolution of the meeting held in New York on the 9th of this month I have authorized Mr. Guilford to act as the assistant of the Chairman of the Western Executive Committee in all matters pertaining to the formation and operation of a general East-bound pool, as contemplated by the Saratoga Convention of August last, and as recommended by the Trunk-Line Committee. He will aid in organizing and putting into practical execution pools at such Western points as have been or may be agreed to, and will also direct a proper and uniform system of pool accounts at all points. His address, until further notice, will be Baltimore, Md.

C. & M. L. S.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 16.—The sale of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad by J. Louis Stackpole and James H. Blake, trustees for the bondholders, and foreclosure obtained in the United States Court in this city on three mortgages, amounting in the aggregate to $937,706, was successfully accomplished in this city. It was bid in for the bondholders by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., one of the chief of the bondholders and of the managers of the road under the old corporation, for $105,000. There will be no real change in the management and operation of the road. This simply wipes out the old stockholders.

A CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.—The passenger-rate to New York this morning over the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad is $4; over the Pan Handle, $5. There are indications that there will be a conference among the managers to-day, and the rates will probably be raised next week.

ITEMS.

The general offices of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company have been removed from Alexandria, Ia., to Keokuk. Communications should be addressed accordingly.

The Erie & Chicago Line, in order to accommodate the public, will run another train to the East hereafter. This train will leave the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne depot at 8:30 a. m. The business of this line is reported to have picked up very much of late.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company reports that during the month of October the traffic on the lines in Illinois was $490,130, against $612,185.47 in October, 1877,—a decrease of $122,035.47, or 20 per cent. There was a decrease on the Iowa Division of $62,153.66, making the total decrease in both States $184,209.13. The Land Department reports that during the month of October 994.12 acres of land were sold for $7,666.72. The cash collected on land contracts was $7,172.30.

Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter, the genial General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, who went East a month or so ago in search of health, returned yesterday looking as robust as a wood-cutter. He says he has fully recovered, and never felt better in his life.

There is a probability that the difficulty between the porkpackers and shippers and the various railroads leading east from this city will be compromised next Monday, when a meeting between the contending parties will be held. The railroaders declare themselves willing to take off the 2 per cent extra charge, provided the packers will agree to do the loading themselves. They say all other freights are loaded by the shippers, and they see no reason why packing-house products should be taken from the packing-houses and loaded on the cars by the railroads.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, formerly the Erie, has entered into an agreement with the Car Trust Company, of New York, by which the latter Company is to manufacture and lease 2,500 box freight-cars to the Erie for five years, beginning Jan. 1, 1879. The Erie is to pay $1,301,533.10 in twenty quarterly payments. The railroad binds itself to keep the cars in good order, and to replace any that may be destroyed. The Erie Road is also building two new slips at the foot of Chambers street, New York, which will be fifty feet beyond the line of the old slip. They are to be completed Jan. 1, 1879.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is at last compelled to admit that the Chicago railroad managers are the only honest ones in the country. It says:

A number of the shippers at this point are considerably exercised over the fact that Indianapolis has an East-bound pool and Chicago has not; therefore they say the latter can give advantages in the way of rates, and the shippers charge that the tariff rates are cut daily at Chicago, and to such an extent as to affect sales at this point, as the purchaser in the Eastern market is given the entire benefit of the cut-rate from that city. Officials of Indianapolis lines who have heard this talk of the shippers have thoroughly investigated the charges made, and in a manner which would undoubtedly show that rates were cut at Chicago, were it so, and they find no grounds upon which to base such charges. While there is no pool at that point the General Freight Agents seemed determined to maintain tariff rates on East-bound business, unless as it regards stock traffic; in this they are free to admit they have the best of their competitors.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Company in London, recently, President Tyler, after expressing regret at the retirement from the Board of two of its members, proceeded to notice the material features of the report, as follows:

The traffic which had increased during the first half year had dwindled down in the last half; but still there had been a gross increase in the year of £21,000. The working expenses had been reduced, whilst there had been an increase of permanent way and engines. Taken as a whole the close of the year left them £34,000 better than in the corresponding half of last year. Their revenue had declined in consequence of the low tariff on the lakes and canals, and the decrease had prevented their having a dividend on the first preference stock. Having explained the difference that existed between the local and through traffic, making the former the more costly, the President proceeded to say that the Company had been compelled to decline a large amount of local traffic in consequence of the low freight offered. He then reviewed at some length the negotiations which had been or were still going on with the directors of American lines, and expressed his hope of a successful issue to those negotiations. He looked forward to mutually advantageous relations with the Great Western Railway of Canada, and in conclusion expressed a hope that the numerous and competing lines would not supplement their contention with water carriage during seven months of the year by trying to ruin each other during the other five. With peace and harmony there was through traffic enough to make them all comfortable.

CRIME.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 16.—Additional developments are being made from day to day in connection with the gang of counterfeiters which has just been broken up at this place. Mrs. Reiter, the leader of the gang, was brought here from Ottumwa this morning. There was found upon her person $55 in counterfeit trade dollars and halves. She resisted the officer who went to arrest her, and a hard struggle ensued. During the scuffle the "coney" fell from her clothes. A young man named Tom Hasson was arrested at Hamilton, Ill., to-day, for shoving the "queer" at that place, brought to this city, and lodged in jail. John Tancy and Mrs. Reiter were arraigned this afternoon, waived examination, and were held to answer, the former in $3,000 and the latter in $2,500 bail. The counterfeit coins and material thus far recovered amount to between $1,000 and $2,000. Letters received daily indicate that this section of the country has been flooded with the stuff.

CONFESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—John M. Wright, a sailor, on trial in Brooklyn for the murder of Bernard Ferron, a river junkman, in March last, confessed to the killing to-day, but claimed it was done unintentionally, and in self-defense. Wright's story is that, in the course of a quarrel begun by Ferron on the deck of Wright's schooner, the latter seized a hammer and hit Ferron on the head, killing him. Finding what he had done, he put the body into a junk-bag, and sunk it to escape detection. The case excited wide attention at the time, owing to the deep mystery, and the detectives did splendid work in tracing the deed to Wright.

AMSBAUGH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 16.—Wm. H. Amsbaugh, the missing grain and hay dealer of Maquoketa, is still away, and his deficiencies turn out to be at least $10,000—twice what was first thought. L. Everingham & Co., of Milwaukee, lose $4,180 by him; W. P. McLaren, Chicago, $3,000; and Stephens & Co., Chicago, probably as much more, of which some was money advanced on wheat. His wife still remains in Maquoketa, and claims to know nothing of his whereabouts.

THE GHOULS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Nov. 16.—Dr. John Hamilton was arrested to-day on a charge of complicity in the Roanoke grave desecrations. This is the fourth arrest, and others are to follow. All the defendants have given bonds and been released except Reed, who remains in jail.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.—The excitement at Zanesville, O., over the recent grave-robberies is still very great. C. A. Hilliard denies all complicity in the affair. Dr. Heyl was placed in Zanesville Jail last evening.

ABORTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 16.—Maggie Hanland, aged 18, died at her home, near Monroeville, this morning, from the effects of an abortion, said to have been produced by a medical butcher from Ohio, who has suddenly disappeared. The Coroner's investigation is in progress.

SHOT BY A TRAMP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 16.—A farmer named Simpson, residing near Gratiot, Wis., just across the Illinois line, was yesterday shot and mortally wounded by a tramp in his employ, with whom he had engaged in an altercation over some farm work. The murderer is in jail at Darlington.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—Last night Dr. W. H. Truesdell, dentist, was set upon by some ruffians, knocked senseless to the ground, and robbed of his gold watch and chain and money. His assailants are unknown.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Sailed, steamer Gaelic, Hong Kong, via Yokohama. Following is the treasure list: Trade dollars, $134,510; Mexicans, $150,859; gold coin and dust, $13,003; fine silver, $870,079.69.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Arrived, steamships City of Montreal, from Liverpool; Oder from Bremen.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Arrived, steamer Bulgaria, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Steamships America and Baltic, from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Steamer Switzerland, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, has arrived. Col. Thomas A. Scott is a passenger.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 16.—Samuel H. Webster, a lumberman and mill-owner, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities estimated at $70,000, one-half unsecured and held mostly in the Saginaw Valley. Assets nominal.

STEWART'S BODY.

An Army of Detectives Engaged in Hunting the Remains.

Belief that All the Robbers Will Be in Custody To-Day.

And that the Whereabouts of the Body Ar Known to the Police.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Times* says the police arranged for a grand swoop to-night on the robbers of the Stewart grave, and that before morning every one of the ghouls will probably be under arrest, and Mr. Stewart's body be brought back to New York from Weehawken. Judge Hilton refused to make any statement, and the police were equally close-mouthed until at midnight Inspector Dilkes, when asked if it was true that Chief-Detective Kealey had gone to Weehawken to take possession of the body, said it was true Kealey had gone to find the body, but whether it would be brought at once to this city he did not know. He expected a telegram every moment announcing that Kealey

HAD THE REMAINS IN HIS CUSTODY.

The detectives had located them precisely just as they had all the participants in the outrage. This was the first admission Inspector Dilkes had made since the robbery, and was significant.

Early this evening Judge Hilton agreed with the police that the evidence was complete, and that the time had come to close matters. The order of arrest was then issued. It will appear to-morrow, therefore, whether the police have really done what Judge Hilton says they have, or have been giving out misleading reports to advance their own detective work. There is an immense detective force in the city.

PINKERTON'S ENTIRE CHICAGO FORCE

is on hand, and representatives from nearly every other private detective agency in the country are here. At 8 o'clock to-night these men were divided into squads, and sent in various directions to scour the city. They said they were certain of capturing two of the robbers before morning, and possibly four, in addition to the two already arrested.

The two men arrested, William Burke and Vreeland, alias Whelon, were held to-day on the charge of body-snatching. Both prisoners are well known to the police, and have served terms in State Prison for burglary and other crimes. These men are believed to have been merely accomplices directed by able minds.

CONTRADICTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Four men have been arrested on suspicion of stealing Stewart's body. The detectives decline to give their names at present, lest the publication might interfere with the full development of the case. Up to 1 o'clock this morning there were no new developments in the case. The police assert in the strongest possible terms that as yet they have obtained no clew looking towards the recovery of the body.

IS IT A TOMB OR A BANK?

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Henry Vreeland (alias Henry Burke) and Henry Whalen were arraigned to-day in the Police Court on some charge not made public. Judge Morgan said to the reporters, "I have received important and valuable information, enough to justify me in holding them, but beyond this I cannot say anything more, as it would not be doing justice to the police; and, moreover, I could not conscientiously do it." Counsel for the prisoners said he could not tell whether they were charged with the robbery of Stewart's grave or the Manhattan Savings Bank, but the latter was the general impression.

Superintendent of Police Walling said to a reporter to-day: "I don't know anything of any arrests whatever having been made in this Stewart case. If there is any arrest I assure you, on my honor, I know nothing of it. The men who get up the sensational stories for the morning papers know absolutely nothing about the case."

MORE TO THE POINT.

Capt. Byrnes, of the police-station where the men are confined, refused to say whether they were arrested for stealing Stewart's body, but said, however, that there were no prisoners in his station-house for bank robbery.

Inspector Dilks, at the Police Central Office, stated he could not say whether anything would grow out of it, but that there might.

TWO WOMEN

came to the station-house with bundles for the prisoners, and then left. The women were shadowed by police officers at every step, and it was evident that the most rigorous restraint had been placed upon them to prevent anything of what they knew being given the reporters. However, it was learned that a Mrs. Wright lived on the top floor of No. 402 East Twelfth street, with whom a person named Baker had been living for some time past. Her husband is in jail for passing counterfeit money. Baker was not at home, but Mrs. Wright herself was encountered, who proved to be one of the women who visited the station-house. It now turned out, by her own admission, that "Baker" was Whalen, one of the prisoners, and that Burke, the other prisoner,

WAS HER BROTHER.

Whalen was arrested on Thursday for complicity in the Stewart robbery-case. Burke was taken on Tuesday night at his mother's house, 109 East Fortieth street.

To-day the police ransacked Mrs. Wright's rooms, and

SEIZED ALL HER PAPERS,

and some belonging to her brother Burke. She said both men were speculators and "crooked."

Mrs. Wright claimed to-night that Burke, at least, is innocent, and that she can clear him of all suspicion when she gives an account of his movements from before the Manhattan-Bank burglary up till after the Stewart sacrilege.

CANADA.

A Loan of $20,000,000—The Rush for Office—Vessels Frozen-In—Industrial-Association Resolutions—Judicial Appointments—Lorne's Reception.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—In consequence of the persistent misrepresentation of the financial condition of Canada by the Protectionist candidates at election-time, Mr Tillert, who is en route to England to raise a loan, expects to find considerable difficulty in floating the same. He will return via New York about the 20th of December. The amount of the new loan is placed at $20,000,000.

The Capital is literally besieged by Conservative M. P.'s and applicants for office. The hotels are swarming with strangers, who have been hanging round for days. Every department of the Civil Service is filled, and, now that much of the extra work has been accomplished, many employes could be conveniently dispensed with. Unless the Census Department is immediately opened, the office-seekers will have to wait patiently for vacancies in the ordinary course of events.

The ice in the Rideau Canal is becoming firmer every day. Several steamers, with their cargoes, are stuck fast. Mr. Easton, Captain of the steamer Mary Ann, returned to the city by rail, having had to abandon his steamer, and a tow of barges laden with lumber for the American market. The schooners Kittie Friel and Rover, with cargoes for the American market, are amongst the frozen-in.

Mr. Thomas White, M. P. for Cadwell, having severed his connection with the Montreal *Gazette*, to enable that paper legally to accept Government printing, the Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Mr. Rufus Stephenson, and other Conservative members connected with the newspaper, are making things secure, so as to allow the concerns with which they are connected to receive a share of the spoils.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 16.—The Ontario Manufacturers' Industrial Association, in convention here, passed the following resolution, after discussion:

That the tariff should be readjusted, in accordance with the verdict of the people at the polls, so as to afford judicious, but effectual, protection to all industries suited to the country; that such duties should be put on foreign farm-products and the manufacturers of the same as will secure for our farmers and millers the markets of the Maritime Provinces, and such duties on coal and economic ores as will secure to the Maritime Provinces the markets of Ontario and Quebec; that, in order to avoid undervaluation on importations, the number of ports of entry should be reduced, efficient and thoroughly reliable Appraisers should be appointed, and the penalty of confiscation rigidly enforced; that the Government be again urged to create a Bureau of Statistics; that, in order to encourage trade with the West Indies and other Tropical countries, a line of steamers be subsidized to ply between Canada and those countries; that the meeting express its cordial sympathy with the people of Halifax in their efforts to make their city the winter-port, and that every facility be given them to secure freights each way over the Intercolonial Railway; and that the Government be urged to proceed with the Pacific Railway, and the deepening and enlarging of the St. Lawrence Canals, as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will permit; that it will be to the advantage of the producers and manufacturers of Canada to exhibit largely at the Exhibition to be held at Sydney, N. S. W., in 1880, and that the Association urge upon the Dominion and Local Governments the advisability of aiding as far as possible those who may desire to exhibit.

The *Globe* makes the burning of the Central Prison the foundation of an article for the abolition of exemptions. It points out that, if the city had a bylaw to the effect that neither the Police nor the Fire Brigade should protect property which did not pay it quota towards the Civic Government, the whole prison would have been destroyed, which means the loss to the Province of a sum at least four times in excess of the value of the damage now done. Further, it would probably have resulted in the release of all the convicts confined in the prison.

Sir John Macdonald has always been happy in his appointments to the Bench. He could hardly have made a better choice than that which he has just made. Chief-Justice Hagarty, of the Court of Common Pleas, has been elevated to the position made vacant by the death of the late Chief-Justice Harrison, with the title of Chief-Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; Mr. Justice Wilson has been elevated to the position of Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to take the place vacated by Chief-Justice Hagarty; and the Hon. M. C. Cameron has been elevated to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the place of Mr. Justice Wilson. These appointments give much satisfaction.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—Mr. Scott has been appointed Manager of the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, by the Local Government.

Small-pox is prevalent in suburban villages around Montreal.

There are at present 45,000 barrels of apples stored here for shipment to Europe.

The Committee of Aldermen appointed to complete arrangements for the approaching reception of his Excellency and her Royal Highness have already several schemes under consideration. The illuminated address will be put in hand at once, and will be a handsome piece of art. It has also been proposed to hold a grand procession of citizens. Another proposition has been proposed, namely: that of bringing the Indians forward in the celebration. It is proposed to have upwards of 200 Indians from Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and Oka.

The Mignonne-Street Reformatory, under the management of the Brothers of Charity, has ceased manufacturing operations, having lost $16,000 during the last few years. The Brothers have now entered into an eight-year agreement with the Provincial Government to take charge of the same number of boys as heretofore, but at $12,000 per annum less than heretofore, on condition that they be allowed to stop the works and teaching of trades, etc.; and the shops have been closed accordingly. About $20,000 worth of stock remains to be sold off, and the stores containing such will be kept open until the goods are sold. There are now 384 boys incarcerated, and these will now devote the greater part of their time to school.

Mr. Antonio E. Cordeiro, a wealthy citizen of Rio Janeiro, who spent a week in this city last month, was robbed, a few days ago, on the train between Duluth and Bismarck, of forty £5 notes of the Bank of England,—Nos. 16,156 to 16,195. As the suspected thief is a Canadian, the police have been notified, as the notes may be offered for sale here.

The steamship Lake Nipegon made the unusual number of six trips to this port from Liverpool this season.

The Harbor Commissioners have suspended the pilot of the Phoenician for causing the collision between that steamship and the Moravian.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 16.—The Hon. Frank Leland, United States Consul at this port, has received notice from the authorities of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railways that all goods shipped for the benefit of the fever-sufferers at the South will be conveyed free over these roads. The time for closing the list of contributions to the fever-relief fund closed yesterday. The amount collected is $3,000.

CASUALTIES.

THE OLD COLONY DISASTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—In their annual report the Directors of the Old Colony Railroad Company say: "We regret to announce a disaster of great magnitude which occurred on the line at Wollaston, Oct. 8, since the closing of the account for this report, and the pecuniary effects of which must materially affect our accounts for next year. The destruction of property is not less than $20,000. The Directors have taken prompt steps to adjust fairly all reasonable claims for damages, and have already paid considerable sums to various claimants. There still remain unsettled claims, some of them of large amount. The Directors recommend that the January dividend be passed in order to meet this loss."

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

MAHONEY CITY, Pa., Nov. 16.—The boiler of the locomotive Gem exploded at the Philadelphia & Reading Depot this afternoon, instantly killing the engineer, Frank Brocious, of Mahoney Plane; Conductor Jacob Trout, of Tamaqua; and a boy, Calvin Lutz. George Hagenbuch, a boy, died later. Eight or ten others were injured badly. The engine is a complete wreck, and the depot and telegraph office badly shattered.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 16.—Michael Dillon, a farmer of Lawndale Township, near Lexington, fell under a train on the Chicago & Alton and was cut into fragments. He leaves a wife and eight children in poverty.

EYTINGE.

A "God Bless You" from a Bowery Audience.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Rose Eytinge closed her engagement at the Bowery Theatre to-night under sensational and unpleasant circumstances. When the curtain fell at the close of the second act of "Oliver Twist," it remained down till the audience, which was immense and of the true Bowery style, hooted and howled. At length Miss Eytinge's agent appeared, and said the delay was caused by the refusal of the manager to pay over Eytinge's share of the receipts. The manager came out and tried to explain, but the audience hooted him from the stage, and called for the play. An attempt was made to close with a pantomime, but the boys wouldn't have it, and the curtain had to be rung down. Then Eytinge came forward and said she was willing to play, but her agent said no. In the course of a long career she had never before been in such a position. In conclusion, in trembling tones, she asked the audience to say God bless her and good night, and the audience yelled out: "God bless you; good night."

STILL NO DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 16.—The jury to whom was submitted the two minor questions in the case of Douglas against the University, after being out all night, came in this morning and reported that they could not agree. They stood 7 to 5 on one question, and 8 to 4 on the other, in favor of the University. No further effort to secure a jury will probably be made. The Court adjourned to-day, the parties having stipulated to furnish Judge Huntington written briefs and arguments, within twenty days after which a decision will be rendered.

INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 16.—Quartermaster H. V. James, of the United States Army, who recently became insane at Fort Shaw, Montana, passed through the city to-day in charge of a guard en route for the National Insane Asylum at Washington. One day a few weeks ago he drove out some distance from the fort in an ambulance, and, after sending back his driver and escort, he chopped up the vehicle and burned it, and then he wandered away on the prairie. He was found after a day's search by soldiers from the post.

OBITUARY.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Ex-Mayor Walter Dwight died last night, aged 40 years. He was a large lumber dealer, Colonel of the Pennsylvania "Bucktail" Regiment during the War, and of late belonged in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The Hon. John W. Merrett, formerly editor of the Springfield (Ill.) *Register*, Salem *Advocate*, and other papers, and one of the oldest journalists in the West, died at Salem, Ill., this morning, aged 73.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—F. A. McDougall, Mayor of Los Angeles, died to-day.

YELLOW FEVER.

A NOBLE MARTYR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Chicago should pay tribute to one of the noblest martyrs. Early in the epidemic Mrs. Dr. M. E. Owens, of Chicago, arrived in New Orleans upon a mission of love and charity among the sick and dying. She came with the highest testimonials from the Mayor and other city officials, vouching for her standing as a Christian lady and as a medical practitioner. She came also supplied with funds raised for her in the church, with which to aid in the amelioration of the suffering and distress. She was a stranger, and wholly unacclimated; but she came as the Samaritan, enthusiastic in her holy mission. She gave her very soul to the work, and many were the households gladdened with her visits; many the sick and the dying that showered their blessing upon her head. She kept up till near the close of the terrible disease, and, worn out at last, her labors truly over, herself laid down to die. She was taken from the Central House, upon Camp street, this evening, for her final rest with her God.

The *Picayune* says: "Impelled by a noble desire to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the sick, Mrs. Owens left her friends, home, family, and kindred, braved dangers of pestilence, and toiled here by day and night at the bedsides of the sick and dying, regardless of her own comfort, and, forgetting all risks, she watched and worked with loving fidelity until it came her own turn to be stricken down. Her name will be recorded in the honored list of self-sacrificing philanthropists, and her memory will be cherished by those whose pains she has alleviated, and whose troubled minds she soothed and comforted."

Two yellow fever deaths reported the last twenty-four hours. Total deaths, 4,005. No new cases reported, but a large number of old cases. Some physicians are reporting 300 to 400 cases treated during the epidemic.

In an interview, Dr. Choppin, President of the Board of Health, expressed the opinion that yellow fever is always imported here, and advocates a strict and rigid quarantine, and cites Galveston as proof. He will contend this opinion before the American Public-Health Association at Richmond.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Collections in the Internal-Revenue Department, which four weeks ago averaged $600 daily, now range at $1,800. A large amount of goods in the Surveyor's Department awaiting transmission to Texas will be forwarded as soon as the Galveston quarantine is raised.

VICKSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 16.—Business is improving very rapidly here. Refugees are returning in large numbers, and everything generally is beginning to wear a pleasanter and more cheerful look than for many long, weary weeks. There have been no deaths from fever for several days, and no new cases that can be heard of.

The following order will be published in the morning for the benefit of absentees:

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 16.—We now consider it safe for absentees to return, provided their houses have been thoroughly ventilated and fumigated. They are admonished not to enter houses where this has not been complied with.

WILLIAM T. BALFOUR, M. D., Health Officer.

J. R. BARNETT, Medical Director Howard Association.

From the following special, which appears in the Vicksburg *Herald* this morning, it will be seen the fever is still lingering in Delta, La.:

The fever has broken out afresh among the returned refugees. Sam Kahn, a merchant, died this morning. Capt. N. L. Hardie, of the wharf-boat, and the Sheriff, Howard Farrar, were taken last night. The former is very low. Addie Brodie, a young man just a week from St. Louis, has the fever. Miss Annie Berney, Lula O'Ben, and Henry E. Merman, who have been here through the epidemic, were prostrated to-day.

CHATTANOOGA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 16.—Ralph Weltse, infant son of H. M. Weitse, State Representative-elect, died to-night of yellow fever. The mother is sick with the same disease. Both had fled to Alabama at the outbreak of the fever, and returned two weeks ago. They live in the infected district, but the house had been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated with sulphur, copperas, etc. It is the first case of the death of an infant from yellow fever since my dispatch last Tuesday. There has been but one other death from yellow fever,—Mrs. Calder, who died Thursday. She was the wife of the master machinist of the Alabama & Great Southern Railroad shops here. She had fled to Knoxville, and returned about ten days ago, and died in five days after the development of the disease.

There are several relapses in the infected district. In the Third Ward Sister Bernardine, who had charge of the nurses in the Yellow-Fever Hospital, and who was attacked about four weeks ago, had a relapse yesterday, and was in a very critical condition, but to-night she is better, with a fair prospect of recovery. She had yellow fever in Memphis in 1873.

But few refugees still remain out of the city. Business has started up briskly, and the citizens are much cheered at the prospect.

JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 16.—B. F. Glenning, telegraph operator, died last night. Two new cases reported to-day. A telegram from Greenville, Miss., says the fever still lingers. The total deaths to date is 377. The Relief Committee is involved in debt. The Young Men's Christian Association will do all they can to relieve the needy.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, shifting to colder northwesterly, higher pressure.

For the Lower-Lake region, cloudy weather, light rain, easterly winds, generally shifting to northwesterly, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For the Upper-Lake region, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, variable winds, mostly from the northeast to the northwest, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys clear, partly cloudy weather, cold northerly winds becoming variable or shifting to warmer southerly, and in the south portions higher pressure.

The rivers will remain near stationary.

The temperature will remain above freezing in the canal regions.

Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Sec. 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Sec. 4, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Sec. 3, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sec. 1, Escanaba.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.965	46	92	E.	6	.18	Lt. rain.
11:18 a. m.	29.945	50	93	S. E.	6	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.943	51	93	S. E.	6	.....	Foggy.
3:53 p. m.	29.962	51	93	S. E.	6	.02	Lt. rain.
9:00 p. m.	30.002	50	93	E.	3	.....	Foggy.
10:18 p. m.	30.015	50	93	E.	2	.01	Foggy.

Maximum, 52; minimum, 45.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.37	43	S. E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Bismarck	30.10	37	Calm	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.17	48	N. E., fresh.	.04	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.13	53	N. W., light	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.19	33	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Chicago	30.01	50	E., light	.01	Foggy.
Cincinnati	30.06	55	E., light	.01	Cloudy.
Des Moines	30.14	38	Calm	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.28	39	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.04	48	E., gentle	.15	Lt. rain.
Duluth	30.14	39	N., light	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.14	43	N. E., fresh.	.09	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	30.14	46	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.06	46	E., gentle	.08	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.10	47	N. E., gen.	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.14	45	N., light	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.12	42	E., light	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.05	46	N. E., fresh.	.03	Lt. rain.
Nashville	30.13	51	Calm	.....	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	61	Calm	.....	Fair.
Omaha	30.10	43	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.16	50	S. E., gentle	.12	Lt. rain.
Port Huron	30.08	43	E., gentle	.07	Cloudy.
Rochester	30.24	44	S., light	.....	Cloudy.
Sandusky	30.07	51	E., gentle	.21	Threat'g.
San Francisco	30.27	59	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.10	49	W., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.15	54	Calm	.....	Clear.
Virginia City	29.93	40	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.21	38	Calm	.....	Clear.

MORMON WOMEN SPEAK.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 16.—The Mormon women held a meeting at the theatre to-day, and passed resolutions avowing belief in the patriarchial order of marriage, as revealed to God's people in past ages, which, if lived up to, is conducive of long life, strength, and glory. They indorse it as one of the most important principles of their holy religion, and claim the right of its practice.

e oldest journalists in the West, died
, Ill., this morning, aged 73.
RANCISCO, Nov. 16.—F. A. McDougall,
Los Angeles, died to-day.

ELLOW FEVER.

A NOBLE MARTYR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RLEANS, Nov. 16.—Chicago should pay
one of the noblest martyrs. Early in
mie Mrs. Dr. M. E. Owens, of Chicago,
New Orleans upon a mission of love
ity among the sick and dying. She
h the highest testimonials from the
other city officials, vouching for her
as a Christian lady and as a medical
er. She came also supplied with funds,
r her in the church, with which
the amelioration of the suffering and
She was a stranger, and wholly un-
d; but she came as the Samaritan,
ic in her holy mission. She gave her
to the work, and many were the
s gladdened with her visits; many
and the dying that showered their
pon her head. She kept up till near
of the terrible disease, and, worn out
r labors truly over, herself laid down
he was taken from the Central House,
up street, this evening, for her final
her God.

cayune says: "Impelled by a noble
aid in alleviating the sufferings of the
Owens left her friends, home, family,
ed, braved dangers of pestilence, and
e by day and night at the bedsides of
and dying, regardless of her own con-
forgetting all risks, she watched and
ith loving fidelity until it came her
to be stricken down. Her name will
ed in the honored list of self-sacri-
lanthropists, and her memory will be
by those whose pains she has
and whose troubled minds she soothed
orted."

llow fever deaths reported the last
ur hours. Total deaths, 4,005. No
reported, but a large number of old
me physicians are reporting 300 to 400
ted during the epidemic.

nterview, Dr. Choppin, President of
of Health, expressed the opinion that
er is always imported here, and advo-
rict and rigid quarantine, and cites
as proof. He will contend this opin-
the American Public-Health Associa-
hmond.

LEANS, Nov. 16.—Collections in the
evenue Department, which four weeks
ed $600 daily, now range at $1,680.
nount of goods in the Surveyor's De-
awaiting transmission to Texas will
led as soon as the Galveston quaran-
ed.

VICKSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RG, Miss., Nov. 16.—Business is im-
ry rapidly here. Refugees are return-
e numbers, and everything generally
ng to wear a pleasanter and more
ok than for many long, weary weeks.
been no deaths from fever for sev-
nd no new cases that can be heard of.
owing order will be published in the
r the benefit of absentees:

G, Miss., Nov. 16.—We now consider
absentees to return, provided their
been thoroughly ventilated and fumi-
ey are admonished not to enter houses
has not been complied with.

WILLIAM T. BALFOUR, M. D., Health Officer.
J. R. BARNETT, Medical Director Howard Association.

following special, which appears in
urg Herald this morning, it will be
ver is still lingering in Delta, La.:
has broken out afresh among the re-
Sam Kahn, a merchant, died this
Capt. N. L. Hardie, of the wharf-boat
rd, Howard Farrar, were taken last
former is very low. Addie Brodie,
just a week from St. Louis, has the
Annie Berney, Lula O'Ren, and
erman, who have been here through
e, were prostrated to-day.

CHATTANOOGA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

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THE WEATHER.

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
D. C., Nov. 17—1 a. m.—
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dy weather, rain areas, followed
eather, variable winds, shifting to
westerly, higher pressure.
ower-Lake region, cloudy weather,
erly winds, generally shifting
y, nearly stationary temperature
per-Lake region, partly cloudy
eas, variable winds, mostly from
o the northwest, stationary or
ure and pressure.
pper Mississippi and Lower Missouri
partly cloudy weather, cold north-
becoming variable or shifting to
rly, and in the south portions
ill remain near stationary.
erature will remain above freezing
regions.
gnals continue at Buffalo, Cleve-
5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit,
Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City,
en, Sec. 3, Chicago, Milwaukee,
nata.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Nov. 16.

r.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
.965	46	92	E.	6	.18	Lt. rain.
.945	50	93	S. E.	6		Cloudy.
.943	51	93	S. E.	6		Foggy.
.902	51	93	S. E.	6	.02	Lt. rain.
.902	51	93	S. E.	3		Foggy.
.915	50	93	E.	2	.01	Foggy.

h minimum, 45.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Nov. 16—Midnight.

Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
0.37	43	S. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
0.17	37	Calm	......	Clear.
0.17	48	N. E., fresh	.04	Cloudy.
0.43	53	N. W., light	......	Cloudy.
0.19	53	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
0.01	50	E., light	.01	Foggy.
.08	55	E., light	.01	Cloudy.
	38	Calm	......	Clear.
	39	S., gentle	......	Clear.
	48	E., gentle	.15	Lt. rain.
	39	N., light	......	Clear.
	43	N. E., fresh	.09	Cloudy.
	46	E., fresh	......	Clear.
.61	46	E., gentle	.06	Cloudy.
.40	47	N. E., gen.	......	Cloudy.
.14	45	N., light	......	Clear.
.12	42	E., light	......	Cloudy.
.05	46	N. E., fresh	.03	Lt. rain.
.13	51	Calm	......	Clear.
	61	Calm	......	Fair.
	45	N., gentle	......	Clear.
	50	S. E., gentle	.12	Lt. rain.
.28	48	E., gentle	.07	Cloudy.
.24	41	S., light	......	Cloudy.
.07	51	E., gentle	.21	Threat'g.
.27	50	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
.29	40	W., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
.15	54	Calm	......	Clear.
.23	46	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
.32	36	Calm	......	Clear.

MON WOMEN SPEAK.

Nov. 16.—The Mormon women
g at the theatre to-day, and
ons avowing belief in the patri-
of marriage, as revealed to God's
ages, which, if lived up to, is con-
life, strength, and glory. They
e of the most important princi-
y religion, and claim the right

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THE ROTHSCHILD CHATEAU.

Fraser's Magazine.

With princely liberality Baron Rothschild admits any one to his Fairyland who takes the trouble to write for permission; and, however much we may have been thinking of Haroun al Raschid, King Solomon, and the Thousand and One Nights beforehand, we shall not be disappointed. The very name of Rothschild fills us with awe and bewilderment. We prepare ourselves to be dazzled with gold and gems, to tread on carpets gorgeous as peacocks' tails, softer than elder down; we pass through jasper and porphyry columns into regal halls where the acme of splendor can go no further, where the walls are hung with tapestry and crimson satin, where every chair looks like a throne, and where on all sides the mirrors reflect the treasures collected from all parts of the world. And we are not disappointed. Quitting the railway at the cheerful, wealthy little town of Lagny, we drive past handsome country houses and well-kept flower-gardens, and then gradually ascend a road winding amid hill and valley up to the chateau, a graceful structure in white marble, or so it seems, proudly commanding the wide landscape. The flower-gardens are a blaze of colors, and the orange-trees give delicious fragrance as we ascend the terrace; ascend, indeed, being hardly the word applicable to steps sloping so easily upward, and so nicely adjusted to the human foot, that climbing Mont Blanc under the same circumstances could be accomplished without fatigue. It is impossible to give any idea of the different kinds of magnificence that greet us on every side. Now a little Watteau world in tapestries having for background sky-blue satin and roses; now a dining-hall, sombre, gorgeous, and majestic as that of a Spanish palace; now we are transported to Persia, China, and Japan; next we find ourselves amid unspeakable treasures of Italian and other marbles. To come down to practical details, it might be suggested to the generous owner of this noble treasure-house of art that the briefest possible catalogue of his choicest treasures would unspeakably oblige his visitors. There is hardly a piece of furniture that is not interesting alike from a historic and artistic point of view, while some are chefs d'œuvre both in design and execution, and dazzlingly rich in material. Among these may be mentioned a pair of chimney ornaments thickly hung with pendants of precious stones; a piano which belonged to Marie Antoinette—the case of which is formed of tortoise shell, richly decorated with gold; a cabinet set with emeralds, sapphires, and other jewels; another composed of various precious stones; chairs and couches covered with exquisite tapestry of the Louis Quinze period; some rare specimens of old *cloissonne* work, also of Florentine mosaics—these forming a small part of this magnificent museum. The striking feature is the great quantity and variety of rich marbles in every part. One of the staircases is entirely formed of different kinds of rare marble, the effect being extraordinarily imposing. Elsewhere a room is divided by Corinthian columns of jasper and porphyry, and on every side is displayed a wealth and splendor in this respect quite unique. Without doubt, nothing lends such magnificence to interiors as marbles, but they require the spaciousness and princeliness of such a chateau as this to be displayed to advantage. Next in importance, as a matter of mere decoration, must be cited the tapestries, of which there is a rare and valuable collection, chiefly in the hall, so-called, and where they are arranged about the running gallery surmounting the pictures. What this hall must be worth would perhaps sound fabulous on paper; it is here that some of the most precious cabinets are found; treasures of ivory, ebony, gems, gold, and silver; and the pictures alone represent a Princess' dowry. Examples of some of the great masters are here—Velasquez, Rembrandt, Rubens, Claude Lorraine, Bordone, Reynolds; lastly, among moderns, Ingres and Hippolyte Flandrin. Much might be said about the pictures if space permitted, but they alone are worth making the journey from Paris to see. But the *creme de la creme* of Baron Rothschild's treasures is not to be found in this sumptuous hall, in spite of tapestries, pictures, marbles, and rare furniture, nor in the state *salon*, but in one of the dining-rooms, a marvelously rich and gorgeous apartment, where the wealth of gold and splendid colors is toned down, and the eye is rather refreshed than dazzled by the whole. On the walls, reaching from base to ceiling, are hung a series of six paintings on leather, known as the *cuirs de Cordone*, or leather paintings from Cordova. They are historical and allegorical subjects, and are painted in rich colors, with a great abundance of gold, on a brown background, the general effect being that of a study in gold and brown. When looked at narrowly we find great dramatic interest in the subjects, and a uniform masterliness of execution, but without a catalogue it is impossible to give any accurate idea of these gorgeous paintings. The entire department of Seine-et-Marne perhaps offers no greater rarity than these paintings on leather from Cordova, of which we would fain know the history.

POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Baltimore Sun's Paris Letter.

Coming by the back of the Champ de Mars to-day, I was attracted by a group around a photographic policeman who was making rather an awkward effort to take a picture of an old house wherein an aged woman had suddenly died. I inquired into the subject. It appears that the poor old soul, at eighty-seven years of age, put out her lamp of light sooner than was expected by her neighbors. A young man had disappeared, and so had a few hundred francs. The police were put on the *qui vive*, and the first thing they did was to photograph the cold old corpse and then the house. Now they are looking for the missing youth to take his picture. It is amusing to see the varied uses that photography performs amongst the Paris police. First of all they photograph themselves, from the highest to the lowest. Then they photograph some of their relations, and perhaps friends. They photograph all their first and second class prisoners. In the exhibition their "rogue's gallery" is quite an array of celebrities and would form a volume of sketches. Photography is applied in all cases of murder as to persons and places. Before the murdered body is moved it and all the surroundings become carefully photographed. This is done by a special member of the police in uniform, whose entire work is devoted to the subject. Photographs of grand masters of the art of roguery and rascality are exchanged between the police chiefs of all nations. Thus to-day you can see some portraits of the wayward sons and daughters of Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, New Orleans, Charleston, etc., in "places of honor" on the line of the Paris police fine art gallery. They are numbered, and this number is an index historical and descriptive book. The days of the dark-lantern with the police are changed into hours of the camera, but not camera *obscura*. I am told that the list of crimes detected through the agency of photography is an extremely long one. See to what detective purposes has the original idea of the long-lost Daguerre come at last. Instances of forgery are numerous as being detected by photography. The Bank of France has a special photographic and scrutiny department for the detection of forged notes, bonds, etc. But its invisible portrait gallery for taking the likeness of a person without that person knowing it, is unique and full of amusing anecdotes. On one occasion a distinguished-looking person came to the bank desk and presented a little package of bonds of a certain English loan. The bank clerk did not readily relish the looks of the bonds, though those of the person were quite the thing. Stamping a little hand-bell—a signal to the photographer, who has his gallery in clear range of the applicant's desk, yet so constructed that it is not easily seen—the clerk engaged the stranger in conversation about the bonds, and in such a way that the photographer should have a good view of his face. This time a country school-master, as honest as the sun of day, thrust his face in by the desk, and he was photographed in company with one of the greatest forgers of France. The sensitiveness of photography is illustrated at this bank when ink marks invisible to the eye on the original document become quite plain on the photograph. You cannot alter, by writing, any paper but photography will detect the "meddlesome pen" sooner or later. An erasure on the paper, if done ever so smoothly, is discovered by photography. The character and style of chirography is also well tested by photography. Photograph some of the letters in a sentence, enlarge the photograph, and you have "a big guide" as to style easily followed and made a criterion. The Post-Office Department here has its photographic director, and many a letter is opened, photographed, compared, and stored away for future evidence. Surrounded by such agencies, how well "honesty being the best policy" is proved to us. In the exhibition you can see some instances of visitors there being unconsciously photographed. One old lady, however, discovered the police at their proceeding. Up she bounded, over went not only her chair but the three near-by ones; down she dashed her umbrella, down she pulled her veil, and up she pulled her skirt over her head and turned her back in a triumphant air up to the rash policeman. "What," she exclaimed, "taking my portrait for a prison! O Jule, Jule, where art thou?" I am sorry to say her spouse Jule was in the arms of Morpheus, and cared not for photography. She went and demanded reparation, and was mollified by getting a photograph of her enraged self.

FRENCH TAPESTRY.

Paris Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

The display of tapestry at the Exhibition by the Gobelins is given a very prominent place, and naturally attracts a great deal of attention; for ever since the decline and fall of the great Flemish manufactories those of France have occupied the first position. Tapestry was introduced into France in consequence of the introduction of Italian architecture. The one was a necessary adjunct to the other.

About 1543 Francis I. established a Royal manufacture of tapestry at Fontainebleau, and a second was shortly afterward created in Paris at the Hospital of the Trinity. In 1549 Henry IV. introduced Italian workmen, and placed them in the Jesuit establishment of the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they removed to the Louvre nine years later. In 1601 Flemish workmen were engaged, and were obliged to keep eighty looms going; and subsequently the manufactory was removed to the Gobelins, while an extra atelier, with Italian workmen, was opened in the gardens of the Tuileries for the fabrication of high-warp tapestry for the King. In 1662 the great Minister Colbert centralized the tapestry works and purchased the Hotel of the Gobelins. The painter Lebrun was placed at the head of the establishment, which, under him, and in the space of twenty-seven years, manufactured 4,110 square aunes of high warp and 4,300 square aunes of low warp. It is calculated that this tapestry, in money value of to-day, cost the State $2,000,000. About 250 workmen were employed, and were paid by the piece. A square aune of high warp was paid 450 livres, or $540, and the low warp not quite so much; and this represented the labor of a year.

To-day the Gobelins manufactory possesses a budget of a little over $40,000 a year. The administration costs $5,000; the workmen's salaries, $19,000; the dyers, $32,000; the school of design, $2,000; raw material and models, $6,400. The manufactory now only employs fifty-three workmen, twenty-two of whom are engaged in making "la Savonnerie" carpets. The tapestry workers are very indifferently paid. Thus, ten workmen only receive $400 per annum; and this after twenty years' service. Others receive only half that sum, after a long apprenticeship. But it appears there is no difficulty about recruiting for the Gobelins, on account of the prestige which is attached to the place; because the tapissiers are lodged, because each man has a little garden in the grounds surrounding the hotel, and because when old age comes on a pension of from $200 to $250 a year is granted.

The Gobelins, too, is a kind of family concern. The tapissiers are tapissiers from father to son. M. Duruy, who was Minister of Public Instruction under the Empire,—and a good and liberal-minded minister, too,—belonged to the family in question. His father was one of the head workmen at the Gobelins; he himself was an apprentice, and two of his cousins and several other relatives are to-day in the establishment. One of them, M. Camille Duruy, wove "Le Glacier," copied from a picture by Mazerolle, which is in the Exhibition. The cost of production of the two large compositions of Lebrun, called "Terre," and "Eau," which are twenty-five square metres, amounts to $23,000 each. As a specimen of "la Savonnerie" work two carpets are exhibited, the price of which is enough to astonish one even after the tapestry. One carpet, destined to cover the apartment at Fontainebleau which was inhabited by Pius VII. during his captivity, cost $60,000. There is a tendency on the part of the present director of the Gobelins to give up copying pictures, and to confine his tapestry to the decorative art.

LONDON WOMEN.

London World.

Ladies who a few years ago would have considered the idea appalling calmly array themselves in the glorified dressing robe known as a "tea gown," and proceed to display themselves to the eyes of their admirers. The reason, perhaps, is not very far to seek. Certain adventurous dames who determined some years since on the invasion of man's last stronghold, the smoking-room, arrayed themselves for conquest in bewitching *robes de chambre*. Their less enterprising sisters, not quite desiring to follow them to nocturnal extremities, were unwilling to be defrauded of the opportunity of adding another weapon to the arsenal of the toilet, hence the origin of the tea-gown. Of course, it in no way resembles the dressing-gown of utility. It is of elaborate design and infinite cost. It is worn for about an hour in the day, and yet, in a country-house visit of a week, the same must on no account be exhibited more than twice, if, indeed, so much may be allowed. It is absolutely useless and utterly ridiculous; but this is not the worst that may be said about it. It is, to all intents and purposes, a *deshabille*; and so great is the force of association that the conversation is exceedingly apt, nay almost certain, to become *deshabille* as well. The gentlemen in houses where tea-gowns prevail relieve themselves of their shooting attire, and reappear very frequently in gorgeous smoking-suits; there is an ease and *sans facon* about the whole proceeding that favors laxity of discourse, and advantage is generally taken of the latitude afforded. At their first beginning tea-gowns only put in an appearance when the beverage from which they take their name was dispensed in the hostess' boudoir, and only a rare and favored specimen of the opposite sex was admitted on sufferance. But such old-fashioned prudery has long been thrown aside in the eager desire for more admirers of such becoming raiment; the tea-gowns have descended to the drawing-room and the hall, and have become more marvelous and more *voyant* in the transit. With the graceful neglige toilet there has come in a habit of lounging, which is certainly of most doubtful grace. Hands are not unfrequently to be seen clasped above or behind the head, thus often liberally exhibiting the arm by the falling back of the loose sleeve; feet and ankles are lavishly displayed as dainty slippers are rested on the fender; more ardent spirits recline in ostentatious repose on various sofas. It is considered the thing to suit the action to the attire and exhibit in it the supremacy of ease. In some very Bohemian establishments it is voted a bore to dress again for dinner; that meal is partaken of in the easy masquerading attire, and, as a not unnatural sequel, there is a prompt adjournment to the smoking-room and a brisk demand by the ladies for cigarettes.

A STORY OF THE PARIS BALLOON.

Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.

Experienced policemen are always stationed around the tethered balloon to see that all is right. These sharp eyes were recently puzzled by an English girl. She actually seemed to have balloon on the brain. She not only went up daily, but she went up several times a day. What on earth,—no, what in the sky was her object? The police sharpened their eyes, and still they wondered. Another circumstance made them wonder still more. She never opened her mouth; she seemed to know nobody; and yet, when the shades of evening began to fall, and time came for everybody to go home, she locked arms with an aristocratic, well-dressed gentleman, and they went away together. This gentleman was all the more noticeable because he had only one leg. But, if she and he knew each other, why on earth did they shun each other during the whole day? How eccentric these milords are! Two days ago, when the balloon returned to earth, two ladies who had made the ascension discovered that their purses had disappeared, and they loudly complained. Had these purses become volatile in the rarefication of the air? Had some bird swooped on them and bore them off? Had both ladies simultaneously drawn pocket-handkerchiefs and unconsciously tossed purses over the car? Oddly enough, the English girl and the one-legged Englishman took no interest in these investigations. They evidently considered them as nuisances, for no sooner had conversation taken this turn than they showed an irresistible desire to take the turn round the street-corner. For the first time since she began to patronize the balloon, the English girl retired before the balloon had made its last ascension. The police wondered. The police followed them. They quitted the balloon in hot haste: when they got around the corner they went faster, and each step they took the more rapidly their feet moved. The police thought all this looked wrong, and arrested them. They were searched. In the pockets of the one-legged man twenty purses and $600 gold were found; two of the purses were recognized by the two ladies above mentioned as being their property. Cards bearing the name of Mr. Dubois were found on the man, but the police do not believe this to be his name. The girl positively refused to give her name. Both refused to give their address.

BEER IN VIENNA.

Correspondence Baltimore American.

Beer-gardens and beer-rooms are everywhere in Vienna, and the drinking of beer seems to be regarded as one of the necessaries of life. It is drank freely at all the restaurants, and is brought, as a matter of course, to every one as soon as they take a seat at a table. A man who would undertake to eat without beer would be regarded as a curiosity. As soon as your glass is empty it is refilled, as a matter of course. There is, however, no *treating*, as it is called with us, in Vienna. If two or three gentlemen come in together and call for beer, each pays for what he drinks. If one of them calls for a second glass, he never thinks of asking his companions to drink with him. If they want their glasses refilled, they will call for it and pay for it as he has done. Water is undoubtedly a very scarce commodity in Vienna, cistern water being mostly used for drinking purposes. There are very slow-running hydrants on the streets, and they are invariably surrounded by girls and women with buckets and tubs, waiting to secure a supply. There are also wagons with hogsheads that go around to sell water. It is said to be unwholesome, and, if drank continuously, will lead to chronic affections of the bowels. It is what is called hard water, but we have never found it unpalatable. There are, however, very few people in Vienna who drink water, and many who never touch it. Beer is the daily and hourly drink of almost every one, old and young. It is part of their daily food, just as coffee or tea is with us. When families are dining at the restaurants, the beer-mug stands by the plate of old and young, male and female, and it is even put to the lips of infants. Vienna beer does not, however, seem to have any intoxicating effect, and it never occasions a headache. We have seen and been in the company of men who will drink a dozen large glasses of an evening without observing the slightest inebriating effect.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

RICHARD REALF'S LAST POEM.

[*Written immediately before his suicide.*]

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" When
For me the end has come, and I am dead,
And little voluble, chattering daws of men
Peck at me curiously, let it then be said
By some one brave enough to speak the truth:
Here lies a great soul killed by cruel wrong.
Down all the balmy days of his fresh youth,
To his bleak, desolate noon, with sword, and song,
And speech that rushed up hotly from the heart,
He wrought for liberty, till his own wound
(He had been stabbed), concealed with painful art
Through wasting years, mastered him, and he swooned,
And sank there where you see him lying now,
With that word "Failure" written on his brow.

But say that he succeeded. If he missed
World's honors, and world's plaudits, and the wage
Of the world's deft lacqueys, still his lips were kissed
Daily by those high angels who assuage
The thirstings of the poets—for he was
Born unto singing, and a burthen lay
Mightily on him, and he moaned because
He could not rightly utter to this day
What God taught in the night. Sometimes, nathless,
Power fell upon him, and bright tongues of flame,
And blessings reached him from poor souls in stress,
And benedictions from black pits of shame,
And little children's love, and old men's prayers,
And a Great Hand that led him unawares.

So he died rich. And his eyes were blurred
With thick films—silence! he is in his grave.
Greatly he suffered; greatly, too, he erred;
Yet broke his heart in trying to be brave.
Nor did he wait till Freedom did become
The popular shibboleth of the courtier's lips,
But smote for her when God Himself seemed dumb
And all His arching skies were in eclipse.
He was a-weary, but he fought his fight,
And stood for simple manhood; and was joyed
To see the august broadening of the light
And new earths heaving heavenward from the void.
He loved his fellows, and their love was sweet—
Plant daisies at his head and at his feet.

THE POOR OLD MAN.

Detroit Free Press.

He seemed at first glance to be a poor old man,—one of those you read of now and then as wandering up and down the world, and patiently waiting for the summons from the other shore. But, when one came to see the feathers in his hair, the straw in his whiskers, and the dirt on his face and hands, one could not resist the conclusion that he was waiting the summons to stand up and be known as the boss vagrant of Detroit. He had heard how the old janitor opened his purse to the poor and unfortunate, and he walked up and down in front of the station, and took great pains to shiver and make out that he was suffering for the want of raiment. When he had played that line, he halted and mournfully sang:

I'm only a poor old man,
And nobody cares for me;
I wish I could die and go to the sky,
And ——

Here Bijah came to the door and invited him in, and he ceased his song to wipe his red eyes and reply:

"May the angels bless you for your kindness to one who has not long to stay on earth."

When he had been seated in the reception-room, Bijah looked him over and kindly asked:

"Old man, are you sorrowful?"

"Very—very sorrowful, and I've got a lame back, besides," was the reply.

"And nobody seems to care for you, eh?"

"No, nobody. I'm a poor old man, without a friend on earth."

"I will be your friend," observed Bijah, after looking him over again.

"Will you? Thank Heaven! Oh, how my heart swells up!"

"Yes; I will be your friend. I will cut off your whiskers and hair, furnish you with water and soap, and in an hour from this you'll feel like a 2-year-old colt turned loose under a swarm of bees!"

"You'll cut off my whiskers?" shrieked the old man.

"Yes, I will."

"And wash me with common bar-soap?"

"The same—the very same."

"No you won't—I'll die first!" shouted the old man, as he made for the door.

Bijah intercepted him, placed him in a chair, and by means of certain words and gestures prevailed upon him to remain there while he hunted up the shears. The old man begged and entreated, but two clips of the shears removed whiskers and straw from his chin.

"Kill me if you wish, but don't cut my hair," begged the victim, as the shears passed his ears.

"This is only the beginning of the end," was the solemn answer, and a handful of feathers, hairs, burrs, straws, and autumn-leaves slid down his back to the floor. In five minutes he hadn't hair enough on his head to build one end of a canary's nest, and, instead of looking to be 70 years of age and ready to become an angel, he seemed a fat, healthy vagrant of about 45 and ready for a free lunch.

"It doesn't make any difference whether you spell soap with a big 'S' or a little one," said Bijah, as he put up the shears; "it's the medicine to help your case."

"O great guns! great guns!" groaned the vag, "I don't care how soon I die."

He was conducted to the bath-room, locked in for half an hour, and when Bijah looked in fell back in amazement, and cried out:

"Are you the same man?"

"The same, and now let me go out and be run over and killed!" grunted the old chap.

He was clean. He looked white. He had used up half a bar of soap and a barrel of water, and he couldn't play the old-man business again for a year. Bijah had intended to present him with an old hat and four paper collars, but he suddenly rushed out of doors, leaped into the rear of a farmer's wagon, and never ceased shaking his fist at the station-house till he was out of sight.

LOCUSTS IN INDIA.

The following is published in the English papers, from a letter recently received from Ajmere, in Kajnootana, India:

"I had heard but had doubted the truth of the story as to how to get rid of the army of young locusts in Bikaneer. You know, I suppose, they spring from eggs deposited by previous flights of locusts, and when hatched hop along in dense masses while yet unfit for flight, and in their progress lay waste all vegetation. I had heard that in Bikaneer they dig trenches to leeward of where these young broods appear, and take measures to drive the locusts into them, and, the sides being perpendicular, the creatures hop in but cannot hop out, and earth is thrown in upon them. I resolved to make an experiment. I suggested to C——, who was lamenting the devastation going on around, that he should call out a party of men from his regiment and let us dig some trenches and drive the locusts into them, and so prove the truth or otherwise for ourselves. He promptly responded, so we collected spades and organized fatigue-parties and set to work. Some time was lost in getting matters into training, but in two hours we succeeded in getting several trenches dug, varying from twenty-five feet to sixty feet long, one foot wide and about two feet deep.

"Then we sent 'Sepoys' (native soldiers) in a horseshoe direction from the trench about 1,000 feet away, to wave hands and drive the locusts on. They came, and thickened as they approached, one dense mass, hopping along till they hopped into the trench. It was a curious sight to stand at the end and look at it all,—a seething, hopping mass inside the trench, while a regular short cataract came pouring down on to them until they were about two inches deep; then the hopping ceased in the trench. They had nothing hard to kick against, but the influx continued till they were half up the ditch, when we quickly threw in earth and buried them, and then off to another trench, and repeat the whole operation. We continued this for two hours.

"While at one of the trenches I sent for a finger-glass and immersed it in the mass of locusts, as one might dip it into water, then struck it off with a piece of cardboard, so I had it as full as it would hold. When I got home I weighed the glassful, then emptied it and weighed the glass, so I got the weight of the locusts; then I counted them out (566), then measured very accurately the solid contents of the glass by weighing the amount of water it held and computing from that; thus I had space, number, and weight for data.

"Knowing we had dug and filled 300 feet of trench one foot wide, filled to one foot deep, I calculated that the result was: Killed and buried, 7,500,000 locusts, weighing ten and a half tons, in two hours from the time the trenches were ready, about four hours altogether!"

WHAT A CANARY CAN DO.

New York Sun.

Swinging in a gilded cage in the cosy parlor of Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, in Newark, is a brown and yellow canary bird. It looks like an ordinary bird, behaves like an ordinary bird; but listen to it for a second and you will hear a tune, occasionally varied by genuine bird warblings.

"Dick is about four years old," Mrs. Carpenter said yesterday, "and when he feels like it will sing the German waltz, a few notes of which you just heard through correctly. He has a mate down stairs that sings nearly as well as does Dick; but he is moulting now, and don't sing. Dick has also been moulting, and isn't in good condition. When he is, he will sing that waltz by the hour; but whenever he makes a mistake he will break into a merry canary warble, and then begin again. I wish he would sing now. Perhaps we can get him to."

Thereupon Mrs. Carpenter played the waltz upon an organ, using a stop that gave a tone much like a bird's. She played the waltz through, and as she ceased the bird began and sang the waltz nearly through; but it made a false note, and then warbled sweetly. The organ sounded again, and then the bird sang again. This time Dick sang the waltz correctly, and at the end of his song gave himself great airs, evidently proud of his skill.

"How did we teach him?" said Mr. Carpenter, in answer to the question of the reporter. "Mrs. Carpenter took Dick when he was just off the nest, and put him into a dark room, where he saw no light and heard no sound. Then daily she played the waltz to him two or three times a day, for fifteen or twenty minutes every time. At the end of a month or two the bird began to sound a note of the waltz, then another. Soon it combined them, and after a time he whistled an entire strain. It was nearly a year, however, before his education was complete. It requires considerable patience to teach a bird. These birds are a cross between a linnet and a canary, and are a heartier bird than a thoroughbred canary. I would not like to part with either of my birds. When the Kellogg opera troupe were here Miss Kellogg was delighted with Dick's performances. She said if she owned him she wouldn't take $1,000 for him."

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT.

A gentleman in a black coat calls to him his friend, and says: "Come with me while I change my black cravat for a white one for the ball. You will see how it will change me." The change is made. The friend examines his friend with attention. "That's so. Before one would have sent you on an errand; now one would say, 'Waiter, some coffee!'"

Mlle. X——, meeting one of her old boarding-school friends who has just been married: "Well," says she, "are you happy? Do you get along well together?" "Happy, yes, without doubt; but we squabble a great deal." "Already! and about what?" "Paul pretends always that it is he who cares the most for me, and I'm very sure that it's I!"

A newly-engaged cook comes to her mistress to ask how to cook each dish ordered for breakfast. The same game at dinner-time. "How do you make this? How long ought you to cook that?" etc. Naturally they send her off on the morrow. Then the *cordon bleu*, in a supercilious tone: "If I'd known that Madame didn't know how to cook I'd never have accepted an engagement with her."

Having heard it said that Mlle. B—— will have a *dot* of a million francs, a certain gun-merchant hastened to send his friend to ask for him the hand of the young lady in marriage. The ambassador was very well received. But, little by little, encouraged by the spirit of disinterestedness which the delegate had manifested throughout the entire conversation, the future father-in-law finished by stating that the dowry is not more than a hundred thousand francs at the outside. "One hundred thousand francs!" cried the gun-merchant, upon receiving the news, "At what time does the next train leave?"

QUIPS.

Who did Charles Lamb?

A precise flower: The prim-rose.

A leading article: A halter-strap.

Something "queer": Counterfeit money.

The two off-uns: A couple of fellows tight.

A sweeps-take: All the money in the cash-box.

A man who has plenty of thyme: The gardener.

A man may shed an ox, and yet be unable to shed a tear.

For the hand of a young lady you may become a suitor, if you suit 'er.

What kind of a pudding does a lawyer prefer? Suet pudding, of course.

In theatrical parlance, does a "decayed actor" appear rotten to the corps?

It sounds paradoxical to say of a man who repeats an untruth, that he is re-lie-able.

A little girl of our acquaintance calls her impecunious fover "Life," because he is "short."

The man who boasted that he was "above board" occupied lodgings immediately over a dining-room.

The young lady who writes to know if Locksley Hall is any relation to Oakey Hall is politely referred to Mr. Tennyson.

Had Shadrach been cowardly, and attempted to run from the fiery furnace, it would doubtless have been the last run of Shad.

Last summer, during the heated term, a young man had the audacity to strike his father. The attending physician pronounced it a veritable case of son-stroke.

Sunday-school, and Sunday's cool. We might have made a joke of this last summer; but the opportunity, like our money at the late races, has been thrown away.

A little 5-year-old, hearing of the Acts of the Apostles, said he thought the Apostles must have been pretty hard up to have had only one ax among so many of 'em.

In a recent publication, a "funny fellow" writes some verses entitled "Lines on a Pig." If he will head his next effusion "Lines on a Horse," it will be more appropriate.

"Talk about a crusade," said the old salt, "but, when a vessel's bound for Davy Jones' locker, and a fore-an'-after goes to her relief and tows the old hulk safely into port, that's the sort of a crew's aid I'm a shoutin' for."

"Yes," said a young lady, who was possessed of a fine voice. "I am often asked to appear in public, but——" "But what?" observed a friend. "Well," she replied, "I should never be able to sustain my part. I am so easily decomposed."

Drilling her class in poetry, the teacher quoted from the familiar lines of Tennyson: "You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear." "Now," she asked, "why did the little girl want to be called early?" "Don't know," replied Tommy Leach, "unless it was because that was her name." H.

A Strange Innovation in Sculpture.

Paris Correspondence Boston Advertiser.

Before leaving the subject of statues I must speak of an alcove in the Russian Section, known to but very few, which fact is much to be regretted, as it contains two recumbent statues (in plaster), of a beautiful woman, which would not be remarkable were they taken from a dead body; but Dr. Levittux, of Varsona, molded them upon a living form, and pretends he has invented a way by which any form in any position can be accurately taken. The result of these casts is marvelous. Every vein a little prominent, every line of the foot, the hand, the throat, even the different qualities of the skin on different parts of the body, are so admirably taken, that, with the aid of a little rose-colored light artistically thrown upon these statues, one is tempted to believe they breathe. I am told the operation is dangerous. Chloroform is administered so as almost to suspend the beating of the heart, and I doubt if in all countries this branch of art would be tolerated.

The Small Boy.

Oil City Derrick.

Every day we have evidence that the small boy has no soul. The other day a crowd gathered around a farmer whose wagon-load of butter and eggs was fast in a mud-hole, and, while some suggested that he pull his horse gee, and others that he pull him haw, the ever-present small boy yelled, "Its no use, mister. Yer old hoss ain't stout enough. Take him out an' hitch in a roll of yer butter."

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

BEFORE THE MIRROR.

Paul H. Hayne.

Where in her chamber, by the Southern sea,
Her taper's light shone soft and silverly,
Fair as a planet mirrored in the main,
Fresh as a blossom bathed by April rain,
A maiden, robed for restful sleep aright,
Stood in her musing sweetness, pure and white
As some shy spirit in a haunted place:
Her dew-bright eyes and faintly-flushing face
Viewed in the glass their delicate beauty beam,
Strange as a shadowy dream within a dream.
With fingers hovering like a white dove's wings,
'Mid little, tender sighs and murmurings,
Joy's scarce articulate speech, her eager hands
Loosed the light coif, the ringlet's golden bands,
Till, by their luminous loveliness embraced,
From lily head to lithe and lissome waist,
Poured the free tresses like a cascade's fall.
Her image answered from the shimmering wall,
Answered and deepened, while the gracious charms
Of brow and cheek, bared breast, and dimpling arms,
To innocent worship stirred her happy heart:
Her lips—twin rosebud-petals blown apart—
Quivered, half-breathless; then, subdued but warm,
Around her perfct face, her pliant form,
A subtler air seemed gathering, touched with fire
By many a fervid thought and swift desire,
With dreams of love, that bee-like, came and went,
To feed the honeyed core of life's content!
Close toward her mirrored self she pressed,
With large child-eyes, and gently-panting breast,
Bowed as a flower when May-time breezes pass,
And kissed her own dear image in the glass!

THOSE STRIPED STOCKINGS.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

A young man whose age might have been 23, and whose red cheeks, saffron-colored necktie, and innocent look proved the innocence of his heart and good bringing-up, yesterday made three attempts to enter a Second-street dry-goods store before he got in to stay, although he had for a straight half-hour been looking at the array of striped and embroidered stockings in the window. When asked what he deired to look at, he blushed like a girl and skulked toward a pile of bed-ticking. The clerk asked him what price he desired to pay, and was going on to say that the Governor always bought his ticking there, when the young man asked:

"Do women wear them 'ere stockings in the winder?"

"Yes, of course."

"Put 'em on jist the same as other stockings?"

"Of course. All the ladies have worn them for three years. Would you like to look at the styles?"

"Y-es," whispered the stranger, as he glanced furtively around.

A dozen pairs were thrown down, and he reached out carefully, lifted each one, and laid aside a pair of hose with red stripes chasing each other over a brown groundwork.

"Is them mor'n $5?" he whispered, as he looked up.

"That pair of stockings will cost you only 80 cents, sir. They are the best bargain in town."

"Eighty cents! Why, I'd take 'em in a second! I was afraid you'd say $7. How many pairs can a feller's—feller's—mother wear out in six months?"

"Oh, I'd take about four pairs," replied the clerk. "Here are four different colors of the same size."

"I'll take 'em. I hain't seen one of 'em in our town yet, and I'll bet they'll raise more excitement than a circus."

"Is there anything more?" asked the clerk, as he laid the stockings aside.

The young man suddenly grew red, then pale, and, in an entreating voice, he asked:

"Kin I trust you with a secret?"

"Why, yes," replied the wondering clerk.

"You won't go back on me?"

"No."

"Honest Injun—hope to be struck dead if you do?"

"I hope."

"Well, them stockings are for my girl, up in Bucks County—engaged to be married—going to Camden to borrow some money—want to send 'em by mail, and I want it done so she won't know it was me. Some fellows would get an accordeon, or some jewelry, or a bunch of pink envelopes; but I know them stockings will scoot her right up to the head of society, and she'll have more bang-up invitations to call on the high-toned than she ever dreamt of."

"Shall I send 'em by mail?"

"Yes, but wrap 'em up in about four papers, so the post-office fellers can't spill ink on 'em."

"Shall I inclose any writing?"

"Well, you see, I kinder want her to know I'm the person who sent 'em, and I kinder don't. I don't want her to think some of the other fellows in town is this sweet on her, and yet it won't hardly do to send my name."

"How would it do to say they were from a friend?"

"That's kinder good, but it would leave her too much in doubt."

"You might sign your first name, then?"

"That would be too much," replied the young man, as he leaned over the bed-ticking to reflect.

There was an awful silence for a minute and a half, and then he suddenly remarked:

"I'll sign my plump full name—hanged if I don't. I've been thinking it over, and I don't believe no sensible girl will go back on a feller for presenting her with four pair of striped stockings—do you?"

"I shouldn't think so."

"Then I'll write it right out and sign it same as in my letters; 'Deth can't stop my luv.' Gimme that pencil."

He wrote as he said, the package was made ready for mailing, and, after being thrice assured that it would go out by the first mail, he left the store, saying:

"I'd like to see her sailing into the meeting-house Sunday morning with them stockings on! Whew! But won't she promenade right up the middle aisle to the very highest pew! Well, I guess not!"

THE WEDDING-JOURNEY.

New York Sun.

The practice of newly-wedded couples going to a hotel immediately after the marriage ceremony has become so common as to have almost superseded the old-time wedding tour. Nowadays a public marriage in upper New York is not considered complete until the couple have been driven to the nearest fashionable hotel, and have passed at least a week within its walls. This is especially true of what are known as evening weddings,—those held in some notable church, and followed by a crowded reception in the bride's home. After the last congratulations have been exchanged, the bride and the bridegroom thread their way through the throng of black-attired men and beflounced and bejeweled ladies, under the arched way which the thoughtful master of the ceremonies has provided, until they reach their coach. In banging the door the head usher takes care to utter in a stage whisper, "Drive to the Pennsylvania Depot," or the "Grand Central," as the case may be, and the throng return, imagining that the honeymoon is to be spent in Philadelphia or Boston. The carriage has gone hardly a block before down goes the window, and the driver reins in his horses as he hears:

"Where did they tell you to go?"

"To the Pennsylvania Depot, sorr."

"Pennsylvania Depot! Pshaw! Drive to the Buckingham."

And to the Buckingham they are whirled accordingly. For years this clever little deception has been practiced by young bridal couples, without any one except the proprietors and the coachmen being in the secret. Of late, however, the practice has become so popular and so widely known that the affectation of a wedding tour is only kept up for the sake of appearances. "Philadelphia" and "Boston," in the vocabulary of Hymen, have come to mean "Windsor" and "Buckingham."

"WAGES NO OBJECT."

San Francisco Chronicle's Paris Letter.

Our "eldest daughter of England," the Crown Princess of Germany, always employs an English lady to look after her Royal Highness' wardrobe. This lady has to travel to Paris, London, and elsewhere, for the purpose of choosing dresses, underclothing, and all other articles for the Princess' wear. When not moving from place to place, her duties are to see that everything is in perfect order. Several gentlewomen in succession have held this office, and the last three have ended by marrying Counts. This should be encouraging news for intending lady-helps.

WHOSE WAS IT?

Detroit Free Press.

When the streets are as muddy as yesterday the cars are full of ladies coming and going, and the trick played by a man yesterday on the fourteen ladies in a Woodward avenue car should be frowned upon by every true citizen. If again attempted he may get himself into trouble. He boarded the car with a rubber shoe in his pocket big enough to fit over a No. 8 cow-hide boot, and at a proper moment, when all eyes were turned upon the car switching past, he dropped the rubber on the floor and then suddenly pretended to see it. Bending over and picking it up he called out:

"Which of you ladies lost this rubber?"

Every face turned pale at the size of it, and each lady gave the other a sly glance.

"Some one in this car lost this rubber!" continued the human hyena, as he waved it around.

Not a lady moved. Each one wondered if one of her rubbers had dropped off, but her mind was made up to wade in mud two feet deep before claiming that one.

"The owner can have it.—I charge nothing for my services," calmly observed the fiend, as he looked down one side of the car and up the other.

Not a hand was raised, but all feet were drawn under the seat, as if by machinery.

"Very well," said the man, as he rose up to leave the car. "I'm a rubber shoe ahead. It won't do the owner any good to call at my office, or to send a boy and a basket after this shoe, for I won't give it up."

IN MALE ATTIRE.

Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat.

For several months, among the many wood-choppers working for the railroad company at and in the vicinity of Poplar Bluff, there has been one, a trim, very smooth-faced fellow, especially noticeable. He was popular with all his associates, owing, perhaps, to his boyish ways and his straightforward bearing. He did not indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors, and night after night, as the men were grouped around the camp-fire, his cheery voice, as he sang the rude ballads of his companions, made the forest ring. About ten days since he fell a victim to the chills and fever, and, while delirious, his attendant made the discovery that their favorite was a woman in disguise. At night, on the return of the choppers to the camp, the information was imparted, and the next day the girl was carried to Poplar Bluff, where, under the care of the physician, she soon recovered. Her occupation gone, she found herself an object of suspicion and curiosity. Unable to obtain work suitable to her sex, a few nights since she donned her "old clothes" and came to Judsonia, where she is again at her old occupation,—driving team. The girl, when questioned as to her reasons for leading the life she does, answered frankly that she cannot obtain employment suitable for a woman, and that as a man she receives much larger pay than she would as a common domestic.

FORGOT THE BABY.

Nashville (Tenn.) American.

A gentleman from Union City says that when the yellow-fever scare was at its hight in Union City, and people were hastening to the country, to the woods, anywhere to escape the bare possibility of taking the disease, the quarantine notwithstanding, a man and his wife were in such a hurry to move out that they left an infant lying on a bed in their dwelling, which they had locked up secure and fast. Its wails could never have been heard had it possessed leather lungs, and no one would ever have dreamed that such an absence of mind could occur with the average parents. When they had gone a mile and a half toward Paducah Junction, the wife exclaimed, as she wrung her hands in grief at the very thought of what might befall their sleeping infant, "Lord help us! we have left the child at home on the bed."

The husband went back home and there found the infant. It had been left asleep, and evidently waked up, and then cried itself to sleep again.

HER NAME.

Albany Journal.

She was baptized Anna Eliza, and often she sighed that her name was not Maud Ethel or something of that fine sort. "What's the matter with Anna Eliza?" asked her plain, matter-of-fact mother one day. "The matter is," replied the dissatisfied daughter, "that so long as I bear my present name I might as well carry my heart on my sleeve. Everybody discovers my secrets; my inmost thoughts are seen at a glance by all with whom I come in contact." "What on earth do you mean?" inquired the astonished mother. "I mean precisely what I say," answered the daughter between her sobs. "Every friend and acquaintance I have find it easy to Annelize me." The mother's heart was not touched, but, judging from the way she reached for her slipper, the girl was.

THE DIARY.

Burdette.

By the way, did you know that for the past eight months your wife has been using the diary you started in January for an account-book with the grocer and butcher? We saw it the other day, and right under the last paragraph you wrote in it, where you said, "I feel a lifting of my being into a higher life, I feel my feet stepping upon a higher plane, the soul of poesy is calling me into a sphere of grander action, and I throw off the trammels and the coarseness of everyday material life and its animal existence, as I rise to obey the call of genius"—right under that it says: "Two pounds of mutton suet, half a calf's liver, a piece of bone to boil, and a pound of link sausage, 45 cents."

FEMININE NOTES.

A Middleman—With a girl on each arm.

Worth makes the man—pay a sweet little bill for his wife's wardrobe.

No other girl's nose itches so much as that of the one who wears a diamond ring.

A great curiosity—The woman who can drive a nail without hitting her finger nine times out of a possible ten.

A Syracuse man calls his wife "Poor Rule," because she won't work more than one way, and usually not that.

The man who had married an incorrigible shrew declared to a friend that he had contracted a dangerous scold.

"Take away woman," asks a writer, "and what would follow?" We would. Give us something hard next time.—*Ex.*

A wealthy St. Louis lady has been fined for being drunk. Who now says that women are not capable of becoming politicians?

The Germans call a wedding a hochzeit. In this country it takes sixty-three gals., but in the Fatherland only one gal, to make a hochzeit.

A pretty girl down East is a "mind-reader." She said to a bashful beau the other night: "La! I believe you are going to kiss me!" She was right.

"Spell love," said a young man to his girl one night. "Y-o-u," she timidly essayed. The courtship had been a protracted one, but they are married now.

There are ten shades of red this season in women's toggery, and 347 shades of blue about the husband and father who foots the dry-goods and millinery bills.

Accomplishments.—Aunt Florence: "And can you read yet, Ruth?" Ruth: "I should think so, indeed! and I know geography, and history, and sums, and I've got two second teeth."

A seaside belle left her bathing-shoes hanging out of her hotel window to dry, and the next day the local paper announced "that such a hotel had put up new awnings of an unique design."

He commenced with, "Oh! can those lovely eyes of thine,"—when she stopped him short and told him she wasn't canning that kind of fruit just then, and wouldn't be coaxed to do it either.

"Please give me your definition of a cautious man. A bet is pending. JOHN." A cautious man, John, is a man who will tell a red-headed woman that her hair is auburn. If you win, send the cigars along.

The *Nation* thinks that a part of the drill of every girls' school ought to be the reception, by a wife in an old gown, to a dinner of corned beef and cabbage, of an unlooked-for guest, thoughtlessly brought home by a reckless husband.

An appreciative mind can throw a world of pathos into a very ordinary statement. "Yes," said she, leaning over the fence, in communion with a neighbor, "she is dead. She died just as she had got torn up to clean house. It is terrible."

Heartless Scientist—"Miss Adelina, permit me to ask your acceptance of my Hand——" Gushing Maiden—"O Professor—so sudden—" Heartless Scientist (proceeding)—"My—er—Handbook of the Buddhist Psychology and Ethnology of the Hindoos." (Collapse of G. M.)—*Puck.*

A man may sneer at a woman all he will because she can't sharpen a lead-pencil, but she has the smile on him when he stands holding an unoccupied suspender-button in his hand, and wondering whether it will hurt less to pull the needle out of his thumb the same way it went in, or push it on through.—*Burdette.*

A young bride, momentarily expecting the return of her husband, was handed a telegraphic dispatch, which so excited her that, without having strength to break the envelope, she fainted away. Upon recovering she found her husband seated beside her. "Oh, Alick!" were her first words, "I thought you had fallen down and cut your throats with one of those horrid standing collars."

In the divorce proceedings of Cook vs. Cook, at Hartford, the plaintiff testifies that one night his wife asked him to move along, and he did so. Soon afterward he was told to move again, and he kept on doing so until he hung on the very edge of the bed. Then Mr. Cook demanded more room, and when he told her that he could not move without falling out of bed, she braced herself up, plunged her feet into the small of his back, and landed him in the middle of the room. Thereafter he thought it softer to occupy the lounge.

He was arrested for not supporting his wife. "What have you got to say for yourself?" asked the Judge. "Me and Byron are alike," replied the prisoner. "What do you mean by that?" said his Honor. "I mean," rejoined the prisoner, "that neither me nor Byron ever could bear to see a woman eat." "It's six months in the Penitentiary," added his Honor.

An actress whose face is her fortune was recently engaged in one of the small theatres of Paris. The day after her engagement was signed, she received notice of a rehearsal. She replied: "It is impossible for me to rehearse during the day. I have not the time, for I do not leave bed till noon, then bath, breakfast, hair-dresser, and mantua-makers keep me busy till it is time to go to the Bois de Boulogne. I wish you would distribute my salary, if I have a salary (which I forgot to ask you), among the dressing-maids of your theatre."

POLITICAL.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 16.—The Supreme Court met to-day, in response to a petition numerously signed by citizens, to act on the petition for a mandamus compelling the Canvassing Board of Alachua County to make a canvass of all the returns of the county, three precincts having been thrown out. Notices were served on the members thereof on the 14th, but they did not appear or make answer to the Court. Judge Barker, of Jacksonville, appeared for the Board, but he has had no consultation with his clients, and wanted time. The Court then adjourned from 11 to half-past 3 to-day, when the matter was argued, and the Court granted an alternative writ of mandamus against the Canvassing Board of Alachua County, returnable Wednesday next. Mr. Bisbee gave notice that on Monday he should ask for a writ of mandamus against the Inspectors at Precinct No. 4 in Madison County to compel them to make a return of the election at that precinct. Bisbee claims that he has about 200 majority without this latter precinct, if the votes are counted in Alachua County.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 16.—The Territorial Legislature will only have six Democrats in it—two from Southern Dakota, one from Northern Dakota, Ansley Gray, and three from the Hills.

There will be an effort made this winter to move the Capital from Yankton. Many in Southern Dakota are hostile to Yankton, and the rest of the Territory is counted willing for a change under any circumstances. There will also be a reapportionment of members of the Legislature, giving Northern Dakota and the Hills their quota.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The entire Election Board of the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward, four Republicans and five Democrats, were arrested to-day by the United States Marshal, charged with returning more votes than were legally cast.

STRIKES.

PITTSBURG GLASS-WORKERS OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—In pursuance of the notice given their employers last Tuesday, the glass-workers on the South Side quit work to-day. At the regular time of going to work this morning the men paid their final visits to the factories, and, with their tools wrapped up in paper, or else thrown carelessly over their shoulders, received the last payment of wages that in all probability will be disbursed from their factories for some time to come. Later in the forenoon little parties of the men assembled on the street corners, and in the neighborhood of their late working-places, and absorbed the time in conversation regarding the event in which they figure as the most important personages. The contract among the manufacturers, which provides that in anticipation of a lockout the fires shall not be blocked for a week after the men quit work, in order to be in readiness for work again if they should reconsider their action, has been disobeyed by several firms, who believe that to do such a thing would be entirely useless. Some of them have given up all hope that an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties can be brought about, and have accordingly drawn the bars of their furnaces, and have virtually succumbed to the circumstances of the hour. Other firms indulge in a faint hope that something will turn up in the course of a week, and have consequently blocked their fires, only in order to be ready to resume at once if their slight expectations should be realized.

From what can be learned, several of the factories are not as well prepared to face the movement as they were some time ago, their respective stocks being very small and incomplete. It is said of one firm that they have not a "box" in their warehouse. It will be seen, therefore, that in some instances the lockout will materially affect the manufacturers as well as the employes. Although nearly 1,500 men and boys with one accord quitted their labors at furnace and press, the unusual event was entirely devoid of excitement, and unattended with any incident that partook of a sensational nature.

FIRES.

CABREY.

A gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday reports the destruction by fire, at Cabrey, Ill., a new station on the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad, of a large frame building, occupied by C. S. Ames, in the lower portion, as a store and dwelling, and in the upper part by Norton Lodge No. 631, A. F. and A. M. The fire occurred Thursday midnight, and was probably the result of the spontaneous combustion of a barrel of kerosene oil that was in the rear part of the store. Mr. Ames' family and several boarders who occupied a wing of the structure had a very narrow escape, being sound asleep at the time the fire broke out. The stock consisted of general merchandise, such as is kept in country stores, and was all damaged by fire. The furniture and household effects in the wing and rear part of the main building were partially destroyed, and the records, tools, jewels, and furnishings in the Masonic Hall were entirely consumed. Mr. Ames' loss is estimated at $5,000, and he has but a small insurance. The Masonic Lodge's loss amounted to $300; no insurance. The misfortune has been particularly severe on Mr. Ames, who will, probably, not rebuild.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 421 at 7 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the one-story barn in the rear of No. 494 West Taylor street, owned by John Lenahan and occupied by Bridget O'Connor. Damage trifling.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.—The United States Grand Jury at Charleston, W. Va., has found 928 indictments against the violators of the Revenue laws and the strikers on the Kanawha River Government works. The jury adjourned last night.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—It will be announced to-morrow morning that the *Evening Dispatch*, of this city, will be sold at public auction, under a deed of trust, on Monday, Dec. 9.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov., 16.—The number of persons who will attend the Sanitary Conference Tuesday is so much in excess of the number expected that Mozart Hall has been engaged for the sessions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Frank M. Taylor, Paying-Teller of the New York City Bank, this afternoon jumped from the second story of the "Health-Lift" establishment at Montague, East Brooklyn. His skull was fractured and he was otherwise injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer Grenada brought $58,000 in treasure recovered from the wrecked steamer Georgia.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 16.—It is stated here on the best of authority that Gen. George P. Delaplaine, one of our prominent business men, is soon to lead to the altar Miss Ella Wheeler, Wisconsin's gifted poetess.

SCALES.



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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Stated Conclave Monday evening, Nov. 18, 1878, at Asylum, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., at 7:30. A full attendance requested for the purpose of taking into consideration matters of vital importance to the Commandery. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander.
JAMES E. MEGINN, Recorder.

HOME LODGE, NO. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at 7:30 p. m., for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order
R. Z. HERRICK, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Stated Conclave Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Work on the K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order
J. S. WHITE, E. C.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, Nov. 18, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. M. Degrees. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. By order
G. W. BARNARD, H. P.

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—The quarterly meeting takes place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. All members are expected to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

CHICAGO CONCLAVE, NO. 81, RED CROSS OF Constantine—Regular Rendezvous Saturday, 23d inst., at 7:30 p. m., sharp, for work.
JOHN D. M. CARR, M. D., Sovereign.
H. S. AUSTIN, Recorder.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—Regular Communication Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at 7:30. Work on the R. A. Degree.
E. P. TOBEY, H. P.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1878.

In New York, on Saturday, greenbacks continued steady at 99¾ cents on the dollar.

The yellow-fever report for the week shows a gratifying decrease in the number of cases at all the infected points.

WADDELL, who was defeated for Congress in North Carolina, has set up a novel plea for a new election. He says that his father died a few days before the election, and that many Democrats scratched his ticket under the supposition that he was the one who had died.

In appointing a Greek, CARATHEODORI Pasha, President of a Commission to apply the programme of reforms in Roumelia, the Porte has singularly enough consulted for once the interests of the people, the greater part of the inhabitants of that district being Greeks.

The Treasury Department has inaugurated, and will hereafter continue, the practice of purchasing gold bullion with greenbacks. A considerable quantity was purchased at Denver last week, which was shipped East through the mails. Dealings are had directly with the miners.

The cross-examination of WOODS, one of the defendants in the Protection Life case, brought out yesterday a strong supposition that in his examination of the Company in 1877 he certainly displayed an amount of carelessness, if nothing worse, which should entitle him to take a back seat hereafter as an investigator.

To a correspondent inquiring as to his Southern policy, President HAYES is reported to have said that his views had not changed towards the South since his last message to Congress. In that address he declared that it should be the fixed and unalterable determination of Government to protect the colored race in all its rights and privileges. He also emphatically added that he would use all his authority to that end. Is this reaffirmation explicit enough?

Tributes to popular singers in this country usually take the shape of some device in floral architecture. It is seldom that our prima donnas are treated to even as substantial presents as diamonds, which are said to rain upon the operatic stage in Russia. It may, therefore, be noted as an exceptional circumstance that Mlle. LITTA, who made her debut in Chicago yesterday evening, has been complimented by the citizens of her native place, Bloomington, Ill., with a gift of a house and lot for the use of her mother, who is still a resident of that enterprising city.

The re-elected inflation members of the present House of Representatives are coming back to Washington with fleas in their ears, in the shape of largely-decreased majorities. Their walk and conversation has somewhat changed since the popular uprising and flat downfalling of Nov. 5, and where they once shouted for greenbacks they now whisper modestly in favor of letting resumption take its course. BUCKNER, of Missouri, one of the most blatant of the "Softs" last winter, is now as tame as the suckling lamb, being convinced that the people and himself were a little at variance.

Political difficulties in Florida generally begin in Alachua County. Yesterday the Supreme Court was called together to act upon a petition for a mandamus compelling the Alachua Canvassing Board to make a canvass of all the returns of the county, three precincts having been thrown out. It is claimed that BISBEE, Republican candidate for Congress, would have a majority if these votes were counted. As it is, HULL, the Democratic candidate, has been declared elected. The Democratic tricksters, however, may not be able to carry their point, with all their bulldozing and their previously-earned reputation as candidate-killers.

There was a rumor yesterday of another proposed cremation at the furnace of Dr. LEMOYNE, near Pittsburg. A party by the name of SMITH caused a telegram to be sent to the venerable Doctor requesting him to get his retort ready. The same person wrote a note to a New York paper giving the details of the death of SMITH and the bequests which he had left to divers charitable institutions. The hoax was successful all around, and SMITH, of Baltimore, has succeeded in getting his name in the papers. It is, perhaps, needless to add that he is at present not to be found in his accustomed haunts; but isn't it a little rough to trifle with the feelings of the crematory man in this manner?

After another week of investigation the police of New York have at last gotten upon the tracks of the persons who robbed the grave of A. T. STEWART, and two of the resurrectionists are said to be in custody. But there is an air of mystery about the announcement of the arrest which leaves much to the imagination.

COUNTY AFFAIRS UNDER A NEW LIGHT.

Whatever the general estimate may be of the influence of public opinion on the official class, it must be admitted that a vote of the people sometimes works wondrous changes in the convictions of outgoing officers. The Board of County Commissioners affords an illustration of this fact just now. This Board is as yet composed of precisely the same men who have controlled its actions during the past year. It was only a few days ago that it appropriated the entire tax-levy for the coming year, and made arrangements to expend about $1,300,000 over and above the interest account in maintaining the county departments and institutions. The public was then informed that it was not possible to retrench one dollar, and that work on the Court-House must come to a standstill unless the people would vote $750,000 in new bonds to go on with it. THE TRIBUNE denounced this statement as false, and mainly through its efforts the scheme for borrowing three-quarters of a million dollars was defeated. And now a majority of this same County Board discover that they were wrong, and that it is possible and practicable to cut down a good many items of general expense. So far the action of the Board, which has been under Democratic control, has been directed toward a reduction in those departments which will be filled for the next term by Republicans. Just before election, for instance, it was contended that the prisoners in the jail could not be fed for less than 35 cents a day. The Democratic candidate for Sheriff was defeated and the Republican elected, and now the Board has new light upon the subject, and contend that the new Sheriff ought to provide better food and more of it at 25 cents a day. This will make a difference of from $10,000 to $12,000 a year in a single item. It has also flashed upon the County Board since election that Bailiffs can get on with $1,000 who formerly required $1,200 a year, and the pay of janitors, watchmen, and various other employes has likewise been reduced. The sum of $6,000 was saved at a single stroke by wiping out the Atlas Department. One attorney was dispensed with altogether, and the compensation of the regular County Attorney was reduced from $5,000 to $3,000 a year. It obviously makes a good deal of difference whose horse is curried. There will be no objection on the Republican side to any retrenchments which do not impair the efficiency of the service. It may be that the new Board will be called upon to readjust some of the reductions so as to counteract partisan malignity; but, if the present Board has not left a legacy of too much floating debt, we have no doubt that such retrenchments may be made in the general expenses as will leave money from the tax-levy for work on the Court-House. In that case, THE TRIBUNE may fairly congratulate itself on having saved $750,000 to the taxpayers of Cook County.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—I have been a reader of your paper since its earliest publication, and have for the most part been in accord with its treatment of all subjects of general interest, and I feel that I have been in a measure influenced thereby. In its views of governmental policy its perspicacity has been marked; so you may understand my chagrin after reading your advocacy of the indefensible doctrine of universal suffrage—the very root of our political evils. It has ever been my theory that one favoring this system must either be unsound or insincere. There is one word in our vernacular that fully characterizes it—the word SILLY. I never in all my life have heard any good reason for its embodiment in any system of government; on the contrary, the objections are so numerous and so obvious that I consider it a waste of time to give utterance to them, as they must be patent to any mind of ordinary intelligence. Now, as you have a mind of more than ordinary intelligence, I pronounce you insincere, and cannot divine the motive which prompted you to enunciate such nonsense. STRAUSS, the great German thinker and philosopher, says that Republics *level down*, not upwards, and cites this country and Switzerland as examples. We have no statesmen deserving the name, and no *gentlemen*. Thanks to *universal suffrage!*
NEMO.

The writer of the above did not have the courage to sign his name to it. In accordance with our usual practice it should have gone into the waste-basket. But we think it proper to make an exception in this case, because the subject is important. There are many superficial thinkers and half-educated persons in this country who hold to the same opinions about manhood suffrage that "Nemo" advances.

The objections to manhood suffrage will all be met in a straightforward way by considering what other kind of suffrage is more practicable. Suppose that "Nemo" were appointed to draw up a Constitution for this country. We cannot believe that, with his claims to intelligence, and in this period of the world's history, he would propose to take the ballot away from the people altogether. He would have to agree to some qualification of the suffrage, so that only the people suitably fitted to vote should have the right of suffrage. What qualification would he propose? Would it be a property qualification? If so, what amount of property? Where shall the line be drawn? Shall the suffrage be taken away from the poorer classes who now enjoy it? If so, who will do it? If the man who owned, say, $1,000 worth of property should be permitted to vote, and the man who owned $990 worth should not be, the arbitrary and indefensible nature of the proposed restriction would at once appear. All restrictions based on a specific or minimum property qualification are arbitrary and not founded in reason or right, and their usefulness is more apparent than real. There are as good citizens to be found among the poor as among the rich classes, among men worth less than a given sum as well as among men worth more than a certain amount. Corruption in politics requires a corrupter as well as a corruptee; and we have yet to learn that the disposition to sell votes in this country is any stronger than the disposition to buy them. If every voter had $10,000 worth of property, votes would still, in exceptional cases, be improperly influenced. The only difference would be that the market price would rise, and corruption would be confined more exclusively than it is at present to legislative bodies. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN disposed of this whole phase of the subject when he said that if a man with only a jackass for property were permitted to vote, while a man without a jackass were prohibited from voting, it would be the jackass that voted, and not the owner of it.

The second restriction of the suffrage commonly proposed is that which would be caused by an educational qualification. The practical objections to this are as strong as to the other, and of a similar kind. It is impossible to say how much education would be required for the purpose of making a man competent to vote, or to shut out all below the high standard which might be conceived of as sufficient. Scholars are not the only persons who have the right to be in politics, inasmuch as they are not the only ones who have interests to be protected and political duties to perform. The simple ability to read and write, it is now generally admitted, is practically no safeguard against corrupt voting at all. A large majority of the inmates of our jails, penitentiaries, and reformatory institutions can read, write, and cipher. In too many cases, it seems doubtful whether the great truth that "Knowledge is power" should not be interpreted to mean "power to dupe the ignorant." There is no doctrine which has been more thoroughly shattered of late years than that knowledge, in itself considered, promotes a high degree of morality. The pulpit has done much to destroy this doctrine, and it has been assisted by the example of men illustrious for their mental attainments who have been convicted of murder, forgery, ballot-box stuffing, embezzlement, blackmailing, confidence games, and "irregularities" in accounts. We shall have to dismiss as untenable the proposition for an educational qualification.

Shall those now in enjoyment of the ballot who fall below some ideal and arbitrary standard of literacy be deprived of their right of suffrage? Who will wrest the franchise from them? Who will bell this cat? Is "Nemo" the mouse to undertake the job? There remain the religious, race, and color tests and qualifications. But these are so foreign and abhorrent to modern ideas and convictions that they need not even be discussed.

The merits of this controversy will at once appear clearly if we examine both sides of it. Having inquired what the interests of Government are, let us ask what are the interests of the people. The advocates of a restricted suffrage seem to have forgotten that the Government derives its powers from the people. It has no separate or superior existence. Its purpose is the benefit of all those governed,—the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, alike. It is a self-evident truth that all the people have an interest in choosing the Government whose laws all are to obey. The meanest man is subject to the call of Government in time of war, and is taxed, directly or indirectly, in time of peace. The meanest man, therefore, has the right, within constitutional limits, to a voice in deciding what shall be the character of the Government under which he is to live.

The drift of all responsible European Governments is in the direction of universal suffrage. Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium have already reached it; England, Austria, Italy, Spain, and the Scandinavian nations are fast approaching it. England has almost reached it, and even the despotic Government of Russia is making progress in the same direction. The Government of the United States is too firmly settled on the principle of manhood representation to think of going backward when the world is going forward. The Republican party, moreover, is too fully committed by the enfranchisement of the colored race to manhood suffrage to dream of abandoning it, or withdrawing that protection from them. There is no reason, finally, why the principle should be abandoned. The real danger is, not that the illiterate or poor will plunder the rich, but that the votes of the masses will be controlled by corrupt cliques and autocratic bodies of men of superior position and sharpness, as formerly in France and now in the South, so that the liberties of the people will be endangered. The best provision against this result is not the limitation of the suffrage,—for any such limitation must necessarily include among the voters the ambitious and corrupt men whose influence is most to be feared. If we would guard the people against the arts of the demagogues, we should elevate the people through the schools, the churches, and the press. When this is done, the arts of the demagogues will be, for the most part, unsuccessful, because the people will comprehend and defeat them.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY, AND THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The United States Grand Jury have adjourned over till Monday without making their report, but it is pretty certain that they will bring in such indictments as will secure a thorough judicial investigation of the alleged frauds in the construction of the Chicago Custom-House. There is little doubt that the principal persons who have been charged with complicity or neglect as Government contractors and officials will have an opportunity of establishing their innocence, or will be made to suffer a proper penalty for their guilt, though some of the guilty may escape through the disreputable immunity secured by the statute of limitations. It has been stated with a good deal of positiveness that indictments will be returned against some of the persons connected with the construction of the Custom-House building.

Without prejudice to any one, it is proper to commend the Grand Jury's probable action as a movement in the right direction. The work on the Chicago Custom-House has dragged along for years at an enormous cost to the Government. The people of Chicago had long suspected bad management, and perhaps unfair dealings, in the work. The investigation made by Collector SMITH and Assistant District-Attorney THOMSON revealed circumstances that strongly confirmed this suspicion, and since then there has been a popular demand for a judicial inquiry into the alleged frauds, and the punishment of those who should be proved to have been implicated. The Chicago newspapers have been unsparing in their condemnation of the County Commissioners and contractors for the extravagance and jobbery in the construction of the Court-House; and yet it must be admitted that the county building makes a better showing on considerably less money than the Government building. This general impression, without seeking for details, is a sufficient warrant for the suspicion of fraud and neglect that attaches to the Custom-House work. It is only upon testimony before Court and jury that the responsibility for the Custom-House extravagance can be properly distributed, and a fair trial of the case will be as gratifying to any innocent person who may be indicted as it will be disagreeable to those who are conscious of guilty participation or culpable negligence.

It is understood that the conclusions reached by Messrs. SMITH and THOMSON will form the basis of the several indictments. They include the charge of making fraudulent contracts; ignoring the specifications of the advertisements; the acceptance of defective stone; the expenditure of the 10 per cent reserve fund which should have been withheld to protect the Government from violation of contract; and the extravagant and useless expenditures under the sawing and hauling contracts, as well as that which gave the contractor 15 per cent on all moneys paid out for labor. At the time Assistant District-Attorney THOMSON made his report, THE TRIBUNE exposed very fully the abuses that had been practiced under these various contracts. If indictments be found it will become the duty of Court and jury to fix the responsibility for these abuses where it properly belongs. There is reason to believe that the proceedings of the United States Court will not afford so easy an escape as the State Courts afforded to the indicted County Commissioners and their associates; and, if there have been the fraud and swindling which the circumstances of the case have led the public to suspect, it is to be hoped that Chicago will set a precedent for punishing men who have come to think that it is no crime to rob the Government.

THE SECOND ADVENT OF CHRIST.

The recent Conference held in New York to adopt such action as would make the belief in the second coming of CHRIST a living and active faith, was remarkable not only for the zeal of those participating in it, but also because of the ability and eminence in church affairs of several of the leading advocates of the doctrine. The term "Second Adventists" has long been familiar as describing those believing in the coming of CHRIST. The expectation of the second advent of the Savior has always prevailed to some extent among the Christians, and it was most general during the early centuries of the Church. There is, however, a wide difference of opinion, or belief, among Second Adventists as to the probable time, and other details. There have always been, especially during the present century, those who have undertaken to figure out from prophecy the exact day on which the event would take place. It has been but a few years since a congregation of devout Christians in this city worked themselves up to a belief that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of a day in April, the heavens would open and receive the faithful. In preparation for the event, they disposed of their property, abandoned all occupation, and impatiently waited for the horn. The calculation of the time was considered exact, nevertheless a margin was left, which, however, did not extend beyond midnight. By a remarkable coincidence there occurred, late in the afternoon, a thunder-storm, followed by a peculiarly lurid light, which circumstances were accepted as the immediate forerunners of the end by the excited, anxious worshipers. At midnight the people were overwhelmed with disappointment, but even for hours after many did not abandon their faith in the prophecy.

The Second Adventists are mainly divided into two classes—the Pre-Millennialists and the Post-Millennialists. The first believe that CHRIST will make Himself visible to His saints,—the living and those who died in CHRIST,—and that He will gather them to Himself and bear them to their home in Heaven. Those who held the recent Conference in New York are of this faith. A like Conference was held in London during last winter. In the call inviting the attendance of all believers to the New York meeting its object and aim were thus set forth:

Now, while casting no word of reproach upon those who may differ from us, we cannot be insensible to the fact that there has been a sad decline in our times from the clear, vivid, ardent faith of the early Church in regard to this doctrine. Very many Christians have been taught to think of the coming of CHRIST as equivalent to their own death; others regard it as synonymous with the gradual diffusion of Christianity. Many, satisfied with this present world, have little desire for the return of the absent Lord; while here and there are those who boldly speak of such an event as only a "fascinating dream," destined never to be realized. But while we lament all this, and can but regard it as an alarming symptom of the present state of religion, it is an occasion for the profoundest gratitude that there has within the last few years been such a powerful and widespread revival of this ancient faith.

Eminent men of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and Reformed Episcopal Churches were appointed to read papers on the subject at the Conference. Many divines from abroad were invited and attended. Among the letters from those unable to be present was one from the Rev. THOMAS H. VAIL, Bishop of Kansas, who thus explains his faith on the subject:

The great principles which I accept are that CHRIST will come, that He will come in the same form and in the like manner in which He ascended; that His feet will stand upon Mount Olivet; that the remnant of Israel shall be gathered into their old land of Palestine, where the blindness shall be taken from them, and they will acknowledge Messiah, ours and theirs, and become the great preachers of the CHRIST; that when He comes He will judge (i. e., rule or govern) among the nations, and this will be the millennial period, whether of 1,000 years, as we count time, or 360 times that period, counting each day for a year; that at His coming there will be a first resurrection of the just, who will enjoy His spiritual kingdom during the millennial period; that after this there will be a season when Satan shall again exert his power, at the end of which season the second resurrection and the change to the incorruptible shall take place, and the final judgment or decision as to the destinies of individuals will be holden, and the world shall pass away, and time shall be no more, and eternity will be entered upon by all.

Dr. GRAY, Dean of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in his letter, holds to the pre-millennial advent of our Lord as the only natural and honest interpretation of the Scripture, and this interpretation he embodies in the following scheme:

First—This Church period, intercalated between the rejection and acceptance of the Kingdom, ends with the ever-imminent appearing of CHRIST, when will occur the rapture of the Church.

Second—Then ensues the last week of Daniel, whose events are also set forth in the Apocalypse from Chap. iv. During this week occur the return and restoration of the pious Jews, the rise and subsequent wickedness of Antichrist in the restored Roman Empire, the great tribulation which ends with,

Third—The coming of CHRIST with his saints, when ensue His victory over Antichrist; the conversion to Him of restored Israel; the return of the rest of Israel; the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh in connection with the ministry of this believing Israel; the millennium, during which Jerusalem shall be the joy of the whole earth, over which the Lord, the Son of DAVID, shall rule in equity.

Fourth—At the end of the millennium the outbreak of sin again; the final victory; the judgment; the "new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

Dr. SPURGEON wrote that he believed in the personal coming of CHRIST, but was not a star-gazer. He said:

I cannot write about the second advent save only that I look for the Lord to come in like manner as He went away,—viz., in person. Of the day and the hour I know nothing. . . . I desire to wait and to watch, but not to star-gaze. . . . If ever I have more light I will spread it, but at present I look for the Lord to come, but I know not when.

Per contra, the Post-Millennial Adventists believe that mankind is to be brought to a perfect state, which will constitute the millennial period, during which CHRIST will have a spiritual reign of 1,000 years, after which He will come in person, and what is known as general judgment for the living and the dead will follow.

There are, however, other theories held by devout believers in the Second Advent. Among these are those who claim that the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in the year 70 marked the second coming, which was spiritual and not visible. Others claim that the second coming is purely spiritual, and that CHRIST's second coming is to every one of the faithful at the hour of death. Others believe that the second coming is a matter which is capable of being foretold to a day, if the exact meaning of the prophecies were known; hence the repeated predictions fixing a precise date. Perhaps the most remarkable of all these predictions, including those of Dr. CUMMINGS, was that of WILLIAM MILLER. He had been a navigator, and at last undertook to calculate the time when, according to prophecy, the world was to end. In due time he figured out his calculation, and placed the date on April 24, 1843. His chronology was elaborate. He deduced from prophecy, first, that the length of the world was to be 6,000 years. This brought him to 1843; second, that Pagan Rome was to last 666 years, and Papal Rome 1,290 years; thus, Pagan Rome began 158 years B. C.; Pagan Rome ended A. D. 508; Papal Rome lasted for and ended 1,290 years after; but this period he interpreted as meaning, according to DANIEL, the "thousand three hundred and thirty days," which he put down as 1,335 years, to follow the end of Pagan Rome in 508, making a total of 1,843, which he claimed was the end of the world's existence. During the time intervening between the publication of these predictions and the time fixed, MILLER had a grand and continued revival, and had thousands of followers. His preaching produced a widely-extended excitement. Out of that teaching, which was then called Millerism, there grew a church organization, called the Second Adventists, which has grown into a large body, having its churches in all parts of the Union, and also its alliances with similar organizations in Europe. It is pertinent to add, that, though the second coming of CHRIST was strongly expected by the early Christians, the Roman Catholic Church has rejected the teachings on that subject, holding simply to the doctrine expressed in the Apostles' Creed, that CHRIST, after his crucifixion and death, rose on the third day, ascended to Heaven, and "sitteth at the right hand of God the Father, whence He shall come to judge the living and the dead."

WOMAN AS AN INVENTOR.

Invention is the order of the day. Explorers in the abstract sciences, students in physiology and biology, metaphysicians, publicists, and economists must stand aside for the time being to make room for the practical fellows who are utilizing the researches of others, and who propose to increase the comforts and conveniences of mundane existence, and at the same time reduce the cost thereof. The little Village of Highland Park, near this city, has just been the scene of a testimonial to one of its residents, in which men of great attainments and high positions joined in a tribute to the genius there which originated the idea of the telephone. Mr. GRAY, living modestly in a Western hamlet, has not failed to receive his share of the honors paid to the invention of the little instrument which enables people to talk with one another at a distance of miles with as much ease and satisfaction as if they were side by side. Mr. EDISON is regarded as one of the most remarkable men of the century, and the promise of what he may yet accomplish enters upon the domain of romance, and makes the Arabian Nights tales tame by comparison. The wildest schemes now arrest public attention. People are prepared to put faith in almost anything in the shape of machinery, and high honors and rich rewards await successful invention in almost every direction.

It is not strange, under these circumstances, that women, and especially the American women, should enter the field and claim a share of the laurels. The opportunity is larger, and the prospect of success more seducing, than the somewhat empty privilege of standing in a line of roughs on a rainy day and voting with a minority. Miss HARRIET HOSMER, already famous as a sculptor, has taken the lead in this new field for women. Recent foreign correspondence has given a description of some of her projects. She has actually invented a bit of machinery which enables piano-players, orchestral musicians, and conductors to turn the leaves of their music without interruption. This will be a blessing to audiences as well as musicians, though Miss HOSMER regards it as a trifle. She has also invented a process for transforming common limestone into marble. There have been repeated experiments with the purpose of accomplishing this, on the theory that marble is only limestone a little "better cooked" in the molten state of our planet. Miss HOSMER has proceeded upon the same theory; but, instead of using the dry heat of a furnace to do the cooking, she has subjected the limestone to steam pressure, supplying moisture and facilitating a rearrangement of the crystals. But even this improvement on Nature is regarded of secondary importance by the ambitious sculptress, who has also invented a new process of modeling with plaster of Paris and white wax, which is said to be a great improvement upon working with clay. But Miss HOSMER's *chef d'œuvre* is the alleged invention of a new motor. The secret is not yet revealed, but a machine of four-horse power is now in process of construction. The announcement that the new motive power is produced by the application of a "permanent magnet" to the machinery will excite considerable incredulity, because it partakes of the delusion of perpetual motion, which has wrecked the lives of so many enthusiasts. Nevertheless, Miss HOSMER claims, and her friends confirm the statement, that she has convinced practical machinists and scientific men that her invention accomplishes what they all pronounced impossible before they saw it work.

Whatever the outcome of Miss HOSMER's new motor may be, she certainly starts out with one essential condition of the true inventor, for her claim to originating the new magnet is already disputed. One J. LINTON CHAPMAN, also an artist, and temporarily in New York, says that he is the real inventor, and that the only rights Miss HOSMER has in the machine were acquired by her advancing a sum of money for the purpose of enabling him to pursue the necessary experiments and for completing the necessary models. To this some of Miss HOSMER's friends in New York reply that they know of their own knowledge that the lady has been at work on this idea for years, and that she merely employed Mr. CHAPMAN to go to London to superintend the construction of the first machine, because she found that, while he wasn't very busily engaged in art-work, he was a good business man, and might be of material assistance to her. In any dispute that may arise as to the credit of originality Miss HOSMER will find an advantage in her sex, and gallantry will come to her rescue,—the strong-minded women to the contrary notwithstanding. Before going very deeply into this collateral issue, however, it may be as well to wait till the "permanent magnet" shall demonstrate its own practical operation; the public have not yet forgotten the KEELY motor.

Miss HOSMER's progress in the work of invention naturally suggests a new opening for women of brains, energy, and attainments. There are some characteristics of feminine nature that are peculiarly adapted to this new field. Women possess ingenuity, faith, patience, tenacity, and endurance in a remarkable degree, and all these qualities are of service in the work of invention. Educational opportunities are now open to one sex on almost equal terms with the other, so that women need be at no disadvantage in the way of attainments. There is a womanly faculty of abstraction which can be made to do good service. A *mater-familias* can revolve the most intricate problems of domestic life while she is knitting a stocking or minding the children. Why should she not be able to devote herself to problems of invention with equal facility and under equally distressing circumstances? The ingenuity which constructs a new bonnet out of an old one, and makes a five-dollar bill go further than five times as much in the hands of a man, ought to be equally fertile when applied to machinery. Women have attained the front rank in art, as instance Miss HOSMER herself and ROSA BONHEUR; in fiction, like GEORGE ELIOT; in poetry, like Mrs. BROWNING; in biography and philosophy, like Miss MARTINEAU; and in science, like Mrs. SOMERVILLE,—why not in invention?

THE DECORATIVE-ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

The Decorative Art Society of Chicago was formed, if we understand its purpose correctly, primarily to assist a number of deserving women who make the sale of small articles of household adornment a means of livelihood, and, secondarily, to educate and satisfy the taste of wealthier people for beautiful things. It will not be disputed that both these ends are worthy. Nor will it be disputed by those who are familiar with the work of the Society since its organization that it has done a good deal to realize its aims. It has been so successful, indeed, that it has now undertaken a larger enterprise than before. This is a loan exhibition of the most noteworthy specimens of decorative art work in Chicago. The arrangements for the exhibition are already well under way, and it will open in the vacant building No. 65 Washington street on the evening of the 21st inst.

The exhibition will not be confined, it should be understood, solely to decorative art work. There will be some notable paintings on exhibition, including a new BOUGUEREAU and Mr. HEALY's "Princess of Roumania." There will be also collections of rich carpet-stuffs and rugs; an illustrative line of ceramic ware, arranged in the same suggestive way as at the Exposition two years ago, and under the same able supervision; new designs in furniture, and relics from Queen ANNE's age; fancy and skilled needle-work, old laces, heirlooms in bed-hangings and coverings, curtains, brocades, historical dresses and costumes, and everything else in the department of household art that is calculated either to please the eye or stimulate the taste. There will be in one part of the exhibition a small room to be known as the "Chicago Room," which will be under the charge of a prominent architect of this city, and will be arranged as it is hoped the rooms of the future in Chicago will be. In another place will be found the exhibition proper of the Decorative Art Society, most of the articles in which will be made by members of the Society or its *clientele*.

The object of this exhibition is partly to make the Society better known to the people of Chicago. For this reason the fee of admission after the first night will be fixed at the low rate of 25 cents. The price of admission on the opening night, when music will be furnished, will be $1. After making itself known, the most earnest desire of the Society is to commend its work to the favor of the public. It hopes to accomplish this not only by showing that homes are made beautiful by its influence, but by illustrating the manner in which they are beautified. It hopes also to give many persons who would otherwise have no means of seeing the art-treasures that are contained in a number of private houses the opportunity of seeing them. Last and most important of all is intended to be the missionary work of the exhibition. If it shall encourage any large part of the community to form a higher ideal of what the home should be, it will not have been in vain. All these objects are praiseworthy, and we accordingly commend them and the projectors of them to the kind consideration and patronage of the public.

THE WOMAN WHO STAYS.

In our last Sunday's issue we took occasion to point out the pressing necessity of an additional department in our schools to teach the average male being the art of going away when he was through, and sketched the misery of the gilded youth when he discovered that he had staid too long, and his subsequent difficulty in making his escape. It has occurred to us that, in the future organization and establishment of these departments, the educational reformer should also include a department for the average female being in which tuition should be directed to the same general end.

At the very outset, however, it must be conceded that the task will be a difficult one, because there is a radical difference in the *modus operandi*. The average male being does not stay after he is through because he wants to. On the other hand, he is eager to go, and his whole mental energy is devoted to a solution of the problem how to go. He errs in the first place through ignorance. He does not actually know when to go, and, as the discovery, instead of being an intuition, comes to him objectively through gradually *crescendo* hints, it tends to daze and stun him so that the will-power becomes torpid. It is all different in the case of the average female being. There is a well-grounded suspicion that she is actuated by sinister and fiendish motives. When HEINE drew that realistic picture of Dame Misfortune, who comes to stay, and "sits by your bed and knits," he hit the likeness of one of this class. She comes to stay, and, metaphorically, brings her knitting.

It is ten chances to one that she comes just at the time when the lady of the house is about ready to start for the opera. Her appearance is viewed with dismay, for it brings with it the instant conviction that she will stay and stay until a late arrival at the opera becomes inevitable. She enters with the air of one who has come to take possession of the house. She takes the seat half offered to her with as much alacrity as if it were pressed upon her. The hostess' wraps are in the room, but she is oblivious of them, or, if she find it difficult to avoid them, she examines them from the standpoint of the connoisseur, analyzes their texture and style, speculates upon their expense, and thus gradually opens up an avenue of conversation which leads to a dissertation upon the comparative qualities of the clerks at this store and that in the matter of handing down goods, answering questions, and cutting samples. The hostess looks anxiously out of the window, and sees the coachman nervously pacing up and down the walk. This opens up opportunities for a dissertation upon the unseasonable weather and the catalogue of all their mutual acquaintances who have colds, coughs, catarrhs, convulsions, congestions, and catalepsy. This leads indirectly to the facts concerning the latest arrived babe in the block, and this directly to the freshest gossip as to the engagements and forthcoming marriages of the young ladies of that vicinity. At this point, the child of the house, who has been previously coached in her part, bursts into the room with the triumphant declaration that the carriage is waiting, and a volunteer and somewhat impatient cadenza to the effect that if they don't hurry they shall be late. This is a safe card to play in one respect, but dangerous in another. The small child is perfectly willing to do it, first, because its ideas of etiquette are chaotic, not having yet been emancipated from the spontaneity of nature into the conventionality of form, and, second, because, wanting to go, it sees no reason why it should not go at once. It is dangerous, however, because the small child, as we have said, having no well-formed ideas in etiquette, is at any moment liable to transcend the original instructions and volunteer some startling advice of its own, which is usually more pertinent than polite, and goes directly to the point at issue without that embellishment of verbiage that characterizes its elders. The hostess may be credited with a great deal of skill in firing this shot, but it goes for nothing as compared with the skill of the caller in avoiding it. She simply dodges it, and it passes by her while she takes occasion to compliment the hostess upon the good looks and good health of the child. The main assault having failed, the last hope is gone, and the hostess bears up under the infliction with what fortitude she can, meanwhile hoping that the coachman outside will be forgiven for his profanity, and that he will do a little irregular English on her behalf also. If this were a male party there would be no difficulty. The host would simply say: "Glad to see you, old fellow, but can't stop now. Got to go to the opera. Come in some Sunday." The difficulty in the female case lies in the environment of form. How to pierce that environment and at the same time not injure the social fabric, is the problem that must be solved. The core of the problem is the stunning fact that the stayer stays for a purpose, and, when the red slayer thinks she slays, the intended victim turns and passes and comes again. Like the fiendish fly, it is brushed off only to return to the same spot again and again. Evidently, in this weary world, there is too much attention paid to painting jugs and butter-plates. When will the Woman's Social Science Association of America grapple with the woman who stays?

It is a pity that Mr. WATTERSON left his *Courier-Journal* and came up to Chicago last week to make a speech before that so-called Commercial Convention, or, rather, to put it more truly, it is a pity that he made a speech at all. It will now take him the balance of the year to correct the errors which the *Journal* and *Inter-Ocean* fell into in regard to what he really said. He says that in the *Journal's* comments on his little speech "We have a fair sample of the Radical method—first to find in its own malice false charges against the South, and then, having exuded the vilest slanders, born of unreasoning sectional hate, to set up an equally false pretense of liberality and good-will." Here follows most of the *Journal's* article. He then goes for the *I.-O.-U.* in true Kentucky style, ending with these caustic sentences:

Because the South did not welcome the political adventurers precipitated upon her to rob her,—because she did not rejoice in the arts of disfranchisement and pillage which those adventurers introduced,—she was held up to public odium in the North. And now, because she refuses to send such wretches as ANDERSON and WELLS to Congress, the old lie, which was so fully exposed and which decent people thought to be dead and gone to the devil, whence it originated, is to be warmed into life and hurled at the Southern man who has the temerity to visit Chicago and the audacity to utter a few good-natured commonplaces to a body of applauding business men. It is vile and most abominable. The writer should go off somewhere and hide himself and blush.

At an Agricultural Convention in England the other day, much discussion arose as to the reason why American cheese was driving the English article out of the market. It was assumed at the outset that the American manufacture was inferior to the home-made cheese, and then they worried over the fact that ours sold the best. Possibly our English friends may find upon investigation that they are mistaken regarding the quality of our make, and that it is really superior to their own cheese.

Secretary SHERMAN stopped a big howl when he gave the assurance that he does not intend to withdraw from circulation the one-dollar and two-dollar greenbacks. The National Banks will not be permitted to issue anything smaller after Jan. 1, 1879, than notes of the denomination of five dollars. But there will be $50,000,000 of small greenbacks, and lots of silver for change.

One of the most aggravating sentiments that we ever saw in print is credited to the terrible *Hawkeye*. It is in these words: "The latest conundrum, and we don't know who is responsible for it—'Which is the hardest, to kiss a girl leaning from you, or climb a fence leaning to you?'" Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1 from the man who has ever tried more than one side of that performance.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Would you be kind enough to inform one of your constant readers where Walter H. Shupe originated, who at present seems to be making considerable noise on the subject of flat greenbacks? By so doing you will much oblige one who thinks he knows him.

We have no knowledge of his genealogical tree, whence he originated, or from which group of the *simiadæ* he was evolved.

ELI PERKINS seems to have struck something that is entirely suited to the upper register of his massive intellect. He was engaged, when last heard of, in trying to explain to an intelligent Chinaman the miraculous conception of the Virgin MARY. According to ELI's own report of the discussion, the "heathen Chinee" got the best of it.

The Cleveland *Leader*, in speaking of the President's decision to deal with certain abuses in the South, says that "The President will have the Republicans in Congress unitedly at his back," and that there will be no more pulling one way at the White House, and another way in the House and Senate.

Speaking of the Commercial Convention held here last week, the Toledo *Blade* says: "A large proportion of the delegates seemed to have axes to grind, and the probability is that but very little permanent good was accomplished." So?

Somehow there is a little difference noticeable in issuing Thanksgiving proclamations this year. Where a State has gone Republican by a large majority the Governor proclamates at once. But, where it is the other way, there is a perceptible tardiness.

Gov. BISHOP, of Ohio, went to hear one of TALMAGE's red-hot sermons last Sunday. If all the Democratic Governors in the country would go and hear TALMAGE occasionally they would be the better for it.

This, from the New York *Tribune*, is good:

(Tilden loquitur):
Multiplication of vexation!
Subtracting seven from eight was bad.
In addition of tax, I've been found lax;
And now there ciphers drive me mad.

The New York *World*, MANTON MARBLE's old paper, counsels the fraud-shriekers to subside. The advice is appropriately addressed to every Democratic paper in the country.

THE RESURRECTIO

A Couple of Them Arre
Chicago Yesterday

The Body of a German W
Elgin Dug Up and Brou
Here.

The Wrong Body Secured
of the Criminals.

Their Stories of the Affair—
Were Captured.

Body-snatching is becoming t
mania, since the attempted desecra
Lincoln tomb some two years ago.
thieves are turning their attention
terfeiting, burglaries, and other
thievery to the work of resurrecting
of the dead, and disposing
to the "night doctors"
instances, and sometimes holding
for ransom-money. The Stewart r
doubtless stolen for the latter pur
sons why professionals may with
turn their attention to body-snatc
parent on every hand. Our large
safer depositories for dead bodie
"fence" for plunder can ever be
provided the work at the cemetery b
the men are tolerably secure from
sion. Besides, the penalty for rob
is less than any other species of vil
one stops to consider the enorm
offense. Section 138 of chapter 38
inal Code reads:

Whoever wilfully and without a
up, disinters, removes, or conveys a
place of sepulture or interment thereo
body or the remains thereof, or know
such disinterment, removal, or conv
and whoever is accessory thereto, eith
after the act, shall be fined not less t
more than $1,000, or be confined i
jail not exceeding one year, or both.

The succeeding section is almo
penalty, and refers to the injuri
ments.

THE FIRST CASE OF GRAVE-RO
this year, in this immediate vicini
light yesterday. Along in the
police were informed that a negro
a horse and buggy to Otis Field's
on Michigan avenue, opposite the
Building, and as the horse was jaded
and the buggy covered with mud,
cluded that the driver had been
country. At once the supposition
rig had been stolen. Detectives L
dergan, and Ryan were detailed to
Towards noon the negro reapp
stable, and was at once arrested.
ly that he had came with a
from Elgin, and that the y
father was the owner of the
that consequently it could
been stolen. Appearances
however, that the fellow was de
withstanding his quite plausible st
officers returned to arrest the
man as soon as he came there.
of the story the Police Depart
awfully wise at the reporter. Dete
do. However, by the time that b
arrested Superintendent Seavey
following dispatch:

Grave robbed last night. Suppos
overland to Chicago. Badly decompo
JOHN POWERS, City Mars

The negro gave the name of Sam
his companion that of Frank R. B
Dr. S. P. Brown, of No. 50 Centre
The former was first questioned and
with the telegram, and almost
acknowledged that they had brough
to this city the body of a man who
ted suicide, whom they had resurre
the night. Young Brown also admitt
of the statement, and remarked "tha
that the deceased had no friends w
apt to make the prosecution harder.
was of the opinion that the body w
man who committed suicide in the
Elgin, and who had been buried in
ground in the grave-yard.

Detective Lansing and a hackman
THE CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC C
corner of Van Buren street and M
nue, accompanied by one of the pr
upon entering the dissecting-room
body of a woman cut up, and the
posed remains of another cadaver
pointed out as the one that had bee
during the forenoon. This latter w
the Morgue, where, upon laying it o
slab, it was found that it was not
the man who committed suicide, b
woman, and wound about the nec
dress that had doubtless been used
throat. The officers were in doub
supposing that the men had made
and in the darkness had taken no
whether they had resurrected a
woman's body, and others were of
that the authorities at the College
wind of the affair, and had change
order to avoid detection. All
however, set at rest by the colored
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A TRIBUNE reporter interviewed
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FRANK BROWN
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Chicago Homeopathic College, co
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Erebus, and they could scarcel
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said he did not handle the ghastl
left it to Johnson to do. The latt

ics for a dissertation upon the un-
weather and the catalogue of all
al acquaintances who have colds,
tarrhs, convulsions, congestions,
psy. This leads indirectly to the
rning the latest arrived babe in
and this directly to the freshest
o the engagements and forthcom-
ges of the young ladies of that
At this point, the child of the
has been previously coached in
ursts into the room with the tri-
declaration that the carriage is
d a volunteer and somewhat im-
enza to the effect that if they
they shall be late. This is a safe
y in one respect, but dangerous in
The small child is perfectly will-
t, first, because its ideas of eti-
chaotic, not having yet been
d from the spontaneity of nature
ventionality of form, and, second,
nting to go, it sees no reason why
ot go at once. It is dangerous,
ecause the small child, as we have
no well-formed ideas in etiquette,
moment liable to transcend the
structions and volunteer some
vice of its own, which is usually
nent than polite, and goes directly
t at issue without that embellish-
biage that characterizes its elders.
s may be credited with a great
ll in firing this shot, but it goes
as compared with the skill of the
oiding it. She simply dodges it,
s by her while she takes occasion
ent the hostess upon the good
good health of the child. The
t having failed, the last hope is
the hostess bears up under the
with what fortitude she can,
hoping that the coachman out-
forgiven for his profanity, and
do a little irregular English on
lso. If this were a male party
be no difficulty. The host would
"Glad to see you, old fellow,
p now. Got to go to the opera.
ome Sunday." The difficulty in
case lies in the environment of
to pierce that environment and
time not injure the social fabric,
lem that must be solved. The
problem is the stunning fact that
tays for a purpose, and, when the
inks she slays, the intended vic-
d passes and comes again. Like
fly, it is brushed off only to re-
same spot again and again. Evi-
this weary world, there is too
tion paid to painting jugs and
s. When will the Woman's So-
Association of America grapple
man who stays?

y that Mr. WATTERSON left his
s' and came up to Chicago last
ke a speech before that so-called
Convention, or, rather, to put it
t is a pity that he made a speech at
now take him the balance of the
t the errors which the Journal and
ell into in regard to what he really
s that in the Journal's comments
speech "We have a fair sample of
method—first to find in its own
charges against the South, and
exuded the vilest slanders, born of
sectional hate, to set up an equally
se of liberality and good-will."
most of the Journal's article. He
for the I.-O.-U. in true Kentucky
with these caustic sentences:
South did not welcome the political
precipitated upon her to rob her,—
did not rejoice in the arts of dis-
t and pillage which those adventurers
—she was held up to public odium in
And now, because she refuses to send
s as ANDERSON and WELLS to Con-
he, which was so fully exposed and
people thought to be dead and gone to
nce it originated, is to be warmed in-
ried at the Southern man who has
to visit Chicago and the audacity to
ood-natured commonplaces to a body
business men. It is vile and most
The writer should go off somewhere
self and blush.

cultural Convention in England the
uch discussion arose as to the reason
an cheese was driving the English
f the market. It was assumed at
t the American manufacture was
the home-made cheese, and then
over the fact that ours sold the
ly our English friends may find
gation that they are mistaken re-
quality of our make, and that it is
r to their own cheese.

SHERMAN stopped a big howl when
ssurance that he does not intend
from circulation the one-dollar and
reenbacks. The National Banks
ermitted to issue anything smaller
1879, than notes of the denomina-
llars. But there will be $50,000,-
greenbacks, and lots of silver for

most aggravating sentiments that
in print is credited to the terrible
is in these words: "The latest
and we don't know who is respon-
Which is the hardest, to kiss a girl
you, or climb a fence leaning to
ed proposals will be received until
the man who has ever tried
e side of that performance.

the Editor of The Tribune.
v. 16.—Would you be kind enough
e of your constant readers where
hupe originated, who at present
aking considerable noise on the sub-
enbacks? By so doing you will much
thinks he knows him.
o knowledge of his genealogical
he originated, or from which
m ade he was evolved.

NS seems to have struck something
ly suited to the upper register of
ntellect. He was engaged, when
in trying to explain to an intelli-
an the miraculous conception of
ARY. According to ELI's own re-
iscussion, the "heathen Chinee"
f it.

and Leader, in speaking of the
ecision to deal with certain abuses
says that "The President will have
ans in Congress unitedly at his
at there will be no more pulling
White House, and another way
nd Senate.

the Commercial Convention held
k, the Toledo Blade says: "A
on of the delegates seemed to
rind, and the probability is that
permanent good was accom-

re is a little difference noticeable
hanksgiving proclamations this
State has gone Republican by a
the Governor proclamates at
ere it is the other way, there is
rdiness.

, of Ohio, went to hear one of
d-hot sermons last Sunday. If
ratic Governors in the country
hear TALMAGE occasionally they
tter for it.

e New York Tribune, is good:
ar);
on of vexation!
n seven from eight was bad.
of tax. I've been found lax:
mere ciphers drive me mad.

rk World, MANTON MARBLE's
eels the fraud-shriekers to sub-
e is appropriately addressed to
c paper in the country.

THE RESURRECTIONISTS

A Couple of Them Arrested in Chicago Yesterday.

The Body of a German Woman at Elgin Dug Up and Brought Here.

The Wrong Body Secured—Arrest of the Criminals.

Their Stories of the Affair—How They Were Captured.

Body-snatching is becoming the popular mania, since the attempted desecration of the Lincoln tomb some two years ago. Professional thieves are turning their attention from counterfeiting, burglaries, and other branches of thievery to the work of resurrecting the bodies of the dead, and disposing of them to the "night doctors" in some instances, and sometimes holding the remains for ransom-money. The Stewart remains were doubtless stolen for the latter purpose. Reasons why professionals may with advantage turn their attention to body-snatching are apparent on every hand. Our large colleges are ready depositories for dead bodies than any "fence" for plunder can ever be made, and, provided the work at the cemetery be well done, the men are tolerably secure from apprehension. Besides, the penalty for robbing graves is less than any other species of villainy, when one stops to consider the enormity of the offense. Section 138 of chapter 38 of the Criminal Code reads:

> Whoever wilfully and without authority digs up, disinters, removes, or conveys away from the place of sepulture or interment thereof any human body or the remains thereof, or knowingly aids in such disinterment, removal, or conveying away, and whoever is accessory thereto, either before or after the act, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both.

The succeeding section is almost similar in penalty, and refers to the injuring of monuments.

THE FIRST CASE OF GRAVE-ROBBERY

this year, in this immediate vicinity, came to light yesterday. Along in the forenoon the police were informed that a negro had brought a horse and buggy to Otis Field's livery-stable, on Michigan avenue, opposite the Exposition Building, and as the horse was jaded and worn out and the buggy covered with mud, it was concluded that the driver had been through the country. At once the supposition was that the rig had been stolen. Detectives Lansing, Londergan, and Ryan were detailed to investigate. Towards noon the negro reappeared at the stable, and was at once arrested. He said freely that he had came with a doctor's son from Elgin, and that the young man's father was the owner of the "rig," and that consequently it could not have been stolen. Appearances were such, however, that the fellow was detained, notwithstanding his quite plausible story, and the officers returned to arrest the young white man as soon as he came there. At this point of the story the Police Department lookd awfully wise at the reporter. Detectives always do. However, by the time that both had been arrested Superintendent Seavey received the following dispatch:

> Grave robbed last night. Supposed body sent overland to Chicago. Badly decomposed.
> JOHN POWERS, City Marshal, Elgin.

The negro gave the name of Sam Johnson and his companion that of Frank R. Brown, son of Dr. S. P. Brown, of No. 50 Centre street, Elgin. The former was first questioned and confronted with the telegram, and almost immediately acknowledged that they had brought with them to this city the body of a man who had committed suicide, whom they had resurrected during the night. Young Brown also admitted the truth of the statement, and remarked "that he was glad that the deceased had no friends who would be apt to make the prosecution harder." He, too, was of the opinion that the body was that of a man who committed suicide in the canneries at Elgin, and who had been buried in the paupers' ground in the grave-yard.

Detective Lansing and a hackman went to

THE CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE,

corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, accompanied by one of the prisoners, and upon entering the dissecting-room found the body of a woman cut up, and the badly decomposed remains of another cadaver which was pointed out as the one that had been brought in during the forenoon. This latter was taken to the Morgue, where, upon laying it out upon the slab, it was found that it was not the body of the man who committed suicide, but that of a woman, and wound about the neck was a silk dress that had doubtless been used as a burial-shroud. The officers were in doubt at first, one supposing that the men had made a mistake, and in the darkness had taken no notice as to whether they had resurrected a man's or a woman's body, and others were of the opinion that the authorities at the College had gotten wind of the affair, and had changed the body in order to avoid detection. All doubts were, however, set at rest by the colored prisoner, who talked quite freely about the affair. When informed that it was a woman's body he said: "Then we made a mistake, and got the body of a poor German woman who died there some weeks ago. Mr. Frank, he wanted to get the body of a woman but I wanted to get the man that shot himself. This is too bad." But Brown would not say what it was save that it was badly decomposed, and that as the suicide had been dead only a short time, he was positive that some mistake had been made.

A TRIBUNE reporter interviewed the prisoners at the Armory, where they were incarcerated to await the arrival of City-Marshal Power or some other officer from Elgin, and obtained from them statements in regard to the arrangements they made for exhuming the body and bringing it to this city.

FRANK BROWN

is a son of a well-known physician of high standing and wealth at Elgin, and is 19 years of age. He is tall, and has a well-developed physique; his face is smooth, and he has the air and appearance of a young man who is engaged in the noble pastime of sowing his wild oats. He is frank in manner as well as name, and did not hesitate to confess his part in the work, but some of his statements disagreed with those of Sam Johnson, the colored man who acted with him. He stated that he was a medical student, and had been attending Rush College. He learned that bodies for dissecting purposes would be received and paid for at the Chicago Homeopathic College, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, and made arrangements to deliver one there, and receive $25 for it. He stated that one or more of the Faculty at the institution were cognizant of the arrangements. Accordingly, he went to Elgin and selected Johnson as the person best suited for the ghastly work; he was a man of nerve, and he could depend on him. He held interviews with him at different times, and promised to reward him with $10 as pay for his services as chief resurrectionist. Johnson agreed to the arrangement, and kept a lookout on the public burial ground at Elgin, with a view toward selecting a good subject. When the negro was ready for the job he notified him (Brown) that he had selected the body of a man who had been employed at Gould's cheese factory, and who had shot himself with suicidal intent in a hay-loft on Whitcomb's farm, a mile or so from Elgin, about two weeks ago. The grave was not sodded, and, being in that part of the burial-ground nearest the entrance, was easy of access. Brown set Friday night last as the time for digging up the corpse, and just before the "witching hour of night" they walked over to the cemetery and commenced operations. Johnson acted as first gravedigger and Brown as second, but the situation was too perilous to discuss Crowner's 'quest law, as the gravediggers do in "Hamlet," and Johnson silently threw out the earth that covered the remains. On reaching the coffin they discovered that they could not get the lid off with the spade, and decided to return to town and get a tool for the purpose. Johnson secured a hatchet, and it was agreed between him and Brown that they should ride in the buggy that the latter secured until within a short distance of the cemetery, when Johnson was to get out and walk, for the purpose of throwing off the scent a policeman whom they saw on a street-corner, Brown arranging to meet him at the cemetery entrance with the horse and buggy ready for carrying the body off to Chicago. On reaching the graveyard again they found the track all clear; Mr. Bailey, the man who has taken charge of it for twenty years, was not about, and the men proceeded to wrench the lid off the coffin. Brown says Johnson did the work while he was standing by, and described it as a "mighty ticklish job." Several times they imagined some one was coming upon them, and they quaked with fear and trembling, but Johnson got the lid off, and a terrible and sickening stench poured forth from a nearly decomposed body. It was dark as Erebus, and they could scarcely see the dead form in the coffin. Johnson lifted it out; Brown said he did not handle the ghastly corpse, but left it to Johnson to do. The latter drew a sack over the lower limbs and placed another over the upper part of the body, and then carried it to the buggy, where it was wrapped in a lap-robe and placed in the vehicle. Both then jumped into the buggy and drove rapidly away toward Chicago. That was about midnight, and they drove the distance of forty miles or more over a muddy road in six hours and a half, reaching this city at 6:30 a. m. yesterday. They went at once to the Chicago Homeopathic College, where the janitor received the body, and Johnson then took the horse to the stable, where he was arrested by the officers. Brown also stated that he informed the officers of the fact that they had brought the corpse to this city and left it at the college above named, where they found it. He knew the law was rigid in this State against body-snatching, and understood that he was liable to imprisonment if captured.

SAM JOHNSON,

the colored man, also gave the reporter a statement of the grave-robbery. He is a pock-marked negro, about 45 or 50 years of age, and speaks in the most earnest and expressive manner, and apparently with great honesty. He said he had lived in Elgin for six years past, and previous to that in Galena for twenty years; he was "born and raised" in Lancaster County, Pa. He has a family, consisting of a wife and three children, living at Elgin. He has been employed as hostler for Mr. Horace French, of Elgin, and has been a poor man. Young Brown, whom he knew well, had sought him four weeks ago, and endeavored to get him to join him in resurrecting a body and taking it to this city, the young man saying there was "big money in it." But he declined to do anything of the sort at first, and finally yielded because of his poverty. Brown promised him $25, and Friday night they undertook the job. Johnson had previously gone to the cemetery and selected the grave of a suicide for their operations. Brown walked with him to the graveyard, and he (Johnson) dug the earth from off the coffin. Both then returned to the office of Dr. Brown, where the young man obtained his father's horse and buggy clandestinely, and they rode up nearly to the cemetery, when Johnson got out and walked in order to avoid a policeman on the street. On their arrival at the cemetery, Johnson stated, Brown attempted to assist him in removing the body from the coffin, but he weakened, and seemed to lose his courage. Johnson said since he had undertaken the job he would carry it through, and removed the lid and wrapped the body up in two old sacks. In that condition they took it to the buggy, where they placed the lap-robe over it, and strapped the corpse so that they could carry it conveniently in the vehicle. While all this was in progress Johnson said the perspiration stood out on his forehead in great beads, and he trembled like a leaf, but he stuck to the work until it was completed. Four or five times while standing in the open grave he jumped out on imagining that some one was approaching them. The smell from the body was sickening in the extreme, and he almost fainted. He was quite sure he had selected the grave of the suicide, but it was so dark he could not see the body, and, as it was wrapped up so closely, he did not get a look at it when it was taken by him into the College. Brown had told him beforehand that everything would be all right; that the law allowed the colleges so many bodies a year, and he would pay him on the delivery of the corpse at the medical institution. Brown gave him a half-dollar with which to get his breakfast yesterday, but no more, and he had gotten all ready to leave for Elgin with the horse and buggy when the officers arrested him at the stable. Brown was not going back with him, and they had arranged so that the horse and buggy would be given into the hands of a colored man at Elgin, and the blame of taking them away would probably be diverted from young Brown. Several times while relating his story Johnson emphatically stated that he was "a simple d—n fool for going into the business," and he would not have done so had his poverty not forced him. He furthermore expressed the hope that the Lord would paralyze his tongue if he was not telling the truth, and if he undertook another such job. He was anxious to know what the penalty would be, and asserted his innocence of any previous crime.

Brown informed the officers that Johnson had told him before the grave-robbery that he had planned and executed similar jobs in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places, but Johnson informed the reporter that he only did that for buncombe, to show Brown that he was brave, and not afraid to take the body up. The young man, though, had lost his nerve, and he had to do nearly all the work himself.

City Marshal Power arrived in the city late in the afternoon, and applied at the Central Station without delay for possible news regarding the grave-robbers. He was told of the facts as they had developed themselves, and saw young Brown, to whom he said: "You must have made a mistake; you got a woman." "Good God," replied the young body-snatcher, "is that so!" Marshal Power told THE TRIBUNE man that the lady whose decomposed body had been doubled up, crammed under a buggy-seat, and in that condition brought to the city, was a Mrs. Mina R. Schraeder, who, with her husband, formerly lived at Hanover, Cook County. She died, as he believed, from injuries received in consequence of a fall from a buggy. He brought with him the burial permit, which states that she died of pneumonia Sept. 20, 1878, aged 41 years, some months and days, and that she was attended by Dr. S. P. Brown, father of the young man now in custody, and whose name is attached to the certificate.

Brown's father, he says, is a very respectable physician in Elgin, and the young man himself has studied at the Rush Medical College in this city, and is at present practicing here. He has never been caught in any scrapes, sustains a good character, and the general opinion, as Mr. Power states, is that he was working in the interest of science, and got hold of the wrong subject. The body which, as Brown is said to have stated to the detectives, he desired to get, was that of a young man

WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE

in Elgin a short time ago. He must have been unfamiliar with localities, however, for this young man was a pauper and was buried in the Potter's Field, while Mrs. Schraeder, who was not a pauper, was buried in another portion of the cemetery.

The negro, Sam Johnson, lives in Elgin, and Mr. Power understands that he told Brown that he had experience in body-snatching in other places. Marshal Power will remove the two offenders to Elgin to-day, and arrangements have been made to ship Mrs. Schraeder's remains to the same place. As the Court is in session at Elgin now, it is probable that the cases of Brown and Johnson will be called up without delay.

Upon being questioned as to how he came to take the cadaver to that particular college, Brown said that he had made arrangements with Prof. Pratt to bring in a body, for which he was to receive $25, but that when the body was brought it was decided too far decayed to be of service, and that, consequently, he did not receive his money. Prof. Pratt had not been found up to a late hour last night, but Dr. Elms and another doctor in the College informed a reporter last night that such a young man had called, and upon such a subject, and had been referred to Prof. Pratt. Both gentlemen professed to know nothing as to where the body came from, and, more than that, did not care.

It was clearly evident that the body-snatchers had made a mistake and got the wrong corpse, for, when Johnson was informed of the fact that the body taken from the college was that of a woman, he expressed great astonishment, and said, "I wonder if we got the body of the Dutch woman!" Brown was consulted on the same point, and said he did not see the body, owing to the darkness.

Mr. Elton, the Superintendent of the Morgue, and the undertaker for the Coroner, took the body in charge and placed it in a new coffin. It will be removed to Elgin to-day.

ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 16.—Last night the grave of a German woman, named Mrs. Minnie Schraeder, of Hanover, Cook County, who was buried in the Elgin Cemetery last September, was opened and robbed of its ghastly contents. The woman had been buried in the Potter's Field, and beside hers was the grave of a woman buried Tuesday. The grave-robbers were probably looking for this body, but mistook the grave. Fresh wagon-tracks can be seen near the grave. It is thought the body has been removed from the city. Mrs. Schraeder was aged 41 years.

At an early hour this morning a reporter called upon Prof. Pratt at his residence, No. 326 North LaSalle street. He was slightly stunned by the inquiry, "Doctor, there is a young man under arrest, who says he was hired by you to resurrect stiffs for you at $25 apiece; do you know anything about it?" He then consented to tell the entire story. Thursday a young man, who refused to disclose his identity, called upon him at the college, and wanted to know if he would buy a body. A verbal agreement was entered into, the young man promising to get a body legitimately,—by which was understood a body over which there would be no misgiving relatives should it be found in the dissecting-room. The law furnishes the medical students with only a few corpses, entirely insufficient for the demand. When the young man brought the body yesterday Dr. Pratt found it so decomposed that he refused to pay for it, but, as the young man had no means of disposing of it, he offered to box and bury it in their graveyard. The young man was quite surprised when the body was taken out of the sack and placed on the dissecting table, and said, "We have made a mistake, and got the wrong body." And that is all Dr. Pratt allows he had to with it.

THE OPERA.

Debut of Mlle. Litta.

Lucia........................Mlle. Litta
Edgardo........................Adams
Ashton........................Gottschalk
Raymondo........................Conly

On the 9th of August, 1866, a little girl from Bloomington, Ill., Marie von Elsner, unknown to fame, sang in a concert at the Crosby Music-Hall. It was an unpretentious concert, and was attended by a handful of people. Franz Snyder played the violin and Prof. Miller the piano. On the following morning THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE predicted that the world would hear of Marie von Elsner some day. Time went on, and she found a teacher and a wealthy patron in Cleveland who recognized her talent and sent her to Europe. She enjoyed the tuition of a great teacher and a great artist, Mme. Garcia and Mme. Lagrange, and she attained such proficiency that when she made her debuts in Paris and Vienna, news reached this country of a great success. This kind of news, however, comes here often, for European criticism is very uncertain, and it is not difficult to secure the record of a success in many unscrupulous musical journals. When Strakosch was in Paris, he was so well satisfied with her abilities that he made a three-years' contract with her, not aware that there already existed a two-years' contract with her old teacher, Prof. Underner, of Cleveland. With the controversy between the two contractors the public is already familiar. It resulted in a compromise, by which Strakosh made a fresh contract for one year, and allowed her to appear in concert at Cleveland. She has now made her operatic debut, and the result confirms the confident expressions of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, written twelve years ago.

It was entirely in keeping that she should make her American debut in the principal city of her native State. She went away from here unknown, and she returns a famous artist, and one of the few really great singers America has produced. Twelve years ago she sang to a beggarly array of empty benches; last evening a large and brilliant audience gave her a genuine Western welcome, full of sympathy and enthusiasm, and that welcome, before the evening was over, became an ovation that hardly knew limit.

She chose for her debut the title-role in "Lucia," in which she made her first appearance and first success in Paris. The debutante is a blonde of statuesque form, with strongly-marked but prepossessing countenance, and with a stage presence that is very easy and unaffected. Her voice is one of remarkable evenness and roundness in all the registers, is very agreeable in quality, and of more than ordinary compass. The most salient feature of this voice perhaps is its wonderful flexibility; in this respect it is almost phenomenal. Such vocal agility in fact has been rarely witnessed here or such a marvelous method since the time of Laborde. Her roulades are executed with wonderful velocity, and those in staccato are wonderfully clear cut. Her trills, even in altissimo, are perfectly clear and balanced. Her technique throughout is not only wonderful but is elegant and artistic, never prejudices the tone, and is not characterized by the musical artifices which are so common with many prima donnas. The work is thoroughly legitimate. If this, however, were the only characteristic of Mlle. Litta's singing, we should have little hope of her future. The day of musical rockets, for which Rossini is responsible, has nearly gone by. They linger yet in some of the old works, but it is not likely that the operas of the future will call for them so much as for purity of intonation, dramatic expression, and ability for sustained singing. It is fortunate that the young singer has qualities more solid and enduring. Her voice is not only agile, but it is young, fresh, limpid, sympathetic, and remarkably even in its emission. Her intonation is pure, her sotto voce almost as fine as Nilsson's, her phrasing clear and intelligent, and she never descends to trickery or artifice. On the other hand there is a natural simplicity and grace in her style that make one forget her art. In all her work it is apparent that she is following closely in the footsteps of that consummate artist, Mme. Lagrange, who taught her. If her physical strength holds out, it is not improbable that she may reach as high an eminence in the world of song as that great artist. In the remaining requisite for vocal success, that of power, the absolute purity and carrying quality of the voice, like that of Parepa's, enable her to cope with the whole force of chorus and orchestra. In the duets and sextette which call for great power, she rose grandly to the requirements of the score. As an actress, she does not reach the level of her vocal ability. She is a much greater singer than actress, and yet there is a refinement and delightful naturalness and simplicity in her personation which will always commend her to the favor of an audience. She has not a particle of staginess or of the stilted operatic conventionalities which have become so tediously common on the lyric stage.

We have said that her welcome was an enthusiastic one. Her very first aria, the "Regnava nel Silenzio," increased that enthusiasm into vociferous applause all over the house, and its pendant, the "Quando rapito," secured her the rare tribute of an encore in the middle of the act. The following duet with *Edgardo* added to the excitement, and upon the fall of the curtain she was recalled three times amid a very tempest of cheers. In the "Chi mi frena" she met with another ovation, and at the end of the act was twice called out. Her finest success was in the duo with the flute in the last act, which was fairly dazzling in floriture, especially in the cadenza, which, we believe, Lagrange wrote for her, and created such a furore that the whole house rose to the artist and greeted her with bravos and cheers. At the end of the opera the audience waited to call her again before the curtain, and gave her a parting plaudit of cheers. The writer has witnessed every operatic representation in Chicago during the past twenty-five years, and cannot recall a similarly enthusiastic scene.

Mlle. Litta was supported by Mr. Adams as *Edgar*, who sang in his customary artistic and very dramatic style, though he was quite hoarse by the time he had reached his grand aria in the act. The remainder of the support, chorus excepted, was weak.

THE ADVANCE IN FURS AND ITS EFFECTS IN CHICAGO.

The recent advance in the price of seal-skins in the London market has caused quite a commotion in the fur trade, and in order to learn how the advance would affect the Chicago market, a TRIBUNE representative called on Mr. A. Bishop, of the firm of A. Bishop & Co., corner State and Monroe streets. Mr. Bishop's forty-five years experience in the fur trade make him an authority on all matters connected with the business, and he was interviewed as follows:

"Is it true that the price of seal-skins has advanced in the London market?"

"Look at these telegrams," said Mr. Bishop in reply, handing over about a dozen dispatches from the purchasing agents of the firm in New York, Boston, and London, to the effect that there had been an advance of 60 per cent on the March sales in London.

"How will this advance affect the Chicago market?" was the next query.

"Dealers who have not yet laid in their stock of furs will be compelled to rise in their prices," said Mr. Bishop; "but I have been expecting an advance, and we made large purchases last spring and summer. We will not be obliged to buy any more to speak of this season, and for the present at least we will fill all orders at the old prices. We handled a very large stock of raw furs this season, and we imported an unusually large and fine selection of choice seal-skins direct from the best London dyers. We are, therefore, fully prepared to supply the demands of our customers for first-class goods, and to give them the benefit of the lowest possible prices."

MIDNIGHT ASSAULT.

About 11:30 o'clock Friday night John McLaughlin, of No. 190 West Taylor street, was assaulted on Desplaines street, near Taylor, by three young men, who held him up and robbed him of a couple of dollars in change and then handled him roughly because he did not have more. Officer William Casey arrested a well-known thief named Mike Monyhan last night, and charged him with the robbery. Mr. McLaughlin identifies him as one of the parties who robbed him.

MEN OF MARK.

We refer to the men who are clad in the stylish suits of Mollan, merchant tailor, 83 Madison street. Choicest imported woolens made into business-suits and overcoats lower than ever before in the history of Chicago.

THE EFFECT OF OPERA.

on the public seems to create a general demand for music, judging from the immense sales of pianos. One house alone in this city (Pelton & Pomeroy) are selling about five per day of their magnificent uprights. This don't look much like hard times.

THE EXPOSITION.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Institution.

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer—A Fine Showing.

A Dividend of Seven Per Cent Declared—Attractions for Future Shows.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exposition Company was held at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Exposition Building. Among those present were C. P. Kellogg, G. C. Clarke, J. P. Reynolds, Potter Palmer, Samuel Johnston, Jacob Rosenburger, E. G. Asay, Robert Law, Edward Gunther, George Laflin, E. G. Stelle, E. S. Stickney, J. M. W. Jones, J. H. Dole, J. Irving Pearce, J. H. Stafford, J. A. Mason, R. T. Crane, E. L. Jansen, and others.

First Vice-President Samuel Johnson called the meeting to order in the absence of President Harris, to whom he paid a compliment for his energy shown in behalf of the Exposition while he lived in Chicago. He also congratulated the corporation upon its success during the past year, as shown from the reports presented by the Secretary and Treasurer.

TREASURER J. IRVING PEARCE

presented his report as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last statement	$ 22,557
Restaurant, 16 per cent	1,734
Permits	5,466
Art Hall, "Gettysburg"	2,690
Elevator, gross earnings	1,728
Art Hall, catalogues	1,585
Cleopatra	2,847
Cloak-room	461
Rental of building	9,957
Bills payable	7,550
Ticket sales	70,680
Sundry other sources	951
Total	$128,211

DISBURSEMENTS.

By paid warrants drawn by Secretary and countersigned by Auditor	$ 90,818
Dividends paid	14,917
Total	$105,736
Balance on hand	22,475

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

SECRETARY REYNOLDS

then read his annual report for the year 1878, which is as follows:

Checks have been drawn upon the Treasurer for the sum of $90,818.60. They are classified as follows: Account of construction, $3,665; repairs, $7,501; labor, $32,284; printing and advertising, $5,306; personal property, $7,212; bills payable (money borrowed), $7,500; expenses, $23,445; insurance, $3,902; total, $90,818.

Of this total there was expended: On account of art department, $13,384; mechanical department, $7,751.

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES.

Exclusive of capital stock, the outstanding liabilities, so far as known or believed to exist, are as follows: Attorney's fee, in connection with the successful application to the United States Treasury Department for a remission of duties paid on imported casts for art hall, estimated, $100; rental safes for treasure, $60; due Home of the Friendless by order Board Directors, $100; balance due on dividend 1877, $82; other bills, estimated, $100; total, $442.

Deducting this total of outstanding liabilities from cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer, as shown by his report of this date, and there remains the net sum of $22,032.

The United States Treasury Department has notified this office of the decision to refund the duties paid on the casts imported and the deposit made as required in connection with and pending the application for the same, amounting in all to $1,550. This amount will be paid over at an early day, and being added to the balance in the hands of the Treasurer will give the sum of $23,582.

Comparing these figures with the statement of 1877, the Treasurer's balance was then $21,557; the outstanding liabilities estimated at $1,146, proved finally to be $1,289, leaving the available balance of $21,267, a difference in favor of 1878 of $2,315.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The certificates issued to date represent full shares 2,365, fractional scrip, representing full shares 130.14; undistributed, belonging to the corporation, 4.86; total capital stock, 2,500 shares. The number of shareholders is 466, an increase of thirty during the past year.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors at their meeting yesterday (15th inst.) declared a dividend of 7 per cent upon the stock of record, the same to be payable on and after the 1st of December, prox. They also ordered the stock-books closed for transfer at once and to remain so closed until said Dec. 1.

THE LATE EXHIBITION.

The late exhibition commenced Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, and closed Saturday evening, Oct. 19, being held for the same time as in 1877. The number of exhibitors in all departments was about 700. The whole number of paid admissions, not including exhibitors or employes holding season tickets, was 295,595, being sixty-five less than in 1877. The entire ticket sales were as follows:

Adults, 25 cents each	248,545	$62,136.25
Children, 15 cents each	31,229	4,684.35
Children, 10 cents each	14,285	1,428.50
Adults, 10 cents each, Sunday		
Art Hall	1,556	155.60
Exhibitors, $3 each	448	1,344.00
Employes, $2 each	467	934.00
Total	296,510	$70,680.70

The average paying attendance was almost exactly the same as in 1877, or a little more than 7,500 per day. The whole number of Exposition tickets sold by railway and other transportation companies and collected at the doors, amounted to 22,792, being an excess of 300 tickets over last year. The paying attendance at each of the last two exhibitions—1877 and 1878—was very considerably larger than at either of the exhibitions previously held, not excepting the first, the lessened receipts being accounted for entirely by the reduced rates of admission and more favorable terms to the exhibitors. If there are any who have been led to believe that the interest in these annual exhibitions felt by the general public has declined with their repetition from year to year, they have but to consult the figures and records to learn how far from correct is such an impression. Under the policy inaugurated at the outset by the Executive Committee, and adhered to ever since, of deserving success by the liberal treatment of exhibitors, and securing for each succeeding exhibition important, attractive, and instructive objects in the several departments, the interest and confidence of the people of the Northwest have been firmly established, and are not to be shaken except by the prevalence of less liberal views on the part of the management, a condition of things not likely to be realized so long as the present stockholders in the organization discharge their duty in the direction of its affairs.

THE ART DEPARTMENT

contained 342 oil-paintings and water-colors, many of them of rare merit and great value, equaling, if not excelling, in quality, as a whole, any preceding collection. Also, 121 photographs by American and foreign photographers. In addition to these were about 100 casts of the most celebrated works of antique sculpture, purchased abroad by this organization, and designed as a first step in the formation of a permanent art-museum. This purchase was recommended by the Sub-Committee on the Art Department, and authorized by the Executive Committee in the belief that the time had arrived when such an enterprise, if not actually demanded, was entirely justified as a measure of sound policy, and demonstrating the wish and intention of the organization to contribute materially to the limited facilities for the study of fine art in this community, at the same time laying the foundation for an attractive and permanent feature of the highest character for our annual exhibitions. In obedience to an order of the Board of Directors the art galleries were opened to the public on two successive Sundays at an admission fee of 10 cents; but for some reason the attendance was not sufficient to warrant the enterprise, and these exhibitions were discontinued.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

was unusually full of costly and interesting exhibits, embracing many processes of manufacture entirely new to the public. This mode of exhibition is rapidly growing in favor, and adds immensely to the attractions of this department.

Again, the demand for space in the departments of agricultural and general machinery was largely in excess of the supply, a condition of things much to be regretted, but for the present without apparent remedy.

THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS

presented their usual proportion of novelties and showy displays, and contributed their full share to the entertainment and instruction of the visitors.

As a whole, the late Exhibition was more even and high in quality throughout the several departments than any of its predecessors; the building in all its parts was full, and the attendance from day to day throughout the entire term was entirely satisfactory to exhibitors. The applications for space in the Exhibition of next year are already quite numerous, and there is nothing apparent to diminish the prosperity and usefulness of the organization for the future as compared with the past.

Such portions of the building as may be required for the purpose will be let to the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for the purpose of holding a fat-stock show during the first week in December next, the rental agreed upon being 10 per cent of the gross receipts of the exhibition. It is hoped and believed that this display will be merely the first of a long series of exhibitions similar in character and purpose to that of the Smithfield Cattle-Show of London, and, should this expectation prove to be well founded, the enterprise will be second only to the Exposition in its importance to the city and country.

In regard to the condition of the building itself, it will require, in the opinion of competent authority, some not very extensive nor very costly repairs during the ensuing year, particularly in renewing the foundations and lower sections of a few of the trusses, and also a portion of the main floor north of the central fountain. The tin roof may also demand a coat of paint and a little patching to render it waterproof in all parts. With these repairs the building, it is believed, will be in thoroughly good condition and capable of resisting the effects of weather and time indefinitely.

The report was received.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. Peck, Stelle, and Seeberger as the Auditing Committee.

NOVELTIES NEEDED.

Mr. R. T. Crane offered the following:

> WHEREAS, The Exposition heretofore given by the Association has been successful and satisfactory to the exhibitors and the public at large, mainly by the fact that it was an exhibition that was comparatively new in its main features to this section of country. This, however, cannot be expected to continue if the future displays are to be simply confined to the same old lines year by year. So, in order to insure the future success, it will be absolutely necessary to add each year many new and novel features to the display, involving a much larger expenditure of money; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That, in view of the foregoing, it is the sense of the stockholders of this Association that it is not deemed politic or expedient that future dividends shall be declared to exceed 6 per cent per annum, and that the Directors are instructed to never declare any dividend exceeding said specified rate.

Mr. Crane, in advocating his resolution, claimed that the dividend of 7 per cent was equal to compound interest on the amount of capital stock, and equivalent to 8 per cent.

Mr. Potter Palmer offered to sell his stock at 20 cents on the dollar, with 10 per cent interest added.

Mr. Crane was not buying stock.

Mr. A. H. Burley offered the following as a substitute:

> *Resolved*, That the Directors be, and are hereby, requested to call a meeting of the stockholders before declaring a dividend, in order that the stockholders may decide upon the amount of such dividend.

This resolution prevailed.

Messrs. Asay, Dole, and Seeberger were appointed a Committee on Proxies.

Mr. E. G. Asay moved that they go into an election of a Board of twenty five Directors. Carried. Messrs. Burley and Mason were appointed tellers. The election was then proceeded with, 1,679 shares being represented and voting. It resulted as follows: Monroe Heath, J. Irving Pearce, D. B. Fisk, George Schneider, T. P. Tallman, C. B. Farwell, J. P. Reynolds, M. D. Wells, J. H. Dole, Potter Palmer, E. G. Asay, Jacob Rosenberg, A. McNally, W. H. Cunningham, J. N. Witherell, E. T. Stelle, Marshall Field, J. W. Stewart, John R. Walsh, Samuel Johnston, Albert S. Gage, James A. Mason, Henry W. Farrar, John Hall Dow, George C. Clarke.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Mr. Edison's Successes and Hopes—He Is in Good Health and Excellent Spirits, and Is Pushing On His Experiments Vigorously.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune*: The *Tribune* of this morning contains the following paragraph, which you will undoubtedly be glad to correct:

PROF. EDISON'S EXPERIMENTS.

> Prof. Thomas A. Edison has ceased his experiments on the Metropolitan Elevated Railway with a view to discovering some means of deadening the sound, and has severed his connection with the railway company. It is understood that Prof. Edison is suffering from ill-health, and that he has also given up his experiments with the electric light.

My relations to both the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and to Mr. Edison, in respect to his inventions and discoveries in electric light, give me opportunity to know the truth about these matters; and the public interest concerning them makes it seem a duty to correct statements which I know to be erroneous. Mr. Edison's experiments upon the railway structure have terminated, because they are complete. His connection with the Company remains as before, under a subsisting contract by which the Company has a right to his advice and services at any time as an expert in acoustics.

Mr. Edison's ill-health, as I learn indirectly from his family physician, Dr. Leslie Ward, of New York, and directly from Dr. E. L. Keyes, of New York, who visited him professionally two weeks since at Menlo Park, was of a temporary character and not at all serious. For about two weeks past Mr. Edison has been daily and nightly, as usual, at work in his laboratory upon the electric light. I spent several hours with him there on Tuesday last. He seemed in the highest spirits, and in excellent health, and very enthusiastic over the result of his work in electric lighting. Since the state of progress in this work is of interest to the public, I may avail of this occasion to state my understanding of it, premising that I am not an expert.

As I understand it, Mr. Edison first discovered some months since his new method of dividing the electric light; or, in other words, of taking the electric current which by long-known methods produces (through incandescence and slow combustion of carbon pencils) a single light equal, say to 4,000 candles, and (passing it over an extended wire) distributing it at numerous different points so as to yield at each point a separate light of say fifteen candles,—the ordinary gas-burner power. He then devised a form of lamp intended, in connection with other devices, to enable him to produce with the same current such a number of separate lights that the sum of these divided lights would equal the sum of a single light produced by the carbons. His first invention, as it will appear in the first patents to be issued, will but inadequately show the novel discoveries and devices which he has made, even to this time; at which time, according to his own view, he is comparatively only upon the threshold of a new and wonderful development of electrical science. In the meantime, the proper exhibition of what has already been invented, as well as the study of the economical questions involved, required the erection of large buildings, engines, etc., which is now going on with the utmost rapidity. Pending their completion, Mr. Edison, far from having given up his experiments, is pursuing a great variety of them with his customary energy, and even more than his customary good fortune.

In the meantime there is an interest somewhere to set on foot false reports affecting Mr. Edison's light, one of which, recently circulated in an up-town club, I beg space to correct. It was stated that an official paper, emanating from the British Patent-Office, had been seen, which denied a patent to Mr. Edison. The author of the report would perhaps have been more careful had he known that the legal period fixed for the issue or denial of such a patent has not yet been reached, and that the existence of such a paper at this time is therefore impossible.

Yours, GROSVENOR P. LOWREY.

New York Sun, Nov. 15.

Griffin sent for Mr. Edison. I saw him coming down stairs through a glass partition. He was reading a letter and dropped mechanically from step to step. His hair was uncombed, and he had not been shaved for a week. His eyes were bright, but his face and hands were sooty. In one of his brown studies he had planted his elbow into some overturned acid, and there was a large red spot on the sleeve of his coat. The acid had nipped the flesh, for at intervals he rubbed his elbow with some vigor. A red silk handkerchief wrapped tight about his neck was a reminder of his recent attack of neuralgia. This was brought on by intense application. He said: "I sat eight hours within a foot of an electric light equal to the light of 8,000 candles fusing things in the electric arc. I wore glasses, of course, and completely forgot myself. When I stopped work my face was burned as though it had been exposed to the hot sun. It was so sore that I couldn't wash it. Then the pains took me in the back of the neck and the head. I don't know whether it was neuralgia or something else. It makes no difference what they call it. I have had enough of it."

When asked whether he was ready to give the public the secret of his invention for the subdivision of the electric light, he said: "My patent in England is all right, but I have received no returns from the Continent. As soon as I am protected there, the whole thing will be made public. The invention is so simple that everybody can understand it."

"Are you still confident that you can produce an electric light that will be cheaper than gas and give as good a light?" I asked.

"I am more than ever confident," he replied. "I may say I am positive. I am experimenting night and day to ascertain the exact cost, but am already sure that the light will be much cheaper than gas. I have told you that I am putting up a brick building 125 feet long to practically demonstrate the utility and economy of my discovery. The building will be completed within two weeks. Come out and look at it."

The Professor covered his head with a new felt hat, and we went back of the laboratory. Brick walls had risen from the ground like magic. The building is almost ready for roofing. A hundred horse-power boiler is already in position, and the engine will be on the ground to-morrow. Mr. Edison engaged his engineer yesterday. It took but a moment. The man was familiar with the engine to be used, and came on from Boston and applied for a situation. The Professor read his letters of recommendation. "Be here as soon as you can," he said. "I'll give you $3 a day and extra pay for extra work."

With this hundred horse-power engine Mr. Edison proposes to light Menlo Park. He says he will start in with 2,000 lights. He will use telegraph-poles, with arms across the tops, placing fifteen lights on each arm. The lights will be run across the plateau far out into the woods. "I shall also put them in all the houses around here," he said, "to see how the women folks handle them." The main object is to ascertain how many electric jets, each equal to one gas-jet, can be obtained from a one-horse power. The experiment will also enable him to discover any defects and make the invention complete before trying to adapt it to the great cities.

"The thing cannot be done in a day," said Mr. Edison. "I am working on a principle without known laws to guide me, and the experiments demand both time and money. They require a thorough knowledge of chemistry, metallurgy, electricity, the laws of light and heat, steam engineering, magnetism, and other sciences. They must be made by a practical man, who is conversant with almost every science outside of bones and botany. I can't say that I am the man, but I do say that I have men with me who understand what I do not understand. The subdivision of the light is perfectly successful, and its utility, to my mind, already assured."

No carbon is used in producing the light. Mr. Edison thinks that he will have it in practical operation at Menlo Park within six weeks or two months. "I see," he added, "in this morning's *Tribune* that I have given up my experiments with the electric light and severed my connection with the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad."

"Where did they get their information?" I asked.

After a grave pause he answered, "I give it up."

Ground has been broken for the erection of a private office to the left of the entrance to the laboratory. The brick walls are already going up, and the structure will soon be completed. It will cover a brick vault, in which valuable papers and unfinished inventions will be safe in case of fire.

After asserting the necessity for such a building, the Professor took a fresh chew of tobacco, and went up-stairs two steps at a time.

GRAPE-CUTTINGS FOR EXPORT.

The excellence of the American grape-culture is now acknowledged by foreign wine-growers, and this season some 200,000 cuttings were purchased at Hammondsport, Steuben County, N. Y., for transplanting in the leading French vineyards. It is this superior quality of the grapes used that gives the productions of the Steuben County Wine Company such an enviable reputation among wine connoisseurs. Depot 170 Madison street.

TO MAKE A JUDICIOUS SELECTION

and secure a good gold or silver watch for the least money, go where a fine assortment is kept, and where the advice of an honest expert can be obtained. Hamilton, Shourds & Co., 66 State street, corner Randolph, have full lines of Waltham, Elgin, and Geneva watches elegantly cased, and their expenses are so light that they are able to make prices so low that to compete with them would drive every other State street concern into bankruptcy.

BARGAINS.

Lipman, formerly corner Monroe and Clark streets, is now located southeast corner Madison and Clark streets, Room 3, over Boston Clothing Store, where he proposes to sell goods cheaper than other dealers. Now on hand for sale a lot of forfeited goods, consisting of gold and silver watches, jewelry, chains, diamonds set in pins, rings, studs, and sets; in fact, Lipman intends to sell bargains, and as usual will give satisfaction.

ANY ONE DESIRING ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS

or copies finished in ink, crayon, or water colors for Christmas presents should go to Mosher's Art Gallery, 125 State street, as his work is superior in style and finish, and at low prices. Children a specialty. Sittings by appointment.

THE LATEST IN SEWING MACHINES

can be seen at No. 155 State street. It is the "Silent-Feed" just attached to that wonderful No. 8 New Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. The only lock-stitch machine that is noiseless.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

is true of old coats, and mouths. When the former shows the first defect take a "stitch;" and always keep the mouth right by using Sozodont. It costs less for a new coat than a set of teeth. False teeth are not as pleasant as natural ones.

WINES, LIQUORS, Etc.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

Sweet Catawba & Port Wine,
$1.50 per gal., 50c per bottle.

CALIFORNIA
Angelica, Port, Muscat, Madeira, Malaga, Tokay, and Mount Vineyard
WINES,
VINTAGE OF 1873 AND 1874,
$2.00 TO $2.25 PER GAL.

These Wines are specially recommended for sacramental, medicinal, and family use. They are the pure juice of the grape.

BOURBON WHISKY.

	PER GALLON.
Nelson County, Spring 1875	$3.00
Nelson County, Spring 1876	2.50
Nelson County, Spring 1877	2.00

And a full stock of Sour Mash Whiskies from the most noted distilleries in Kentucky.

IMPORTED
COGNAC BRANDIES.
Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Champagnes, Ports, Sherries, Clarets, &c., &c., &c.

SEE SPECIAL PRICE-LIST OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

C. H. SLACK'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MAMMOTH GROCERY HOUSE
109 East Madison-st.
Branch, 210 and 212 North Clark-st. (corner Superior), Chicago.

Send for price-list of the most extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Groceries in the Northwest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd
ILLINOIS YEAR BOOK
AND
ALMANAC
FOR 1879,

Will be issued about Jan. 1. It is designed that this book shall contain information suited to the wants of all who may desire statistical knowledge. In short, it will be a Hand-Book for the use of Merchants, Business Men, Farmers, Lawyers, and Politicians.

It will contain a sketch of the life of many prominent Illinoisans, and a complete manual of Masonic organizations in the State of Illinois. Those who desire to obtain advertising rates can do so by calling at Room 1 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
CLARK-ST. STORE,
NO. 126.
Inquire at Room 1, on premises.

CATARRH REMEDIES.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Remedy

Is a warranted cure for Catarrh, Colds, Sore Throat, Offensive Breath, Headache, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by druggists. Sample free. Office, 70 State-st.

HANDKERCHIEFS, FRINGES, Etc.

PARDRIDGES'.

BARGAINS
IN
HDKF. DEP'T.

200 doz. Large Size All-Silk Hdkfs., in Col'd and White Centres, at 15c.
100 doz. Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., full 5-8, at $1.75 per doz.
300 doz. All-Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., very fine, at $2.25 and $2.50 per doz.; former price $2.75 and $3.50 per doz.

SILK FRINGES.

Examine our Blk. Silk Fringes at 50, 65, 75, 85c.
100 pcs. Fine Fringes in Whalebone and Silk at $1, $1.15, $1,25, $1.35, and $1.50.
Look at our Silk Fringes at $1.75, $2, $2.25, and $2.50. Any of the above will be found, on close inspection, to be fully 15 per cent below the prices asked elsewhere.

1,000 GROSS
FANCY PEARL BUTTONS.

Fine Natural and Inlaid Pearl Buttons at 20, 25, 35, 40, and 50c per doz.
Buffalo Horn Buttons, Inlaid with Pearl, at 75, 85c, and $1.

In addition to the above Great Bargains, we shall receive during the week about 500 gross of fine Cameo Pearl Buttons, elegantly engraved, at about half the usual prices.

PARDRIDGES'
MAIN STORE,
114 & 116 State-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

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Department Store

HAVE OPENED,
DURING THE PAST WEEK,
NEW GOODS!
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
AND ARE EXHIBITING
THE FINEST LINE OF GOODS
OF ALL KINDS, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Ever before shown. Early buyers will find it to their advantage to select from this stock while complete, and we can safely say that our assortment cannot be excelled, as for quality, styles, and prices. We have ALL FIRST QUALITY GOODS, which have been bought at Forced Sales, and must be closed out.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.
122 & 124 State-st.,
JUST NORTH OF MADISON.

SHOES.

OUR TRADE MARK.

SPANISH INSTEP.

LADIES!

Examine our Fall Stock before purchasing. We will show you the finest in the city. Special attention is called to "Haggee's Spanish Arched-Instep Shoe and Slipper," which we are selling at reduced prices. Special bargains in Pebble Goat Button and Side-Lace Shoes.

M. WHEELER & CO.,
74 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Just east of McVicker's Theatre.

KUMYSS.

AREND'S
KUMYSS
OR MILK WINE.

A beverage or food for everybody, sick or well. Famous for its fattening and restorative power, easily digested, highly nourishing, and grateful to a delicate or irritable stomach. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. It often restores health where medicines fail. Specially beneficial in Dyspepsia, General Debility, and all Wasting Diseases. Send for circulars. No agents. Only depot 179 East Madison-st. Beware of imitations. A. AREND, Chemist, Originator.

MEDICAL.

HOMŒPATHIC
FAMILY MEDICINE CASES,
And Works on Domestic Practice.
HEADQUARTERS,
Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy,
35 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO

MILWAUKEE.

Some Hints as to a Bank War.

The Anti-Silver War of the National Banks.

The Republican Memorial Banquet at the Newhall House.

Milwaukee's Water-Works—Trade and Business in the City.

General and Local News and Gossip.

THE BANKS AND SILVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—The near approach to resumption adds interest to facts about banking. In a recent interview of THE TRIBUNE correspondent with Milwaukee bankers, a vital difference of opinion among the financiers was plainly discernible. Alexander Mitchell, from the cautious expression of his views, was apparently opposed to a bank policy which would antagonize the political power of the Government. Mr. Mitchell, it is well known, has opinions on the financial question which are radical. He is hard-money, without compromise; but he thinks that a war between the financial institutions of the country and Congress would destroy resumption, would encourage and stimulate shallow political demagogy in Congress and among the parties, and would damage business interests. On the other hand, the National-Bank men appear to think that a bold policy on the part of the banks hostile to the silver policy of Congress affords the only safe ground for resumption,—"satisfactory resumption," as it is termed by Mr. Camp, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Milwaukee, which is probably the most direct and ablest representative of the National-banking interest in this State. The National Banks are evidently hostile to silver. Col. Brodhead, President of the First National Bank, intimated that if the Government would not lock up its own silver as fast as coined, the banks might undertake to buy it in and lock it up in their vaults, so as to keep it out of circulation. Whether this was bravado, or whether it is among the actual plans of the national bankers, time will determine. The suggestion, at least, was full of significance. That a thorough understanding exists among the National Banks on the subject, or that such an understanding will be reached, does not admit of a question.

THE STATE BANKS.

The peculiar caution with which Mr. Mitchell spoke on this subject, and his evident anxiety that there should be no antagonism between the banks and the Government, as contrasted with the apparent disposition of the National-Bank representatives to challenge the silver policy of the Government, suggested the possibility that there might be a difference of views on the subject between the State-Bank organizations and the National Banks. Alexander Mitchell established the Wisconsin Marine and Fire-Insurance Company, with banking powers and privileges, in 1839. When the State banking system was adopted, in 1851, he reorganized his Insurance Company as the Wisconsin Marine & Fire-Insurance Company's Bank. The bank never accepted the National Banking system, but remains to-day simply a State bank. Its circulation, of course, disappeared at the time when the State banks were taxed out of existence by Congress for the benefit of the National Banks. In view of the possibility that there might be a difference of policy between the State Banks and the National Banks, a statement of what State Banks we have in Wisconsin might attract attention. There are twenty-eight such banks, of which five are located in Milwaukee, as follows:

Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company's Bank. Of this bank Alexander Mitchell is President, David Furguson Cashier, and John Johnston Assistant Cashier. This bank in its recent report to the State authorities shows $1,667,766.70 of loans and discounts, nearly a million dollars of United States bonds and other par securities on hand, and total resources of $4,149,872.41. The deposits of this bank were, at the date of the report, $2,422,066.29. The reports of the National Banks of the city are not at hand, but a rough guess may be made to the effect that the strength of this bank is equal to at least two, if not all three, of the National Banks in the city.

Other State Banks in the city are the Second Ward Savings Bank, with resources of $1,249,229.34, of which Valentine Blatz is President, and Col. W. H. Jacobs Cashier; the Bank of Commerce, with resources of considerably above half a million dollars, of which ex-Mayor O'Neil is President, and A. B. Guilfuss is Cashier; the German Exchange Bank, with resources of half a million; the Manufacturers' Bank and the South Side Savings Bank, each with resources of a quarter of a million of dollars or so. It is, or would be, interesting to know, if we could find out, whether the State Banks have an interest different from that of the National Banks, and whether our old, exploded, denounced, and vilified State banking system is, after all, to be called upon to rally for the support of the resumption experiment, while the National Banks (if it should prove to be so) are attempting to prevent resumption unless it shall be secured by the adoption of their programme, including the exclusion of silver coins.

The following are the totals of State Bank items in the State: Resources—Loans and discounts, $5,005,669.39; United States bonds and other bonds on hand, $1,441,237.80; specie, $78,450.52; bills of solvent banks on hand, $590,575.79; due from banks, $2,254,509.66. Other items make up the totals of the resources of the State Banks to over ten and one-quarter millions of dollars. Their liabilities, of which, of course, the main item is the amount due depositors on demand, is something less than seven millions.

In addition, there are half a dozen private banking institutions in Milwaukee, and their sympathies, in case of a conflict, will be likely to go with the State-Bank organizations.

The First National Bank of Sparta, in this State, recently surrendered its organization and reorganized under the State Banking laws. They say they save money in taxes by this course of action.

AFTER ELECTION.

Early in the week THE TRIBUNE correspondent was honored with an invitation which ran in the words and figures following, to-wit., viz., that is to say:

BANQUET
TO BE GIVEN
AT THE NEWHALL HOUSE,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1878.
To celebrate the late local, State, and National
REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.
Supper at 8 o'clock.
Ticket, admitting one.......................$2.00

Going out on the streets, a sensation was discovered. What is it? What does it mean? Whose victuals and wine is that to be? Is this a new send-off for Matt Carpenter? etc. Nothing of the kind. The hard-working, generous, whole-souled, honest-money Republicans proposed to eat some good things at their own expense at the Newhall House in honor of the Republican victory. That was all. The festivities may have been stimulated by a number of young gentlemen who propose to walk into the deputyships and clerkships at the Court-House after the New-Year Day about approaching, but no further significance attached to the event. The victuals were good. The attendance fair. The influences were all Republican. About 100 guests were present. Edward Sanderson presided and made an excellent speech.

Speaking of politics, this town has not in years been so full of a topic of conversation as it was after THE TRIBUNE's correspondence last Sunday as to the proposition to overturn the City Government, and to make a City Administration by Commissions appointed at Madison. The *Sentinel* has given repeated editorials to the subject, and some whose names were used cast ridicule on the whole idea. Wait a while.

THE WATER WE DRINK.

Mr. Hilbert, the City Engineer, has made a report to the Common Council on the subject of enlarging the capacity of the Water-Works. The cost of new engines and pumps, new buildings, grading and docking, etc., will, it is estimated, cost $250,000; or the present capacity of the works can be increased 50 per cent for a cost of $130,000. The Engineer is confident that a new reservoir will be necessary for the city at no distant day, and suggests that one which will hold 100,000,000 gallons of water ought to be built on the elevation in the northwest part of the city, which is considerab'y higher than the present reservoir. The capacity of the present reservoir is only 21,000,000 gallons. But the vital point in the report is the following:

> This city should not only have a plentiful supply of water, but it should also be pure and wholesome. We cannot afford the risk of its being contaminated because of the proximity of our present works to the outlets of our rivers. This is a most important item in considering the problem of the future supply of water for this city, and to enable us to arrive at correct conclusions we should have during one year or more previous to making any more beyond the present proposed addition to our pumping capacity, a monthly analysis and other investigations made of water taken from our own supply from samples taken two miles northwest of the present crib, and also of the water taken from the lake at Whitefish Bay. We should have estimates of the cost of extending the present inlet and cost of laying an additional main further into the lake; also the cost of a conduit along the lake shore from Whitefish Bay, bringing the water by gravitation or otherwise into the pump wells at our present works.

The fact is that the condition of the water that we drink is becoming absolutely fearful. The discharge of sewer-filth into the river, and from the river into the lake, is increasing daily, and a southerly wind for two days is now enough to blow the outflow to the very neighborhood of the supply-pipe through which the water is drawn for the use of the city. Prof. Haskins mentions having seen the drift of discolored filthy water, several days ago, as far north as the Lake Shore Railroad station, and moving toward the supply-pipe. Superintendent Welscher, of the State Fish Commission, says that he has seen repeatedly sewer-filth in the water at the pumping-works, where the hatchery is located, and at times he feared that it would prove destructive to the infant fry which he was nursing with such tender care. All of Health Commissioner Wight's efforts to drive away diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever will not avail, if we and our children are to have spells when we can drink nothing but diluted sewage. A a couple of days ago the dark outflow from the river, as seen from the bluffs, approached clear to the Water-Works pier.

There are two plans to help us. One is to extend the Water-Works pier and pipe further out into the lake; but if that should be done a lighthouse would have to be built and kept at its outer end. The other plan is to remove the pumping works north of North Point, and to bring the water from Whitefish Bay, as is suggested by Mr. Hilbert. The latter place, though extensive, would place a barrier—the bold-jutting promontory known as North Point—between the mouth of the river and the source of water supply, which would, for many years at least, prevent the mixture of the infernal river nastiness with the aqueous fluid used by many of our citizens for the purpose of diluting our stronger beverages.

TRADE NOTES.

During the past ten days much speculative interest has centered upon the hog product. Commercial reports show that the daily receipts and shipments at the Milwaukee yards are unusually large. The especial interest in the business is due to the fact that a decided advance in prices is anticipated for the winter. Plankinton & Armour are already packing between 2,000 and 3,000 porkers daily, running their establishment almost to its entire capacity. The other packers are busy to an extent making at least 12,000 hogs daily killed and packed. The market is unnaturally low. Why farmers should dispose of their stock so freely is not explained. The product of Wisconsin and adjoining States is not noted as being much more extensive than during preceding years. Hence it is believed that the market will soon be better. There is animation at the yards and all packing establishments, and shrewd speculators throughout the city and country are turning their attention in that direction.

The decrease in the St. Paul Railroad earnings for the first week in November was $61,277 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Having in view the success and prosperity of the Chicago Exposition, Milwaukee manufacturers and merchants are contemplating a similar enterprise. The plan as at present proposed is to occupy the four-story Burnham Block, near the St. Paul Depot, on the South Side, for the purpose. This immense block was built during the prosperous days before the panic for occupancy by John Nazro, and since his failure it has remained vacant. The proposed plan includes the erection of a glass and iron building to the south of the Burnham Block, which, with the various floors in that block, will furnish sufficient room for the display and for the multitudes who would be attracted to Milwaukee on that account. The location is cornerwise across the street from the St. Paul Depot, but a few blocks from the Elizabeth Street Station of the Northwestern Road. The business interests of Milwaukee are aspiring with the prospect of renewed prosperity which is expected to come with resumption, and they propose to rival Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities in the attractions presented to the people of the Northwest.

The assessed valuation of Milwaukee County is, as recently equalized, $55,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The writer who attempts to give one side of a question or a quarrel generally puts his foot in it. In the case of the trouble between the Chicago Quartette and the Milwaukee Sunday Lecture Association, a letter from the Quartette Club to THE TRIBUNE correspondent says:

> The facts of the case are these: The Association from beginning to end did not show the courtesy of one city to another. It is always customary, when a professional party visits a city to give a performance under the auspices of an association, to be met at the depot by some member and escorted to a hotel, and all the necessary wants attended to. In our case, we never saw a single representative until 12 m., when the President made his appearance. We informed him of our wants, among which was an accompanist. He acted very indifferent about it, and left. We then attempted to secure one ourselves, and failed, as you know. The Milwaukee Association have yet to learn how to run a course of entertainments, and learn to treat musical people from Chicago with courtesy when visiting their city. If the Association had attended to their business, no failure would have occurred.

There is a run of scarlet fever and diphtheria at Bay View.

The Indian-summer weather is perfect, and fills the description of Longfellow:

Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light, and the landscape
Lay as if new created in all the freshness of childhood.
Peace seemed to reign upon earth, and the restless heart of the ocean
Was for a moment composed.

The balance of the quotation is in Evangeline.

H. A. Chittenden, one of the most industrious and sprightly journalists of the city, has sold out his interest in the *News* to Robertson James, who will take a place at one of the laboring oars on that paper. Dr. Magann, of the *News*, is absent at the East on business.

Elisha Starr, the veteran printer, and James Budington started yesterday on a transcontinental tour. They will stop awhile at Salt Lake, go then to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and from there next spring to Puget Sound, from whence they will return by way of Montana and the North Pacific Road home.

Prof. Emil Franklin, the Shakspearean delineator, gave a very successful entertainment at Temple Emanu-El last Monday evening. Prof. Franklin will form a Shakspearean class here at the request of several literary and society people.

Mr. and Mrs. Severance give a charming sociable each Tuesday evening at their hall on Milwaukee street.

Miss Mary L. Johnson, a lady artist of more than ordinary merit, has gone to Janesville, where she will form a class in decorative art. She will afterwards go to Chicago and become a resident there.

Attorneys for both political parties are inspecting the returns from the First Ward, in which E. C. Wall, Democrat, is declared elected member of the Assembly. If sufficient grounds are found, W. P. McLaren, the Republican candidate, will contest the seat.

Col. D. M. Kelley, of Green Bay, was in Milwaukee yesterday. He was elected for the third time from a Democratic district to the Legislature, and will very probably be chosen Speaker.

Miss Phoebe Couzins will deliver the next lecture before the Sunday Lecture Society.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 16.—A strange case of the loss of a newspaper editor is now greatly distressing his relatives here. George N. Richards, editor of the Warrensburg (Mo.) *Standard*, brought his wife and family here two weeks ago to visit her mother, and he started to return, after which he was heard of in St. Louis, but no trace can be found of him since. Mrs. Richards is appealing to the police of St. Louis to aid in the search for her husband. He is over 40 years old, and is widely known.

ADULTERATION OF SUGAR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Government officers are continuing the investigations into the adulterations of refined sugars. They decline to make known the result of their analyses at present, preferring not to mention the names of the suspected refiners until the proofs of fraud are firmly established. Collector Merritt thinks it the duty of the Board of Health to protect the consumers of sugar from the evil effects of the poisonous adulterations.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 16.—Down—Props Keweenaw, Idaho, D. Ballentine and consort, Garden City and consort.

Up—Props China, J. Bertschy, Atlantic, James Davidson, East Saginaw and barges, C. Hurlbut and consort, Olean and barges; schrs Argo, Belle Stevens, E. L. Judd, Our Son, John O'Neil.

Wind—Southwest, light; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 16—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Alaska, Juniata, Montana, Masters and barges, E. Thompson and barges, Alpena and barges; schrs Saveland, A. B. Norris, F. L. Danforth, L. Hanna.

Down—Props Fountain City, Dean Richmond, G. King and barges, Bay City and barges.

Wind—Southeast, fresh; rain.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Lake freights unchanged.

Cleared—Props Cuba, James Fisk, Jr., Chicago; schrs Three Brothers (218 tons marble), M. P. Barkalow, Cleveland; Wells, Burt (1,300 tons coal), C. C. Barnes (950 tons coal), Milwaukee; Ishpeming (75 tons coal), Detroit; H. W. Sage, Delaware (900 tons coal), Hartford, Sam Flint (860 tons coal), E. Hammond, Halsted, Chicago; Bolivia (400 brls salt), Toledo.

Passed Port Colborne in twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. on the 15th:

Westward—Prop Nashua, Chicago; bark J. Trahan, Cleveland.

Eastward—Props Lowell, Granite State, Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg; schr Thomas Perry, Ogdensburg.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—No charters have been reported to-day.

Arrivals from below—None.

Cleared—Prop Russia.

A dense fog has prevailed along this shore since noon.

The tug Livingstone, bound to Chicago with barges, ran in here to-day for light repairs upon machinery.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet and easy at about 3¾c for corn and 4c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 30,000 bu wheat and 160,00 bu corn. To Buffalo—Prop Commodore, corn; Pelican, wheat; and Egyptian, corn, through; schr N. Gardner, corn, to Sarnia; prop Concord, wheat, to Ogdensburg; and Dover, corn, to Montreal; schr Riverside, corn, to Collingwood.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 16.—Arrived—Schr Frank Perew.

Cleared—Prop Anna Smith; schr Shawnee.

Passed up—Prop Peerless.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The seventh section of Art. X. of the Constitution provides that the county affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the City of Chicago and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

The General Assembly has provided for the election of these Commissioners by dividing the county into six districts, and this year five Commissioners were elected.

Their terms of office are for three years, and begin on the first Monday of December after their election, and they hold until their successors are elected and qualified.

They have the entire control of the taxes and expenditure of moneys, and of the affairs of Cook County; are invested with as much power as that of the old Roman praetors.

Sec. 62 of Chap. 34 of the Revised Statutes, pp. 308-9, provides for stated meetings of the Board of Commissioners, and is as follows: "They shall have regular meetings on the first Mondays of December, March, June, and September of each year." They shall be known as "The Board of Commissioners of Cook County," and as such Board of Commissioners shall have the management of the county affairs of said county, and shall exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, be subject to the same rules, regulations, and penalties as prescribed by law for the Board of Supervisors.

The law governing the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners does not provide for constant meetings, and the custom which has grown up during the last few years of being "always in session" is an utter perversion of the law and a great abuse of their privileges.

Their compensation, as fixed by law, is $2.50 per day for the time actually and necessarily engaged in the discharge of his duties as a member of such Board, to be paid on the order of the Board out of the County Treasury, and mileage, five cents each way, for necessary travel, and no other allowance or emoluments, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. (See Revised Statutes, p. 502, Hurd's Revision.) This statute is entirely disregarded by the Commissioners, we understand, notwithstanding Secs. 213 and 214 of the Criminal Code, which are as follows:

> SEC. 213. If any officer authorized by law to charge or receive fees, salary, or pay, shall charge, claim, demand, or take any greater fee, salary, or pay than such as is by law allowed to him for the service performed, or shall charge, claim, demand, or take any fee, salary, or pay, or shall knowingly charge any fee, salary, or pay, when no fee, salary, or pay is allowed him by law, or where the services for which such fee, salary, or pay is charged have not been performed by him, or by some other person for him, he shall, on conviction under this section, for the first offense be fined in any sum not less than $25 nor more than $200, and, upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offense under this section, he shall forfeit his office, and shall be confined in the County Jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year.
>
> SEC. 214. Private Remedy.—Any officer who violates the provisions of the preceding section shall, in addition to the penalty therein provided, be fined for each item so charged, collected, or received, not less than $10 nor more than $100, to be sued for and recovered before any justice of the Peace of the proper county in the action of debt, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, and for the use of the person against whom such fee is charged, or from whom the same is received or collected.

Under and by virtue of this law and these provisions of the Criminal Code every Commissioner who has during this last year received more than $2.50 a day is liable now to indictment, and to all the penalties provided for in the above law.

We trust that the new Board will set the example, first, of observing the law themselves, and then they can with a better grace compel the observance of the law by others.

The idea that there is any necessity whatever that the Board of County Commissioners should hold constant sessions is ridiculous and absurd, and if the present Board has any self-respect whatever they will do away with the practice of perpetual and eternal sessions altogether.

We trust that the new Board, as soon as they have been installed into office, will overhaul every department of the County Government, and will cause to be laid before them the pay-rolls of every department, and print the same, with the salary which has been paid to each and every employe, and the expenses of every "institution" under the control of the Commissioners. Heretofore the Cook County Government has been engineered, directed, and controlled by the clerks and deputies employed in the various public offices of the county. It is but a few months since that the County Commissioners, in one of their "spasms," undertook to reduce the salaries of some of the deputy-clerks of the courts, when the clerks, in order to prevent it, got up an *agreed case*, took the County-Attorney—Judge Wallace—into court, and got Judge Moore to decide that all of the deputy-clerks, employes, and Court-House janitors were officers within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the Board could not reduce their salaries during their term of office. A more ridiculous and absurd decision was never rendered by any Court than this, yet Judge Wallace acquiesced, the Board of County Commissioners acquiesced, the clerks and deputies, engineers and janitors, all "acquiesced." No appeal was ever ordered to be taken, and this decision is constantly being referred to by all the "Ring" Commissioners and weak-kneed Republicans, as if it was binding forever on the Board. No greater farce was ever enacted than the trial of this question before Judge Moore. And if the new Board are to be influenced by it in any way it will be solely because they want to be, and because the clerks and deputies have them in their power.

LAWYER.

COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—The Board of Control of the coal companies, all interests being represented, unanimously agreed to make the entire quota for the year 17,000,000 tons allowing several interests to ship their quota in such times of November and December as may best suit their particular requirements.

The amount to be shipped by different interests in November and December is 3,223,939 tons.

It costs $50 at Rome, N. Y., to kiss a girl against her will.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* Fudge! get her out of the way, then, and kiss her behind her testament, as we used to at Sunday-school in the country.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold Unchanged and Government Bonds Firm.

Improvement in the Chicago Money Market—Stock Fluctuations.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet and Steadier—Barley, Corn, and Oats Firmer.

Meats Easy—The Movement of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

Gold remained steady at 100⅛, which price was bid in New York. Chicago transactions were at 100@100⅛. The redemption of greenbacks in gold and silver by the Treasury is to begin in forty-four days. The firmness of gold in New York, and the bids of ⅛ at this time, indicate a calculation on the part of some operators in New York that the premium may take an upward shoot in the next six weeks, and possibly they may attempt to take advantage of the market when the called bonds are out of the way.

Government bonds are active in Chicago, as in New York and London. Prices yesterday were firm, without any advance. The closing bid and asked prices in Chicago are given below. In New York the opening quotations were: 6s of 1881, 109½; 5-20s of 1867, 106¼; 5-20s of 1868, 109, sales; 10-40s, 107½; 5s, 105⅞; currency 6s, 121½; 4½s, 104¾; 4s, 100⅛.

Transactions in foreign exchange were not heavy. The special business of the day was in Continental bills against provisions. There was a slight change in rates. Posted rates for sterling were 482 for 60 days, and 486 for sight. Actual transactions were 481½ and 486. Sixty day grain bills, sterling, were 479⅛, currency, and grain bills on France were 525⅝, gold.

Consols were firm and advanced to 96 3-16. There was an subsequent reaction to 96 1-16, and a gain at the close to 96⅛. The high price of consols is now stimulating investments of English capital in United States bonds, and large subscriptions are being made by cable for the 4 per cents, which pay better at the present price than English Government securities.

An improved Board of Trade and mercantile demand for money is reported by the Chicago banks. The country banks have also been rediscounting more freely. The offerings of paper have not been sufficient to use up the loanable surplus of the banks or to change the rates, but point, in the opinion of bankers, to a more active money market this winter than they have had since 1873.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 25@50c per $1,000 premium.

Currency receipts were heavier than the shipments.

Clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,795,176.93	$444,481.16
Tuesday	3,150,077.74	283,152.40
Wednesday	3,248,502.54	341,683.71
Thursday	3,327,521.34	215,222.74
Friday	3,131,781.94	270,561.94
Saturday	3,170,379.45	218,432.67
Total	$19,823,439.94	$1,783,948.62
Corresponding week last year	20,059,388.51	2,080,795.07

There was a sale of a small lot of Chicago gas stock at 124.

The seesaw of prices on the Stock Exchange and the lightness of the fluctuations show that the public interest in the market is slight. The transactions, in fact, are largely confined to the operators who combine with one another and against each other, and circulate all kinds of rumors like those about the flat dividend on Western Union, in the hope of making a turn. The railroad bond market is entirely different from that for stocks. The steady upward movement of the prices for good railroad bonds proves that the accumulating profits of the country is going into this class of railroad securities in preference to stocks. The activity in Denver & Rio Grande firsts is a case in point. These bonds have just been put on the Stock Exchange list. Between Monday and Thursday they advanced from 80¼ to 85. This bond is on a narrow-gauge road that defaulted on both its interest payments last year. The advance in many good railroad bonds has been rapid. Northwest gold bonds were quoted yesterday at 105⅛. Burlington & Cedar Rapids 5 per cents at 72, and St. Paul Sinking-Funds at 99⅜.

Chicago investors are hampered a good deal by the lack of information about prices. The ticker quotes less than half a dozen railroad bonds. If the Western Union Company would furnish full reports of the fluctuations of all the active bonds it would be repaid by the increase of business.

The feature of Stock Exchange business is the demand for railroad bonds and the rise in price. Stocks, as a rule, are neglected by investors, who are bidding eagerly for good railroad mortgage securities. On Thursday the largest transactions were in Denver & Rio Grande firsts, which advanced to 85,—a rise of 3¼ per cent; the next largest transactions were in Southern Canada firsts guaranteed at 75¼,—an advance of ⅜; and the next in Northwest gold sevens at 105¼@105⅜, an advance of ⅛@¼. The largest advance, 4 per cent, was in Alton and Terre Haute income. The other changes were as follows: An advance of 1¼ in Wabash convertibles (ex-coupon), 1 per cent in Jersey Central first consols assented, do convertible assented, do first consols and International firsts with coupon certificates; ⅜ in St. Paul sinking funds, and do (I. & M. Division) ⅛ in Missouri, Kansas & Texas assented, ¼ in Hannibal & St. Joseph eights convertibles, Central Pacific firsts (San Joaquin Branch), and C., C. & I. C. seconds.

There was a decline in Michigan Central of ¼, to 68⅜; in Rock Island of ¼, to 118; in Illinois Central of 1, to 78; in Alton preferred of ¼, to 102¾; in Union Pacific of 1⅛, to 66⅜; in Hannibal & St. Joe of ⅜, to 15¼; in the preferred of ½, to 39½; and Western Union 1, to 97.

The gains in the active stocks were Lake Shore ⅛, to 68⅝; Northwestern common ⅛, to 43⅝; the preferred ⅜, to 76⅛; St. Paul common ⅛, to 32⅛; Alton 1, to 81; Wabash ⅛, to 23; Delaware & Hudson 1, to 46; Delaware & Lackawanna ⅜, to 51⅛.

St. Paul preferred opened and closed at 67¾. Erie at 19, and New Jersey Central at 33.

Baltimore & Ohio shares on Wednesday were firmer, 22 shares selling at 80¾, 81, and 81⅛, closing at 81¼ bid, 81½ asked, against 80¼@81 on Tuesday. A small lot of dividend scrip sold at 80⅝.

Pennsylvania stock sold Thursday at 32⅞. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks it will go to 40.

The Atchison and other Western railroad securities were firm.

In bonds, Atchison firsts were ⅛ lower, at 107⅝@107¾. Atchison seconds sold ⅝ lower, at 102⅜, closing at 102⅜@102¾. In railroad stocks, Atchison & Topeka declined ¾ to 81½, rallied to 82, and closed offered at that price. Kansas City & Topeka advanced to 88, and closed at 88@88½. Pueblo dropped ⅜ to 61, reacted to 61⅛, and closed at 61@61⅛.

The price of Erie in New York is ruled by the London quotations, and the strength of the stock in that market is ascribed to the manipulation of a person who, having purchased about $2,000,000 of the consolidated bonds, and advanced the price of them about 2½ per cent, is using the stock for the purpose of making a market for the sale of the bonds.

The Kansas Pacific reports a gain of $13,994.28 in its earnings for the first week in November.

These new securities have been added to the regular list of the Stock Exchange:

1. The stock of the Chase National Bank, $300,000. 2. The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey's adjustment mortgage bonds; amount, $5,500,000; payable May 1, 1903; interest 7 per cent; numbered from 1 upwards; and, 3. Stock of the Sutro Tunnel Company, $20,000,000,—$10 each; stock is unassessable; has all been issued excepting 108,000 shares: debt of the Company to McCalmont Brothers & Co., London, $600,000; no floating debt. There has also been added to the free-list the bonds of the Pullman Palace Car Company; amount $1,000,000; class debenture bonds, due Oct. 15, 1883; the bonded debt, exclusive of the above, is $1,764,000.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 95	$ 98¼
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	.....
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount in currency	.....	.....
Mexican dollars, old and new	89	.....
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.81	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.6
Mexican 20-pesos	19.55	19.65
Ten guilders	3.95	4.00

Gold and silver dollars were 100@100⅛ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 100@99⅞ in coin.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

STOCKS.	Closing Friday	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
N. Y. Central	112	.....	.....	.....	111⅞
Mich. Central	68¾	69	.....	.....	68¾
Lake Shore	68⅝	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¾
C. & N. Western	43⅛	43⅛	43¾	42⅞	43⅝
Do preferred	75⅞	75⅞	76⅝	75⅞	76⅛
M. & St. Paul	32	32	32¼	32	32⅜
Do preferred	67⅝	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67¾
C., R. I. & Pacific	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118	118
Illinois Central	79	79	79	78	78
C., B. & Quincy	.....	111⅞	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton	80	80	81	80	81
Do preferred	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
Union Pacific	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	66⅛	66⅛
Erie	19⅛	19	19	18⅞	19
Wabash Railway	22⅝	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
Ohio & Miss	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
C., C., C. & Ind	31	31	.....	.....	.....
C., C. & I. C.	5	4¾	5	4⅝	4⅞
H. & St. Jo.	16¼	16¼	18¼	15⅛	15⅛
Do preferred	40⅛	40	39⅛	40	39⅞
Del. & Hudson	46⅛	45	46	45	46
D., Lack. & West.	51⅝	50⅞	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛
N. J. Central	33	33	33⅛	32⅝	33
W. Union Tel.	98⅛	78	98	95⅛	97
P. P. Car Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	73

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482	486½
Belgium	522⅛	518⅛
France	522⅛	518⅛
Switzerland	522⅛	518⅛
Germany	94⅛	95⅛
Holland	40	40⅛
Austria	.....	46
Norway	.....	27⅝
Sweden	.....	27⅝
Denmark	.....	27⅝

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	106⅛	106⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	103⅛	103⅝
United States 5-20s o '67	106⅛	106⅝
United States 5-20s of '68	108⅛	109
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107⅝
United States new 5s of '81	105⅛	106
United States new 4½s	104⅛	104⅝
United States new 4 per cent coupon	100	100⅛
United States currency 6s	121⅛	.....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105⅛	*106
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105⅛	*106
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*107	*108
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*106	*106⅛
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*99⅛	.....
City Railway (South Side)	160	165
City Railway (West Side)	170	172⅛
City Railway (North Side), ex.div.	118⅛	120
North Side Railway bonds	.....	*103⅛
Chamber of Commerce	52⅛	55
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's	.....	*104
City scrip	93	93⅛

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Gold steady at 100⅛. Carrying rates, ½@2 per cent. Borrowing rates flat.

Bar silver here 110¼ for greenbacks and 110⅛ for gold. Subsidiary silver coin ⅝@1 per cent discount.

Governments generally steady.

Railroad securities firm.

State bonds dull.

The stock market was alternately weak and strong throughout the day. In the early dealings Western Union declined 2½ per cent, Lackawanna 1½ per cent, Union Pacific 1⅞ per cent, and the general list ⅛@1 per cent. Towards the close a sharp buying movement set in, under which Western Union recovered 1⅜ per cent, and the rest of the market ⅛@1 per cent. Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Wabash, and coal stocks were noticeably strong. Investment shares were firm on small transactions.

Transactions aggregated 160,000 shares, of which 1,200 were Erie, 3,300 Wabash, 33,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 3,500 St. Pauls, 37,000 Lackawanna, 2,300 New Jersey Central, 5,300 Union Pacific, 2,800 St. Jo, and 31,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 3@3½ per cent, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,643,000. Customs receipts, $157,000. Clearings, $8,000,000.

Sterling exchange dull at 481½; sight, 486.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $2,578,700; specie, decrease, $957,800; legal-tenders, increase, $782,800; deposits, decrease, $585,500; circulation, increase, $4,000; reserve, increase, $61,375.

The banks now hold $12,905,575 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	109	New 4½s	104⅝
New 5s	106⅛	New 4s	100⅜
Coupons, 67s	106⅛	10-40s	107⅛
Coupons, 68s	108⅛	10-40s, coupon	107⅛
New 5s	105⅛	Currency 6s	121⅛

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	97	C., C., C. & I	31
Quicksilver	10	New Jersey Central	33
Quicksilver, pfd	32¼	Rock Island	118
Pacific Mail	15⅛	St. Paul	32⅛
Mariposa	1	St. Paul, pfd	67¾
Mariposa, pfd	2½	Wabash	22⅞
Adams Express	107	Fort Wayne	100
Wells, Fargo	93¼	Terre Haute	2
American Express	48⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	7⅝
U. S. Express	47⅛	Chicago & Alton	81
N. Y. Central	111⅞	Chicago & Alton, pfd	102⅛
Erie	19⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅛
Erie, pfd	31	D., L. & W	51⅛
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	28
Michigan Central	68⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Panama	122	C., B. & Q	110⅞
Union Pacific	66	Hannibal & St. Joe	15⅛
Lake Shore	68¾	H. & St. Joe, pfd	39⅞
Illinois Central	78	U. P. bonds	107⅛
C. & P ex-div	81⅛	U. P. bonds	107⅜
Northwestern	43⅝	U. P. Land Grant	105⅛
Northwestern, pfd	76	U. P. Sinking Funds	102⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	31	Virginia 6s, old	23
Tennessee new	28	Virginia 6s, new	24
Missouri 6s	105⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Consols, money, 96⅛.

American securities—Reading, 13½; Erie, 19¾; preferred, 33.

United States bonds—67s, 109; 10-40s, 109¾; new 4½s, 108⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Rentes, 112f 65c.

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for November delivery on the leading articles for last two days:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Mess pork	$ 6.75	$ 6.80
Lard	5.82½	5.85
Shoulders, boxed	3.12½	3.05
Short ribs, boxed	4.12½	4.10
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	80¼	80⅝
Corn	32	32⅛
Oats	19¾	20¼
Rye	44½	44½
Barley	81¼	87
Live hogs	2.60@3.00	2.60@3.05
Cattle	2¼@4⅞	2¼@4⅞

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts 1878.	Receipts 1877.	Shipments 1878.	Shipments 1877.
Flour, brls	12,180	9,243	8,881	9,528
Wheat, bu	139,879	54,621	9,291	109,565
Corn, bu	93,233	86,813	93,166	75,461
Oats, bu	32,148	28,182	115,791	118,399
Rye, bu	5,590	3,770	25,223	17,451
Barley, bu	27,150	19,160	73,333	64,402
Grass seed, lbs	52,035	190,942	13,639	32,300
F. seed, lbs	156,260	235,270	45,000	164,300
B. corn, lbs	102,300	147,720	100,585	127,397
C. meats, lbs	431,650	468,870	3,804,622	2,710,664
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	25	750
Beef, brls	.....	.....	582	328
Pork, brls	.....	.....	1,774	771
Lard, lbs	95,440	59,630	552,090	1,066,750
Tallow, lbs	13,800	27,825	135,910	20,000
Butter, lbs	146,096	83,138	138,450	138,815
D. hogs, No	32	111	.....	.....
Live hogs, No	36,950	18,052	3,326	1,721
Cattle, No	2,617	2,659	969	1,388
Sheep, No	1,177	747	.....	1,080
Hides, lbs	177,510	337,060	282,540	149,300
Highwines, brls	55	.....	.....	150
Wool, lbs	145,233	232,183	76,674	150,622
Potatoes, bu	9,907	7,739	5,814	267
Coal, tons	8,856	5,250	1,171	2,118
Hay, tons	64	50	.....	25
Lumber, m ft	6,721	5,633	2,583	1,933
Shingles, m	4,590	1,480	240	281
Salt, brls	7,473	.....	2,822	3,768
Poultry, lbs	2,154	.....	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	1	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	1,037	.....	3	.....
Cheese, bxs	13,320	.....	5,538	.....
G. apples, brls	11,413	.....	596	.....
Beans, bu	576	.....	113	.....

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 1,953 bu oats, 405 bu rye, 6,560 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 1 car No. 1 amber wheat, 12 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 47 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do (72 winter wheat), 6 cars mixed, 150 cars No. 2 spring, 116 cars No. 3 do, 85 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (360 spring wheat); 39 cars high mixed corn, 6 cars new do, 16 cars new mixed, 89 cars No. 2 corn, 79 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (231 corn); 12 cars white oats, 24 cars and 12,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 5 cars no grade (41 oats); 23 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (27 rye); 27 cars extra No. 3 barley, 26 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 2 cars feed (55 barley). Total (786 cars), 306,000 bu. Inspected out: 30,700 bu wheat, 96,808 bu corn, 87,177 bu oats, 10,827 bu rye, 70,275 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Nov. 16, 1878.	Nov. 9, 1878.	Nov. 17, 1877.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	82,884	81,757	71,659
Wheat, bu	972,953	861,891	363,967
Corn, bu	755,222	1,043,511	648,205
Oats, bu	257,404	299,424	206,919
Rye, bu	57,747	46,478	26,007
Barley, bu	170,754	206,480	184,830
Dressed hogs	198	226	606
Live hogs, No	206,915	180,724	145,927
Cattle, No	18,787	22,006	18,384
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	77,635	66,324	72,503
Wheat, bu	633,169	578,089	616,310
Corn, bu	1,256,945	950,789	844,166
Oats, bu	346,195	276,001	229,781
Rye, bu	32,589	76,832	26,036
Barley, bu	191,103	152,534	280,795
Dressed hogs	.....	.....	477
Live hogs, No	18,529	14,448	13,206
Cattle, No	6,832	8,421	8,155

The following were the exports from New York for the week ending as dated:

	Nov. 16, 1878.	Nov. 9, 1878.	Nov. 17, 1877.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	34,261	33,770
Wheat, bu	1,130,385	1,058,024	[illegible]
Corn, bu	383,305	332,385	881,485

A party in the country offered hogs in this market Saturday at 2¾c per 100 lbs to be delivered next June. He stated that he had bought his shoats at $1.50 per head, and could make money by the operation, owing to the present cheapness of corn.

Some of our provision operators are beginning to feel quite alarmed at the situation in pork products. They say that hogs are as cheap in Buffalo, and lower in Cincinnati, than here, which is the reason why hogs have recently come from a long distance East to be killed in Chicago. Meanwhile Cincinnati is offering her product at lower prices than we, and attracting custom, while we are piling up the product of nearly 200,000 hogs per week, or sending it away to find a market elsewhere. They say that country points are also packing more freely than ever before, and offering their stuff in our market at lower prices than our packers can afford to sell at. They argue, therefore, that hogs should go still lower, and must touch about 2c per lb on the hoof before they can be handled without loss.

There may be some force in all this, and it may be that both hogs and provisions will go much lower than now. But one cannot forget that hogs are already very low, and that there are always people whose leading policy is to cry down prices at the opening of winter, and cry them up at the end of the season. The situation is certainly a difficult one to deal with. The European markets are so much depressed that they do not permit shipments from this point within ½c per lb on our quotations for meats, except on some fancy cuts, and there is no doubt that they will decline further if we set them the example. When, however, our long clear middles can be bought in Liverpool at a very small fraction over 3 pence per lb (29s per 112 lbs), it does look as if things must be near bottom.

The official stock taking, reported in another column, shows that a very small percentage remains of the product of the 4,500,000 hogs packed here during the past twelve months. The wonder is not so much that we have nearly 50,000 brls old pork on hand, as that we have so little stuff left. Certainly the outlook would be stronger if there were less on hand; but it is scarcely half of 1 per cent of the whole quantity of stuff made in the past year.

The leading produce markets were tame on Saturday. Hogs were easier, and provisions dull in consequence, with a downward tendency in meats. Barley and oats were stronger, and other grain exhibited little change. Receipts of wheat continue large at this and other points, Detroit reporting 111 car-loads for Saturday, and a decline of 1c, while foreign markets were tame.

Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods were doing a fair business for the time of year. Few buyers were to be seen, but the mails brought a liberal number of orders, and the aggregate distribution equaled the expectations of reasonable holders. Jobbers of groceries were fairly busy. Both staple and fancy articles met with a very good demand, and previous prices were uniformly well sustained. Dried fruits were unchanged. Domestics were not moving as freely as could be desired, but for foreign varieties there was a satisfactorily active call. Canned goods were active, and most kinds were firm, peaches and small fruits especially so. Fish remained quiet and steady. Oils, paints, and colors were unchanged. Leather was firm. Coal and wood remained as previously quoted.

At the lumber yards trade was reported to be good and prices steady. Western merchants are ordering freely, and the trade with Illinois and Indiana dealers is gaining in volume. The cargo supply was light Saturday, and a few sales were effected, with old prices readily obtained. The reports from the pineries indicate that the lumbermen will make a vigorous effort to secure a crop of logs which will exceed that of last season, unless Old Probs should again forget to give the winter its usual accompaniments. But even another mild season would not be likely to seriously interfere with lumbering operations, as the extensive improvements in the pine regions this year have placed the lumbermen in a position where they are almost independent of weather conditions. Wool, hides, and seeds were quiet and unchanged. The sales of broom-corn were again large at recent prices, and the receipts continue liberal, especially of grades below good medium. The hay market was slow. Potatoes were steady and had a ready sale, the five cars being taken by shippers. Poultry was slow and weak, the weather being against carrying it, and only choice fresh stock sold promptly.

Lake freights were dull and nearly nominal at 3¼c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 60,000 bu wheat and 160,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and rail were quiet at 13½c corn and 14½c wheat to New York, and 16c corn to Boston. Lake and canal rates were nominal at 10@10½c on corn and 11c on wheat to New York.

Rail freights were unchanged. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and fourth class at 35c, which includes meats.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	139,879	2,291
Milwaukee	96,920	63,925
New York	206,000	482,000
Detroit	38,019	25,453
Toledo	53,000	33,000
St. Louis	70,000	9,000
Baltimore	62,200	74,000
Philadelphia	44,000	18,300
Total	710,018	714,939

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this city during the first sixteen days of November for four years:

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
No. 1 hard	1	514	63	....
No. 2 hard	....	132	405	....
No. 1	43	280	35	401
No. 2	2,817	1,739	1,538	1,910
No. 3	1,521	184	650	1,433
Rejected	789	79	356	981
Unmerchantable	23	5	57	24
Total	5,208	2,933	3,114	4,749

Of the 5,208 cars inspected so far this month, 816 were winter wheat, which graded as follows: 30 cars No. 1; 658 cars No. 2; 109 cars No. 3; 20 cars rejected; 2 cars unmerchantable.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO

as reported to the Board of Trade by packers and warehousemen on dates named:

	*Nov. 16, 1878.	*Oct. 16, 1878.	*Nov. 15, 1877.
Mess pork, brls	61,065	90,592	7,748
Clear pork, brls	.....	237	54
Prime mess pork, brls	1,175	620	1,069
Family mess pork, brls	1,127	410	425
Extra prime pork, brls	.....	.....	564
Lard, steamed, tcs	37,281	20,676	3,492
S. P. hams, tcs	37,903	14,702	9,370
Other hams, lbs	.....	2,965,100	no report
S. P. shoulders, tcs	.....	1,150	no report
D. S. Shoulders, lbs	7,196,421	3,776,772	1,907,481
Cumberland sides, lbs	608,700	922,100	1,002,000
Long clear sides, lbs	9,976,015	2,594,677	3,905,713
Short clear sides, lbs	7,278,797	3,056,400	2,135,125
Short rib sides, lbs	11,267,436	7,831,723	3,702,628
Other cuts, lbs	2,272,547	3,405,538	1,891,814

*Includes winter and summer.

The returns for Nov. 16, 1878, are incomplete, but probably there will be no important change in mess pork and lard.

IN NEW YORK SATURDAY,

Nov. 16.—Receipts—Flour, 15,758 brls; wheat, 206,250 bu; corn, 78,900 bu; oats, 21,700 bu; rye, 22,606 bu; barley, 67,450 bu; malt, 4,977; pork, 446 brls; beef, 1,163 pkgs; cut-meats, 3,485 pkgs; lard, 919 pkgs; whisky, 845 brls.

Exports—24 hours—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 482,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 54,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, with less change in prices. Meats were easier, while holders of pork and lard would not make further concessions, and pork was a shade firmer. Hogs were quoted easier, and Liverpool reported a further decline of 6d per cwt on some cuts of meats, while the weather here was unfavorable for handling products.

The following is a record of packing in Chicago on the dates named:

From Nov. 1, 1878, to Nov. 16, 1878	388,639
Same time 1877	243,071
Same time 1876	207,400
Same time 1875	356,378
Same time 1874	290,475
Same time 1873	308,270
Same time 1872	121,708
Same time 1871	184,000
Same time 1870	121,337

The packing in the West at principal points to date is as follows:

	To Nov. 15, 1878.	To Nov. 15, 1877.	To Nov. 15, 1876
Chicago	388,639	243,071	207,400
Cincinnati	56,000	41,000	23,000
St. Louis	30,000	20,000	25,000
Indianapolis	38,500	17,000	32,000
Milwaukee	42,500	22,000	15,000
Louisville	21,000	25,000	10,000
Total, six cities	576,639	398,071	312,400
Cedar Rapids	15,005	11,237	15,620

The following table exhibits the detailed shipments of provisions for the week ending Nov. 14, and since Nov. 1, 1878, as compared with the corresponding time last season:

Articles.	For week ending Nov. 14, '78.	Since Nov. 1, 1878.	Same time, 1877-'78.
Pork, brls	7,631	21,251	11,292
Lard, brls	248	444	314
Lard, tcs	15,352	24,407	17,662
Lard, other pkgs	8,308	14,780	10,557
Hams, brls	312	1,040	1,517
Hams, tcs	2,405	4,144	5,260
Hams, boxes	2,441	5,341	2,575
Hams, pieces	34,070	44,236	36,065
Hams, other pkgs	31	85	.....
Sides, brls	40	180	305
Sides, tcs	500	783	324
Sides, boxes	17,306	28,405	15,782
Sides, pieces	42,105	84,594	[illegible]
Shoulders, brls	6	6	83
Shoulders, tcs	224	418	150
Shoulders, boxes	3,909	6,383	2,151
Shoulders, pieces	8,650	15,837	40,473
Tongues, pkgs	417	484	378
Hocks, pkgs	80	276	406

Total gross weight, lbs—

Lard	6,654,402	10,631,301	7,472,392
Hams	3,214,436	5,384,170	4,813,947
Sides	12,446,642	21,236,549	14,173,620
Shoulders	2,808,009	4,212,997	1,886,132

MESS PORK—Was dull, but steady, and closed about 2½c per brl above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller December at $6.82½, 7,750 brls seller January at $8.12½@8.17½, and 250 brls seller December at $8.27½. Total, 8,500 brls. The market closed firm at $6.80@6.85 for old spot, $8.10@8.15 for new do, $6.82½@6.85 for December, $8.17½@8.20 seller January, and $8.30@8.35 for February.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Was very tame, with no material change in prices. Sales were reported of 1,068 tcs spot at $5.82½@5.85, 500 tcs seller December at $5.87½, 1,750 tcs seller January at $5.95@5.97½, and 500 tcs seller February at $6.07½. Total, 3,818 tcs. The market closed steady at $5.85@5.87½ for spot, $5.85 seller November, $5.87½ seller December, $5.95@5.97½ seller January, and $6.05@6.07½ for February.

MEATS—Were dull and again easier, especially on green lots, which were affected by the mild weather. Salted lots were in moderate request, though foreign quotations were too low to permit shipments to Europe. Sales were reported of 650,000 lbs short ribs at $3.87½@3.90 seller November, and $4.02½ for January; 40 boxes long clears at $4.07½; 150 boxes do seller December at 4c; 700 boxes long and short clears at $4.15; 100 boxes short clears at 4¼c seller January; 50 boxes Staffordshire middles at 4⅜c; 10,200 pcs and 20,000 lbs green hams at 4⅝c for 16-lb to 5c for 14-lb averages; 25 tcs sweet-pickled hams (14 lbs) at 6⅛c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs of leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$2.90	$3.95	$4.07	$4.17½
Boxed	3.05	4.10	4.15	4.25
December, boxed	3.05	4.12½	4.15	4.25
January, boxed	3.10	4.17½	4.20	4.27½

Long clears quoted at $3.95 loose and $4.10 boxed; Cumberlands, 4¼@4⅜c boxed; long-cut hams, 6¼@6½c; sweet-pickled hams, 6@6¼c for 10 to 15 lb average; old do, 5½@6c; green hams, 4⅝@4⅞c for same averages; green shoulders, 2⅝@2¾c.

Bacon quoted at 3¾@4c for shoulders, 4¾@5c for short ribs, 5@5¼c for short clears, 8@8½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at 5@5½c for white, 5¾c for very choice do, 4½@4¾c for yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $7.75@8.00 for mess, $8.50@8.75 for extra mess, and $13.25@13.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6¼c for city and 6@6¼c for country. Sales 900 lbs on private terms.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was some inquiry by shippers, but they took little, not being satisfied with the prices asked, and the local trading was dull. Sales were reported of 1,024 brls winters at $3.30@3.75, and 600 brls spring extras at $3.30@3.75. Total, 1,624 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $4.50@5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, $3.85@4.25; good to choice red winters, $4.25@4.75; prime to choice springs, $4.25@4.75; fair to good spring, $3.50@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.00@4.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.25; patent springs, $6.00@7.50; low grades, $2.50@3.00; Buckwheat flour, new, $4.50@4.75 per brl.

BRAN—Was quiet and firmer. Sales were 40 tons at $7.50 per ton on track, and $7.75 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $12.50 per ton on track.

OTHER MILL STUFFS—Sales were 10 tons shorts at $8.50; 10 tons rye feed at $9.00; 20 tons screenings at $11.50@14.75.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and unusually steady. The market only ranged over ½c during the whole session, and closed about ⅛c below the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool was dull, with nothing doing in cargoes, and New York was dull and lower to sell, while receipts were ample both here and at other points. Hence there was nothing to infuse life into buyers, but our market was stubborn, probably owing to the general belief that strong parties have got hold of the wheat here, and do not intend to let it decline materially lower. There was a fair shipping demand for the lower grades by shippers, but the outward movement of the preceding day was small. The present arrivals of the lower grades seem to be sufficient to supply current wants, leaving the No. 2 to accumulate through the winter, and raising the question what we shall do with all that is offered here prior to the opening of navigation. Seller December opened at 81⅛c, sold at 81c, advanced to 81¼c, and fell back to 81c at the close. Seller January sold at 81⅞@82c, closing at 81⅞c. Seller the month ranged at 80⅝@80¾c, closing at 80⅝c. Winter storage receipts of No. 2 closed at 80⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 85,000 bu No. 2 at 80¾c for regular, and 80⅝c for winter receipts; 27,000 bu No. 3 at 67@68c; 12,000 bu rejected at 56@57c; and 7,000 bu by sample at 55@71½c. Total, 131,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand for shipment, but declined ½c per bu, closing at 86c for No. 2 red, and nominally the same for December. Spot sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 red at 87½@88c; 48,000 bu No. 2 at 86@86½c; 1,400 bu No. 3 at 80c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 81@87½c. Total, 51,200 bu.

CORN—Was quiet but firmer, advancing ⅛@⅜c, rather on account of light supply than because of a better demand. The British markets were quiet, and New York dull, but the weekly statement indicated that our shipments have exceeded the receipts by about 500,000 bu, leaving scarcely a quarter of a million bu of all grades in store, and some operators are beginning to suspect that the yield of this year will be much smaller than has been calculated on. There was a moderate demand for shipment Saturday, with a little more inquiry for futures, caused by the facts above noted. Seller December opened at 31⅜c, sold up to 31⅝c, and closed at 31¼@31⅜c. Seller January was about the same as December, and May sold at 34⅛@34⅜c, closing firm at the inside. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 32@32⅛c. Car lots of No. 2 closed at 32½c and high mixed at 33c in houses where wanted by shippers. Spot sales were reported of 5,200 bu high mixed at 32⅝@33c; 4,800 bu No. 2 at 31@31¼c; 5,200 bu new mixed at 30@30½c; 47,000 bu No. 2 at 32½@32⅝c; 16,000 bu rejected at 30½c; 8,000 bu by sample at 29@34½c on track; 400 bu do at 31c free on board cars; 400 bu new ears at 32c on track; 2,000 bu do at 33c; and 400 bu old ears at 36c delivered. Total, 89,000 bu.

OATS—Were in active demand and firm, the interest centering in cash or the month, which advanced ¼@⅜c, and other futures were stronger in sympathy. Fair receipts were posted against large shipments, and the stock, especially of No. 2, is supposed to have been much reduced during the week. The shorts for this month were trying to cover, but the offerings were light, and the steady advance in No. 2 gave rise to the rumor that a squeeze was in progress. No. 2 sold at 20¼@20⅜c, was afterwards quoted at 20½c, and closed at 20¼@20½c. Seller November was firm at 20¾c. December sold at 19⅞@20c, January at 20@20⅛c, and May at 22⅝@23c. No. 2 white sold at 21@21⅛c, and rejected at 17½c. Samples were not so plenty, and firmer, with a good demand. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 white at 21@21⅛c; 12,200 bu No. 2 at 20⅛@20⅜c; 600 bu rejected at 17½c; 13,200 bu by sample at 19@24½c on track; and 19,200 bu do at 19⅞@26c free on board. Total, 48,800 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand and firm at recent prices. The receipts were light, and the stock in store has been reduced to small dimensions. The cash offerings were taken by the local trade, and there was a fair inquiry for futures, which were quiet on account of the limited offerings. No. 2 sold at 44½c, rejected at 40½c. December was firm at 45c, and January was inquired for, and quoted at 46½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 44½c; 400 bu rejected at 40½c; 2,400 by sample at 35@46c on track; and 2,400 bu do at 46@46½c free on board. Total, 11,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and firm. No. 2 and futures advanced 2@3c, and closed strong, under a good inquiry, while the medium grades exhibited little change, being quiet, though No. 3 was more active. It was understood that Eastern orders for No. 2 were on the floor, and Western consumers were also looking out for the fine barley. The offerings, however, were small, no No. 2 being inspected in, and the bulk of the stock of this grade in store is believed to be in the hands of parties who have bought it for their own use, and don't want to sell. The short interest were also present, seeking to cover. No. 2 in A., D. & Co.'s sold at 86c, and closed nominally higher. December sold at 86c, and closed at about 88c. January was quoted 1c above next month. Extra 3 was dull at 49@50c in A., D. & Co.'s, and other receipts brought 45@46c. No. 3 sold at 35c outside A., D. & Co.'s, and was offered at 39c in that house. Feed brought 26c. Samples were quiet, the bulk of the offerings being rather poor. Choice lots were salable. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 86c; 6,000 bu extra 3 at 45@50c; 6,400 bu No. 3 at 35c; 1,600 bu feed at 26c; 6,400 bu by sample at 29@88c. Total, 22,000 bu.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—10:30 a. m.—Flour, No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 7d; spring, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s 9d; No. 2, 23s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 42s 6d. Lard, 33s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Quiet at 5 9-16@5⅝d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 8¼d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 19@22s; winter, 8s 7d@8s 10d; spring, 7s 9d@9s 5d; white, 9s 6d@9s 10d; club, 9s 9d@10s 2d. Corn, 23s 6d@23s 9d. Pork, 42s 6d. Lard, 33s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 50s; Western, 44s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 31s 6d; short ribs, 33s; long clear, 28s; short clear, 30s. Shoulders, 25s. Hams, 46s. Lard, 33s 6d. Prime mess beef, market bare. India mess beef, 70s; extra India mess, 92s. Cheese, 47s. Tallow, 37s.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; California white, 9s 7d@9s 10d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet; corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat inactive.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—COTTON—Quiet at 9⅝@9 11-16c; futures easy: November, 9.34c; December, 9.37c; January, 9.49c; February, 9.60c; March, 9.72c; April, 9.84.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged; receipts, 16,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@3.65; common to good extra, $3.75@3.95; good to choice, $4.00@4.50; white wheat, extra, 4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.80@5.00; St. Louis, $3.60@5.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 206,000 bu; rejected spring, 78c; ungraded do, 80@90c; ungraded red, $1.00@1.07; No. 3 do, $1.02@1.03; No. 2 do, $1.05@1.06¼; No. 1 do, $1.05¼@1.07; ungraded amber, $1.02@1.07½; No. 2 amber, $1.02½@1.03½; ungraded white, $1.00@1.08¼; No. 2 do, $1.04; No. 1 do, $1.06@1.07; extra do, sales 1,600 bu at $1.10@1.11. Rye—Market dull; Western, 58@58½c. Barley heavy. Malt quiet. Corn weaker; receipts, 79,000 bu; ungraded, 41½@46½c; No. 3, 43@43½c; steamer, 46c; No. 2, 46@46½c; round yellow, 46½@47c. Oats quiet; receipts, 22,000 bu; No. 2, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 1, 31½@33¾c; mixed Western, 30@32c; white do, 33@37c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee heavy; sales private. Sugar—Market dull; fair to good refining, 7⅛c. Molasses—Market dull. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United, 90½@90⅝c; crude, 5⅛c; refined, 9⅛c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¼@6 9-16c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 30½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 25@25½c.

LEATHER—Firmer; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middles, and heavy weights, 20@22½c.

WOOL—Unsettled; domestic fleece, 30@42c; pulled, 18@37c; unwashed, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $7.65@7.80. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats active; city long clear middles, 4¼c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $6.25@6.27½.

BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 6@27c.

CHEESE—Heavy; Western, 2@9c.

WHISKY—Market dull, at $1.08 bid; $1.08¼ asked.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged at 17c; ingot lake, 15⅝@16c. Iron—Pig iron quiet and unchanged. Russia sheeting, 10½@10⅝c.

NAILS—Clinch, $4.25@5.25.

THE SOCIAL WOR

Weddings and Other Amus of the Week.

Announcements of the Clu ties—Personal Note

The Fur Trade Opening—Fash the Winter.

CHICAGO.

BERG—LAMMING.

At Elgin, Ill., on the 14th ult., was s
the marriage of Henry W. Berg, of
and Miss Lizzie S. Lamming, of Elgin
The groom has been long connected
house of Spaulding & Merrick. Th
one of Elgin's fairest daughters. The
was conducted in a quiet but elegan
The house was beautifully decorated
and trailing vines.

The attendants were Charles W. D
John A. Berg, of Chicago; and M
Lamming and Jennie Babbitt, of E
presents were numerous and tastef
them being a furnished house from
an elegant case of solid
from Spaulding & Merrick,
butter dish, Eva Lamming; toilet set,
Minnie Lamming; card-receiver, Jenn
fruit dish, Clara and Lizzie Berg,
elegant album, J. V. Berg, Chic
pitcher, with goblets, F. Berg, of S
and Miss Clara Smith, of Geneva; ha
perfume bottles, Miss Cora Smith
set, J. A. Berg, Chicago; pair Par
statuettes, with globes, Charles W. D
cago; water pitcher, Mr. and Mr
Holmes, Chicago; oil painting, Mess
man; pair Japanese vases, Lottie
celery dish, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols
Hattie and Eva Towner; spoon-hol
and Eva Martin; sugar bowl and c
W. and Frankie V. Plant; pitcher
Wilbur; spoon-holder, J. J. Gillilen;
Mr. and Mrs. Pask; pickle dish,
Pask; spoon-holder, Miss Berg; bas
W. F. Hunter, and many others, h
and ornamental. The happy coupl
for a short Eastern tour, after which
be at home to their friends at No. 61
ton street.

OTHER MATRIMONIAL EVENT

Last Sunday evening Mr. George
of this city, and Miss Josie Hoisingto
La Crosse, but formerly of this city,
ed in marriage at the Methodist Chu
Crosse, the Rev. P. S. Mather, of t
officiating. The happy pair came at
city, where a cordial reception wa
them last Monday evening at the r
one of the bride's friends. They wil
ago their home.

Mr. William A. Walter and M
Miller were married in a quiet man
252 West Washington street, their
dence, last Wednesday evening, by t
Goodwin, of the First Congregatio
Mr. and Mrs. Walter are absent upo
ern tour.

Miss Ida May Bogardus was marr
Frederick Branford last Tuesday at
residence of the bride's parents, G
the Rev. W. J. O'Brien, of that pla
ing.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

Miss Alice M. Bay, daughter o
Bay, of this city, will be married to
Daniel Blish Dec. 5, by the Rev. Ed
of Milwaukee.

The marriage of Miss Clara Wo
Mr. C. A. Paltzer will be celebrat
ing of Dec. 5.

The double wedding of Miss Carri
and Mr. Norbert Stieghtz and Miss
sheim and Mr. Joseph Kaufmann
next Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock
Hall.

The marriage of Miss Mattie Bell
noted Kentucky belle, and a young
widely known in Chicago, with Mr.
Houston, will be celebrated at Ch
Louisville, Ky., Wednesday eveni
at 9 o'clock, and will be a very brill

The marriage of Mr. Charles H.
agent in this city for the Sou
Lead Company of St. Louis, and
Shurtz, of Brownsville, Neb., is an
take place Tuesday next, the 19th,
city.

AN ELEGANT PARTY

was given by Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Yo
home on Hinman avenue Tuesd
Over 150 of the leading families of
were represented. The large m
tastefully decorated, a sumptuous
served by Eckardt, and the entire
one of genuine enjoyment.

Among those present were Dr.
the Rev. E. N. Packard and wife,
Packard, the Rev. Henry Bannister,
C. W. Pearson and wife, Prof. Danie
Prof. H. S. Carhart, Prof. Julius
Mrs. Jane M. Bancroft, Mrs. E.
Mr. W. B. Phillips, Dr. J. S. Jewe
Davis and wife, the Hon. J. H. Ked
Capt. W. N. Brainard, L. J. Gag
Mrs. Simeon Farwell, Mr. and
Hoag, Mr. and Mrs. Charle
Mrs. Wesley Brainard, Mr. and Mr
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wicker, Mr. a
iam Deering, Mr. and Mrs. H. C.
and Mrs. J. J. Parkhurst, M
N. G. Iglehart, Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shephard, D
John Quinlan, Dr. and Mrs. Cha
Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Merwin, Dr.
C. Braydon, Mr. and Mrs. Angle,
Ed Winne, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ta
Mrs. J. S. Currey, Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wheeler, M
Pateson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome S
Mrs. H. M. Kidder, Mr. and
Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Coma
Mrs. Albert Hall, Mr. and Mrs. O.
Mrs. O. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. John
and Mrs. S. E. Burdsall, Mr. and
Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. William G. W
Mrs. T. C. Van Vliet, Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Harbart, Mr. a
Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pear
Mrs. Elery, Mr. and Mrs. John A
and Mrs. Charles K. Bannister,
W. Webster, Mrs. Charles E. Bro
Winne, Mrs. Charles Munson,
Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Vail, Dr. H. M. B
Harry Pearson, Mrs. Dr. A. L.
H. Mann, Mr. George Purrington
Cosgrove, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. L. Io
Iott, Mr. W. H. Crocker, Mrs.
Kate Merriman, Mr. T. G. Frost,
Taylor, Mrs. Edgar Richmond,
Richmond, Miss Parker, Miss Neil
Hattie Ring, Miss West, Miss Ella

FIRST REGIMENT SOCIAB

The first of a series of five so
the auspices of the First Regime
at the new armory on Jackson str
ing, and was a brilliant success.
affairs are to be repeated every S
and will be very popular.
are not required to app
in full dress, but the management
they refrain from wearing their h
wrappings in the dancing-hall.
are the committees for the serie
Committee, Lieut.-Col. R. Willi
M. Lang, Capt. C. R. E. Koch, L
Babbs, Lieut. H. T. Cutler, Lieut.
Reception Committee, Col. Ed
Maj. E. B. Knox, Maj. T. W
Charles S. Diehl, Capt. George S.
Committee, Lieut. John D. Bangs
Brooks, Sergt. F. G. Hoyne, Serg
Iton, Sergt. A. B. Scully, Ser
Corp. M. A. True, Corp. H. A. F
G. G. May, Corp. E. G. Oakwoo
M. Street, Private G. G. Meeker,
Bonney.

QUEER CLUB.

A new social club was organiz
evening at the residence of Mrs.
No. 27 Park avenue, a number of
Side society people having com
that time upon invitations issue
Crosby, C. E. Hill, W. F. Peiron
Plummer. Most of those prese
bers of the organization known
Club," whose parties last winter
antly remembered by those who a
and at an informal meeting, afte
cellent music by Pound's orchest
cious supper served by their host
cided to organize a new club, re
name. The officers elected we
Clark, President; Mrs. W. F. P
President; Mr. C. E. Hill, Mana
Blackman, Treasurer; and Mr.
brooke, Secretary; and Messrs.
Peironnet, and Plummer a
tion Committee. The Ha
present included Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Clement, Mr.
Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plu

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Weddings and Other Amusements of the Week.

Announcements of the Club Parties—Personal Notes.

The Fur Trade Opening—Fashions for the Winter.

CHICAGO.

BERG—LAMMING.

At Elgin, Ill., on the 14th ult., was solemnized the marriage of Henry W. Berg, of Chicago, and Miss Lizzie S. Lamming, of Elgin.

The groom has been long connected with the house of Spaulding & Merrick. The bride is one of Elgin's fairest daughters. The marriage was conducted in a quiet but elegant manner. The house was beautifully decorated with ferns and trailing vines.

The attendants were Charles W. Downs and John A. Berg, of Chicago; and Misses Eva Lamming and Jennie Babbitt, of Elgin. The presents were numerous and tasteful, among them being a furnished house from the groom; an elegant case of solid silverware from Spaulding & Merrick, Chicago; butter dish, Eva Lamming; toilet set, Clara and Minnie Lamming; card-receiver, Jennie Babbitt; fruit dish, Clara and Lizzie Berg, Chicago; elegant album, J. V. Berg, Chicago; water pitcher, with goblets, F. Berg, of Springfield, and Miss Clara Smith, of Geneva; hand-painted perfume bottles, Miss Cora Smith; china tea set, J. A. Berg, Chicago; pair Parian marble statuettes, with globes, Charles W. Downs, Chicago; water pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Holmes, Chicago; oil painting, Messrs. J. Newman; pair Japanese vases, Lottie Nicholson; celery dish, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson; clock, Hattie and Eva Towner; spoon-holder, James and Eva Martin; sugar bowl and creamer, T. W. and Frankie V. Plant; pitcher dish, C. R. Wilbur; spoon-holder, J. J. Gillilen; easy chair, Mr. and Mrs. Pask; pickle dish, George L. Pask; spoon-holder, Miss Berg; basket flowers, W. F. Hunter, and many others, both useful and ornamental. The happy couple departed for a short Eastern tour, after which they will be at home to their friends at No. 611 Washington street.

OTHER MATRIMONIAL EVENTS.

Last Sunday evening Mr. George A. Bristol, of this city, and Miss Josie Hoisington, lately of La Crosse, but formerly of this city, were united in marriage at the Methodist Church in La Crosse, the Rev. P. S. Mather, of that church, officiating. The happy pair came at once to this city, where a cordial reception was tendered them last Monday evening at the residence of one of the bride's friends. They will make Chicago their home.

Mr. William A. Walter and Miss Alice J. Miller were married in a quiet manner at No. 533 West Washington street, their future residence, last Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Walter are absent upon an Eastern tour.

Miss Ida May Bogardus was married to Mr. Frederick Branford last Tuesday at noon at the residence of the bride's parents, Geneva, Ill., the Rev. W. J. O'Brien, of that place, officiating.

PROSPECTIVE BLISS.

Miss Alice M. Bay, daughter of George P. Bay, of this city, will be married to Mr. Frank Daniel Bush Dec. 5, by the Rev. Edmond Ellis, of Milwaukee.

The marriage of Miss Clara Woodruff and Mr. C. A. Paltzer will be celebrated the evening of Dec. 5.

The double wedding of Miss Carrie Florsheim and Mr. Norbert Stieghtz and Miss Rosa Florsheim and Mr. Joseph Kaufmann will occur next Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock at Standard Hall.

The marriage of Miss Mattie Belle Shreve, a noted Kentucky belle, and a young lady very widely known in Chicago, with Mr. Allan Polk Houston, will be celebrated at Christ Church, Louisville, Ky., Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, and will be a very brilliant affair.

The marriage of Mr. Charles H. Shullingbarger, agent in this city for the Southern White Lead Company of St. Louis, and Miss Carrie Harts, of Brownsville, Neb., is announced to take place Tuesday next, the 19th, at the latter city.

AN ELEGANT PARTY

was given by Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Young at their home on Hinman avenue Tuesday evening. Over 150 of the leading families of the vicinity were represented. The large mansion was tastefully decorated, a sumptuous supper was served by Eckardt, and the entire evening was one of genuine enjoyment.

Among those present were Dr. G. C. Noyes, the Rev. E. N. Packard and wife, Mrs. George Packard, the Rev. Henry Bannister, D.D., Prof. C. W. Pearson and wife, Prof. Daniel Bonbright, Prof. H. S. Carhart, Prof. Julius F. Kellogg, Miss Jane M. Bancroft, Mrs. R. L. Cumnock, Mr. W. B. Phillips, Dr. J. S. Jewell, Dr. N. S. Davis and wife, the Hon. J. H. Kedzie and wife, Capt. W. N. Brainard, L. J. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hoag, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randolph, Mrs. Wesley Brainard, Mr. and Mrs. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wicker, Mr. and Mrs. William Deering, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Iglehart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Olmstead, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shepbard, Dr. and Mrs. John Quinlan, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Merwin, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Braydon, Mr. and Mrs. Angle, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Winne, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Currey, Mr. and Mrs. George Iott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Patteson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. William Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hall, Mr. and Mrs. O. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. O. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. John Burdsall, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Burdsall, Mr. and Mrs. William Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. William G. White, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Van Vliet, Mr. and Mrs. John Goebel, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Harbart, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Pearsons, Mr. and Mrs. Elery, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. W. Webster, Mrs. Charles E. Brown, Mr. A. L. Winne, Mrs. Charles Munson, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Vail, Dr. H. M. Bannister, Mrs. Harry Pearson, Mrs. Dr. A. L. Marcy, Dr. O. H. Mann, Mr. George Purrington, Mrs. T. A. Cosgrove, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. L. Iott, Mrs. Bates Iott, Mr. W. H. Crocker, Mrs. Trimble, Mrs. Kate Merriman, Mr. T. G. Frost, the Hon. Ed Taylor, Mrs. Edgar Richmond, Mr. Andrew Richmond, Miss Parker, Miss Nellie White, Miss Hattie Ring, Miss West, Miss Ella Crocker.

FIRST REGIMENT SOCIABLES.

The first of a series of five sociables, under the auspices of the First Regiment, took place at the new armory on Jackson street last evening, and was a brilliant success. These informal affairs are to be repeated every Saturday night, and will be very popular. The ladies are not required to appear strictly in full dress, but the management requests that they refrain from wearing their hats and outer wrappings in the dancing-hall. The following are the committees for the series: Executive Committee, Lieut.-Col. R. Williams, Capt. L. M. Lang, Capt. C. R. E. Koch, Lieut. John D. Bangs, Lieut. H. T. Cutler, Lieut. H. B. Brooks; Reception Committee, Col. Edgar D. Swain, Maj. E. B. Knox, Maj. T. W. Miller, Capt. Charles S. Diehl, Capt. George S. Miles; Floor Committee, Lieut. John D. Bangs, Lieut. H. B. Brooks, Sergt. F. G. Hoyne, Sergt. Frank Hamilton, Sergt. A. B. Scully, Sergt. Fred Wild, Corp. M. A. True, Corp. H. A. Bassett, Corp. G. G. May, Corp. E. G. Oakwood, Private F. M. Street, Private G. G. Meeker, Private C. L. Bouney.

QUEER CLUB.

A new social club was organized Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Crosby, No. 27 Park avenue, a number of leading West Side society people having come together at that time upon invitations issued by Messrs. Crosby, C. E. Hill, W. F. Peironnet, and J. A. Plummer. Most of those present were members of the organization known as the "Queer Club," whose parties last winter are so pleasantly remembered by those who attended them, and at an informal meeting, after enjoying excellent music by Pound's orchestra, and a delicious supper served by their hostess, it was decided to organize a new club, retaining the old name. The officers elected were: Mr. A. E. Clark, President; Mrs. W. F. Peironnet, Vice-President; Mr. C. E. Hill, Manager; Mr. C. H. Blackman, Treasurer; and Mr. William Colebrooke, Secretary; and Messrs. Crosby, Hill, Peironnet, and Plummer as an Invitation Committee. The list of those present included Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peironnet, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Blocki, Miss Hattie Blocki, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crossman, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. Coletrooke, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Plumsted, Mr. C. T. Howe and Miss Howe, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Crosby, Mrs. A. G. Butler, Mrs. Barrell, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Nellie Hubbard, Miss Jennie Wertz, Miss Mamie Sercomb, Messrs. B. H. Rogers, A. C. Knapp, and others.

UNITY CLUB.

The first complimentary soiree of the sixth annual series of the Unity Club was held last Friday evening at their parlors on Campbell avenue. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present to the music of Pound's orchestra. Among those present were the Hon. and Mrs. James Dunne, the Hon. W. J. Handrahan, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. and Miss Mann, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Gibbs, Mrs. Bierley of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Dillie, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Gunlock, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. F. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Kister, the Misses Wright, Rolfe, Wert, Drury, Dutton, Gemmell, Smith, Jones, Sherman, Follansbee, Messrs. Lapham, Lemmon, Matthews, Richards, Morgan, Smith, Goodfellow, Fulton, Densley, Wright, and Lewis.

SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

Last Friday evening Miss Gracie Douglas gave a pleasant party to her friends and relatives at her father's residence, No. 584 West Van Buren street, in honor of her 14th birthday. The evening was spent in feasting and dancing.

The second party of the Almia Club was given at Lakeside Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, Friday evening. The "German" was the attraction of the evening.

The "East Side" Club was formed in Hyde Park Thursday evening, consisting of persons residing on the east side of the Illinois Central Railroad. The first party was held at the residence of Col R. S. Thompson, on Fifty-first street.

A social club called the Entre Nous was organized last Wednesday evening by Mrs. Mamie Fisher and Miss Jennie L. Baker, at the residence of Mrs. E. O. Shull, No. 226 West Monroe street.

Under the auspices of the ladies' society connected with the Baptist Church, the grandest musical and literary entertainment of the season at Englewood was presented before a large and select audience Thursday evening, at Tiltotson's Hall.

The Quid Nunc Social Club, a new organization, met Thursday evening at J. M. Smith's, No. 787 West Madison street, and enjoyed a pleasant evening. The entertainment consisted of music, readings, and social converse.

Dr. Jane E. Walton, of No. 48 South Peoria street, entertained a number of the medical profession and graduates last Tuesday evening.

The residence of Dr. William L. Harcourt, No. 343 West Washington street, was last Tuesday evening filled with a large gathering of young misses, who assembled in honor of the 9th birthday of Miss Nellie M. Harcourt.

A very pleasant company, numbering about thirty-five, met at the residence of Miss S. E. Oberlander, No. 92 South Green street, last Monday evening, and spent a highly enjoyable evening with entertainments by music, charades, a well-delivered recitation by Miss Annie Cooper, a very fine recitation and reading by Miss Oberlander, and other amusements. After refreshments served by the hostess and some excellent singing by the gentlemen guests, the company dispersed, having spent an evening of unusual enjoyment.

Saturday evening, the 9th inst., Mrs. E. Kelch was tendered a surprise at her residence, No. 240 Portland avenue, by her friends and relatives, the occasion being the anniversary of her birthday.

At a meeting held Thursday evening, Nov. 14, at No. 1422 Butterfield street, for the purpose of reorganizing the Ivy Social Club, the following officers were unanimously elected: E. D. Petrie, President; H. S. Wheeler and P. P. Foskett, Executive Committee. The Club will give its first party of the series Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at Avenue Hall.

Mr. John Wilson was made the recipient of a very enjoyable surprise by his friends at the residence of Mrs. T. S. Baker, No. 25 Aberdeen street, last Friday evening.

About 200 of the elite of Evanston were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Young Tuesday evening.

The first of a series of informal sociables was given by the members of Company A, First Regiment, last Wednesday evening in their club-room at the armory on Jackson street.

A very pleasant social gathering was held Friday evening at No. 134 Throop street, the residence of Mr. G. W. Simpson. The entertainment was given by Miss Lillie M. Simpson in honor of her cousin, Miss Ida Jones, of Pittsburg, and was highly enjoyed by the select party of thirty or more present.

The young people of Winnetka met at the residence of C. Goss, Esq., last Friday evening, and organized themselves into a Literary and Social Club for mutual enjoyment during the winter. The organization comprises the entire youthful population of the village.

A very pleasant entertainment was given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital of this city at the Hospital last Thursday evening. The growing interest in this deserving charity was sufficient to fill the building, and an increased treasury is the gratifying result.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Illinois Industrial-School for Girls, given at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Wilce, on West Harrison street, last Thursday evening was a success in every particular.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Skidmore, of No. 892 Indiana avenue, were agreeably surprised by a large party of friends last Thursday evening.

Last Tuesday evening Miss Ella Sanborn was most delightfully surprised by a number of her friends, at her home, corner of May and Indiana streets.

Tuesday evening the Fairview Social Club gave the second of a series of parties at the Masonic lodge rooms, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

The Norwood Park Social Club was entertained by Miss Nellie Smith Monday evening.

Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Gary, of Superior street, were the recipients of a very pleasant surprise party, at the hands of the members of the First M. E. Church Choir.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Invitations are to be sent to the original members of the Bon Ami Club to meet at the residence of Mr. C. S. Hale, No. 524 West Washington street, to discuss the advisability of reorganizing for the coming season.

In consequence of the great success of the last week, "Aunt Polly" Basset announces that she will continue the "Singin Skewl" Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, at the church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Those who have attended the entertainments can vouch for their quality.

Miss Florence McNeil gives a party next Thursday evening.

A concert will be given at the residence of Mrs. Keith, on Prairie avenue, next Tuesday afternoon.

The opening party of the South Side Reception Club will be given Saturday evening, Nov. 30.

The West Side Reception Club will give their opening party Monday evening, Nov. 25, at Prof. Martine's West Side Academy.

Oriental Consistory will give the First Masonic Reception, of a series of five, next Thursday evening, at their Asylum, 76 East Monroe street.

The members of the Farragut Boat Club will their first sociable Tuesday evening, the 26th, at the residence of Mrs. Booth, No. 851 Wabash avenue.

The Hon. and Mrs. Schuyler Colfax will give a brilliant reception to-morrow evening at their home in South Bend, Ind., in honor of their tenth marriage anniversary.

A concert will be given at the residence of Mrs. Marshall Field, Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the benefit of the Old People's Home, Kellogg and Marco being the attraction.

Next Tuesday evening the Calumet Club will tender a reception to the State Microscopical Society, at the Club-House, corner Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street.

An entertainment will be given by the J. F. F. Dramatic Club in the lecture-room of the Oakwood church, on Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage Grove avenue, next Tuesday evening, at which will be presented Baker's sparkling drama "Above the Clouds." Music and recitations will conclude the evening's enjoyment.

The opening party of the Utalpa Social Club will be given Friday evening, Nov. 22, at the residence of Warren C. King, No. 811 Washington street.

The Church of the Messiah Fraternity will give a calico party at Martine's South Side Academy, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 27.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wilmot, nee Stanton, are in the city, en route for New Orleans, where they expect to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, nee Pinkerton, have returned, and will be "at home" to their friends, at their residence, No. 372 West Monroe street, Thursdays, Nov. 21 and 28.

Miss Barney, of Toledo, is visiting at the residence of C. P. Kimball, Esq., No. 838 Indiana avenue.

Miss Fannie S. Boynton, of Park avenue, has gone to Washington to spend the winter.

Mrs. and Mrs. John T. Hoyne, nee Scott, have returned from their bridal trip, and can be found by their friends at the northeast corner of Rush and Indiana streets.

L. D. Phillips, Esq., of Highland Park, sailed from New York Thursday last, on the steamer Adriatic, expecting to be absent in Europe several months.

Miss Mitchell, of Louisville, is spending the winter with Mrs. Herbert Ayer.

Miss Ely, of Binghampton, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. H. I. Higgins, No. 1035 Prairie avenue.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

THE TRADE OPENING BRISKLY—WHAT THE LADIES WILL WEAR THIS WINTER.

New York Evening Post.

These chilly days tell us that winter will soon be upon us. A few words as to the fur trade and fashions in fur are therefore appropriate at this time. Furriers are happy. They have fine stocks of goods, their trade has opened briskly, and they expect a more than fairly prosperous season. Prices are generally about the same as they were last year. Sealskin has become the popular fur in Paris, and the consequent increased demand for it has raised its price in London, but New York will not feel the advance until next year.

The sealskin sacque is still the favorite with the ladies, the fur-lined wrap being their second choice. Shetland skins have the finest fleece and the deepest color. They are most desirable, but are very scarce and expensive. Alaska skins are the warmest, most durable, and are not the most expensive. The typical seal sacque of the fashionable world this season is a little longer than that of last year; it fits more closely, and the collar is broader. The front is double-breasted, and can be folded over straight from the throat or turned back like a gentleman's coat. It has as few seams as possible, and the sleeves are without cuffs. The pile of the fleece is turned upward, so that the fleece shall fall backward, open a little, and show the thickness of the pile and deepen the richness of the dark shade. It is fastened by passementerie loops with sealskin bars, and the quilted lining is of brown satin Grec. Sacques trimmed with a border of another kind of fur are also fashionable. A good way to bring a last year's sacque to a fashionable length is to add a border. The borders which are most in favor are of plucked and unplucked otter skin, silver and brown beaver, colored lynx, wool, seal, Alaska sable, and chinchilla. Untrimmed sacques cost from $50 to $200. A very good one can be bought for $125. The border, of course, increases the expense. Gray squirrel and cony jackets, and Krimer sacques of curled gray shaded fur, are worn by little girls. Ladies' sealskin hats and bonnets will be worn a great deal. The prettiest hats are turned up on one side, and trimmed with clusters of feathers. The bonnets are in rabagas shape, have coronets, and are trimmed with ostrich tips. Fur-lined wraps, which have become so popular, are long, slender, and clinging, and are exhibited in a variety of shapes. From the fact that full draperies are again coming into vogue, ladies choose the circular instead of the newer shapes. The circular wraps are made with the Russian collar, either bordered or plain. The popular lining is squirrel fur. Ermine also makes a very handsome lining, and chinchilla and sable are much used. Beaver and chinchilla are the favorite furs for borders, while silver lynx is the most showy and most expensive. A quantity of superfluous ornamentation is crowded into the latest edition of these graceful garments, taking away the rich simplicity of the originals, which were trimmed with fur alone.

The long luxurious fur wraps which are made of seal or otter skins are also clinging and graceful. They envelop the whole body. They are too heavy for walking, but can be worn with great comfort in a sleigh or carriage. They are of many beautiful shapes, and are trimmed with silver beaver, silver lynx, and lynx bleute.

The prices for boas, muffs, etc., have fallen considerably. A broad collar with narrow straight ends, sometimes lapped at the throat, called the echarfe, is a novelty to take the place of the boa. A pointed fur cape, which covers the neck and shoulders, is another novelty. It is called the pelerine. The long boa and muff of medium size (plain) are most popular. There is a large demand for the serviceable mink. Persons who do not wish to match a cloak or fur trimming generally select seal, black marten, or coon skins. The owners of fat purses generally select sable, chinchilla, silver-fox, or fisher-tail.

Fur trimmings are very extensively used. Nearly all furs now in use are made into borders so as to match the colors of cloaks and costumes.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Gustave Dore, the great painter, will visit this country soon. He wants to see Niagara. He will have a splendid chance to draw his purse while there.

Mme. Modjeska's first entrance on the stage in *Juliet* is said to be different from that of any other actress who ever essayed the character of Shakespeare's herione. In the words of a correspondent, "she is concealed behind a statue, from which, fastening a flower in her blonde hair, she comes dancing down to her nurse and mother."

The eel is right in fashion, with his eelskin coat.

Mudie, the celebrated London librarian, purchased 2,000 volumes of William Black's Macleod of Dare, for use in library.

Success in society depends largely upon a knowledge of current literature, and no time is as favorable as the long evenings of winter for acquiring such knowledge. Persons of literary tendencies will find at Cobb's Library, No. 173 Wabash avenue, an extensive and varied collection of books, the use of which can be obtained by each subscriber for $4 or $3.75 per annum, according as four, six, or more persons join the library together.

"Hubism" is assuredly intuitive. A little Beacon street 4-year-old asked his aunt if she thought he could be as happy in Heaven as in Boston.

The Strakosh opera troupe, it seems, acknowledges the supremacy of the Weber piano over all others from the fact that seven of them are in constant use by the leading artists of this troupe, and what makes the fact more valuable is they sought them unasked.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson is said to have reserved the noblest poem he has ever written to be published after his death. It is added that the poem is long, is of a tragic nature, and is in every way remarkable and beautiful—in short, worthy of the poet.

A memorable social event was the annual game dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. The floral decorations were furnished by W. D. Allen, 145 State street, who displayed exquisite taste and a wonderful versatility of design in their arrangement. Mr. Allen also showed his perfect taste and marvelous knowledge of color blending at the splendid reception given Elisha Gray, at Highland Park, Friday evening. The superb arrangement of flowers there was much praised.

The best way to test friends is to try to borrow a dollar towards the close of the week.—*New York Express.* We know a way twice as good as that. Try to borrow $2.—*Boston Traveler.*

The ladies are warm in their encomiums of the matchless millinery displayed in the favorite house of Hagedon, Boyle & Co., 42 and 44 Madison street. The recent importations by this firm of beautiful, unique hats and bonnets are in great demand.

The poem in the November *Atlantic*, "There Came Three Queens from Heaven," is an extract from an original play by Mr. W. W. Young, who is said to be negotiating for its production.

Chicago ladies are fortunate in having P. Keller, Monroe street, opposite Palmer House, with whom to leave their orders for shoes, etc., His prices are not higher than those of any good maker, and his work cannot be equaled in the land.

Change cars for the "Garden of Eden," "all aboard for Babylon," "this train stops twenty minutes for dinner at Nineveh," will be familiar cries on the completion of the Euphrates River Valley Railroad.

Messrs. Bauer & Co., 263 and 265 Wabash avenue, should be proud of the praises the improved Bauer piano is receiving from musicians and all who use them.

Nellie Grant looks like a woman of 40, and her friends say she made a miserable marriage. The girls whom she used to snub will, of course, feel rejoiced.

Mr. J. Ettlinger, 74 Madison street, Chicago: London, Nov. 15, 1878.—"Dear Sir: At to-day's London sales, fur seals advanced 60 per cent above March prices. Yours, J. Rustziok." Notwithstanding the large advance mentioned in the above dispatch, Mr. J. Ettlinger will continue to sell at his usual popular prices as long as his stock in seals will last.

A full-bearded grandfather recently had his beard shaved off, showing a clean face for the first time for a number of years. At the dinner table his 3-year-old granddaughter noticed it, gazed long with wondering eyes, and finally ejaculated, "Grandfather, whose head you got on?"

The Illinois Year-Book and Almanac for 1879 will be issued by Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd about Jan. 1. It will be a complete manual of Illinois Masonic organizations, and a valuable book for merchants, farmers, etc.

An aristocrat, whose family had rather run down, boasting to a prosperous tradesman of his ancestors, the latter said: "You are proud of your descent. I am on the opposite tack, and feel proud of my ascent."

Bamberger, Bloom & Co., 257 and 259 Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street, will sell the best woven wire spring mattresses, warranted not to sag, at $5 apiece.

Few people outside of a newspaper office can conceive of the trials and vexations of the editorial profession. Just as you had got already to write an original article, the scissors turn up missing, and when you do find them, ten chances to one they are as dull as a hoe.

It is nothing to inherit a fortune. Why, we are getting so accustomed to fall air that we begin to regard it as common.

The "Feather Weight" French kid button, "Louis XV." heel, Spanish arched instep, is the real party or dress shoe now worn in fashionable circles. M. Wheeler & Co., 74 East Madison street, sole agents for these goods.

A musician who was a bachelor played a fine composition at a party, and was mortified to hear a handsome girl say, as he finished, "I never could like that old Batch's music." He felt better, however, on learning that she meant Bach.

Chicago has but one exclusively boys' ready-made clothing-store. Poole & Chapin's, 101 State street (formerly C. C. Collins). For $2 extra they make a suit to order.

Professor (blandly)—"Mr. Y——, how did the monasteries acquire so much wealth during the fourteenth century?" Sophomore (thoughtfully)—"Well, I don't exactly know, sir, unless they passed around the plate at both services."

The most popular and acceptable gifts at large Eastern weddings consist of fine pieces of china or delicately ornamented specimens of Faience.

It has been asked, When rain falls, does it ever get up again? Of course it does, in dew time.

The "Clara Louise" boot and "Carey" opera slippers, on the Spanish arched instep and "Louis XV." heel, are now the leading style. M. Wheeler & Co., 74 East Madison street.

It is said that the mail in Colorado arrives on time when the carriers are chased by Indians.

A magnificent specimen of lace-work china, in the form of a goblet, can be seen at Ovington's, 146 State street; value $70.

The price for drawing a tooth in Chicago is $1. This would seem an outrageous price, but it takes one man to hold the patient's cheek back.

We have to chronicle a business change. J. J. Walser & Co. have purchased the copying-book and ink business of the La Belle Manufacturing Company, and will conduct business at location which the Company occupied, 93 Clark street.

"It seems to me," said one neighbor to another, that old Col. —— walks more erect than he used to." "Yes," was the reply, "he's been straitened by circumstances."

The novel features of the new parlor-stove, the Royal Standard, introduced by the Magee Furnace Company, 54 State street, are the wonder and admiration of all visitors.

Don Carlos has names enough to make him round-shouldered. They are Charles Marie Jean Isadore Joseph Francois Quirius Antoine Michael Raphael, of Boni.

Musical people should not miss the opportunity of the first pick from the splendid novelties just received at Molter's, 193 State street.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has $12,000 a year. Why don't some American fortune-hunter go to see that widow?

For stationery, staple and fancy, Skeen & Stuart, 77 Madison, have the best.

"Cubby Cottage" is the name of a cosy little cottage in Brooklyn which is the home of two actresses and a lady journalist.

Elegant suit and bonnet making at reduced prices. Mrs. King, 159 State street.

Anna Dickinson spends every evening at the theatre, and writes plays all day.

Chapin, the leading book-dealer, 95 Madison.

The statue of Humboldt which is to grace St. Louis has been successfully cast at Munich.

"Eastlake" is the name of those elegant and much-talked-of stoves at J. S. Bangs', State and Van Buren streets.

The authoress of "Adam Bede" has recently purchased an estate for $20.0000. She and Mr. Lewes, however, still live in St. John's Wood, and may be seen almost any fine day walking in Regent's Park.

There is style in one of Lovejoy & Foster's picture-frames. 88 State street.

Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils. It is the abandonment of good, the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness.

The most elegant bonnets seen at the opera this season came from Mme. Bland's, 208 Wabash avenue, over O'Brien's.

Dr. Johnson, once speaking of a quarrelsome fellow, said: "If he had two ideas in his head they would fall out with each other."

Stott's new-style celluloid toilet-sets, in Russia-leather cases, are exquisite.

The New York *Evening Post*: "There is a fearful rumor that the days of crinoline are to return." Great heavens!

Handsome velvet furnishings for photographs, for wall or mantel, at Stevens', 229 State street.

Illinois is derived from the Indian word "illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together signifying "tribe of men."

Stylish millinery at Mrs. Devoy's, 196 State street, at popular prices. Also agent for Demorest's reliable patterns.

Why do not railroads care to have any future state? Because they have so many ties binding them to earth.

Opera-glasses at Mather's, 91 East Madison.

A little girl whose doll was in a dark room, and who was afraid to go in and get it, said to her mother: "Ma, I wish you'd open the window of this room *and let out all this dark!*"

Our ladies seem to be taking the Parisian Suit Company's new store, under the Palmer House, by storm, and it may be excusable, if they were not wholly prepared to meet the rush. They assure us they will be, however, the coming week.

If we see a lady with her hair in ringlets, why may we conclude that her head really contains something valuable? Because it is so well guarded with *locks*.

Seal-skins have advanced 60 per cent. H. H. Bromwell & Co., 161 State street, who bought before the rise, continue to make their elegant-fitting sacques lower than any other house can buy the skins alone for.

Rosa Bouheur is painting a large piece which will be as pretty as a picture when she gets through with it.

It has been noticed, of late, in Utah, that the girls of that Territory don't marry Young now as often as they did a while ago.

The fashion in ladies' coiffures in Paris is to brush the hair high up from the neck.

The Sultan of Turkey has a grave and anxious face. Thanksgiving-Day is drawing near.

The Right to a Secret Ballot.

The Legislature of Minnesota at its last session, for the purpose of preventing frauds in elections, enacted a law requiring that in cities when a ballot should be cast at any election, the judges of the poll should indorse on its back a number which should correspond with the number of the vote on the poll-book. This act the District Court of Ramsey County has pronounced unconstitutional, as violative of the right of the voter to cast a secret ballot, as the numbering of each ballot enables any one so disposed to identify it and discover by whom it was cast. That secrecy is an essential characteristic of the ballot has been held in a number of cases; and a provision of law which results in destroying this would be clearly invalid.

Beecher and Bowen Joined as Executors.

New York Tribune.

The will of Miss Merinda Wood, an aged member of Plymouth Church, who died in Skilman street, Brooklyn, on June 30, was offered for probate in the Kings County Surrogate's office yesterday. Her estate was valued at $4,000. The will was executed twenty-five years ago, and Henry Ward Beecher and Henry C. Bowen are joined as executors. Miss Wood bequeathed her estate to the executors in trust for the purpose of founding a seminary for colored women similar to the Mount Holyoke Seminary. It is provided that the seminary shall be established in any of the "free States" or Canada. Miss Wood was 70 years old at the time of her death. She joined Plymouth Church in 1849.

Beware of Barley.

Erie Dispatch.

About twenty-five or thirty years ago Mr. A. McKenzie, of Corry, thoughtlessly carried the stem end of a head of barley in his mouth. By some means it got started down his throad, and he found it impossible to extract it, and it passed, it is supposed, into his stomach. He has not enjoyed good health since. A few days ago he was taken with vomiting, and what should be the result but the bringing to light of the barley head swallowed so long ago? It was partially gone, but had increased in length from about five inches to eight and a fourth inches. It seems almost incredible that such a thing is possible, but in this there is said to be no chance for doubt.

The Czar's Health.

The health of the Czar Alexander II. of Russia is again reported so bad as to be causing great anxiety. This is the repetition of news sent at frequent intervals from St. Petersburg, and, no doubt, means quite as much as it appears to do. The Czar's predecessors,—his father, Nicholas, and his uncle, the Alexander of Napoleon's time,—failed in health and grew morose and hypochondriac as they advanced in years, and neither of them reached the age of the present Czar. Alexander I. died at 48, Nicholas at 59, while Alexander II., born April 29, 1818, is now in his 61st year.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Another Batch of Official Returns of the Recent Election.

The Prohibitionists Organizing for Spring—Ward Meetings.

THE RETURNS.

The Canvassing Board did not meet yesterday on account of the severe illness of the wife of Justice Meech. There was very little for them to do, however, for the returns had been practically completed the day before, the result of which was yesterday given in these columns. The Board will meet again to-morrow at 2 o'clock, but nothing remains for them to do except to approve the returns by their signatures.

The following is the vote in the county, as shown by the returns, for

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	City.	County.	Total.
Slade	20,749	6,900	27,649
Etter	14,123	3,516	17,639
Hall	3,872	447	4,319
Peterson	6,840	469	7,309
Miss Hopkins	193	17	210

The following is the official vote for Commissioners in the city. The vote in the outside districts could not be obtained:

FIRST COMMISSIONER DISTRICT.

Wards.	Senour.	Coburn.	Cleary.	Mulloy.	Page.	Herr.	Sullivan.	Sellheimer.
1	1,162	1,162	768	807	76	86	18	18
2	1,305	1,404	480	602	167	163	103	105
3	1,473	1,458	384	383	225	202	27	25
4	2,327	2,214	509	505	247	215	81	77
5	565	583	1,040	1,221	415	396	835	829
6	487	482	735	739	224	232	956	920
7	681	685	1,263	1,244	144	143	603	592
8	1,018	1,070	1,508	1,784	278	264	485	338
9	1,194	1,185	503	541	174	172	82	59
10	626	618	613	646	167	132	220	197
11	1,850	1,808	480	491	143	142	60	47
12	2,608	2,659	470	476	159	145	7	5
13	997	980	520	552	298	295	57	70
14	1,109	1,087	771	825	355	241	1,298	1,191
15	915	901	508	581	42	42	937	1,087
16	775	764	442	452	13	12	972	1,024
17	757	683	800	880	206	209	338	263
18	1,619	1,646	858	873	120	118	152	174
T'l	21,428	21,237	12,730	13,632	3,457	3,229	7,221	7,031
Maj	7,796	7,635						

Beside this vote J. W. Horton, the Fiat candidate, as a test of the strength of the crowd, received 151 votes. H. M. Mosher, of uncertain party affiliations, received 189 votes, and A. D. Titsworth, an independent Fiatist, received thirty votes, and James Warmington, a "Labor" candidate, received nine votes. The reader can very easily digest the vote on this subject, and interpret the will of the people. Cleary and Mulloy had been faithless, and their reward is found in the majority rolled up against them without distinction of party.

The official vote in the three Congressional Districts in the city, as the returns show, is as follows:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards and towns.	Aldrich.	Doolittle.	Barr.	McAuliffe.
1	1,114	815	88	23
2	1,316	393	186	100
3	1,437	441	217	27
4	2,096	734	218	100
5	601	1,033	452	831
6	499	801	241	863
Bloom	140	59	....	....
Bremen	148	19	....	....
Calumet	191	111	8	....
Hyde Park	1,188	478	85	53
Lake	695	731	58	295
Lemont	139	265	103	....
Lyons	148	138	5	....
Orland	118	13	1	....
Palos	65	96	10	....
Rich	164	45	....	....
Thornton	283	56	2	....
Worth	148	117	19	....
Riverside	50	18	5	....
Total	10,531	6,563	1,698	2,322
Majority	3,968			

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Davis.	Kehoe.	Felch.	Schilling.	Condon.
7	692	1,288	108	571	22
8	1,169	1,621	239	318	80
9	1,207	523	120	62	11
10	650	601	156	202	16
11	1,835	435	139	48	30
12	2,580	408	152	6	57
13	1,054	477	292	63	13
14	1,160	758	394	1,203	21
Total	10,347	6,111	1,600	2,473	250
Majority	4,236				

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards and towns.	Barber.	Tree.	Connell.	Sibley.
15	950	633	51	909
16	811	482	10	959
17	700	843	270	278
18	1,526	1,042	119	143
Barrington	170	14	....	....
Cicero	454	218	34	3
Elk Grove	82	4	....	....
Evanston	553	231	12	4
Hanover	109	16	....	....
Jefferson	291	63	63	....
Lake View	392	173	8	10
Leyden	106	32	....	....
Maine	167	55	14	....
New Trier	209	92	....	....
Niles	114	131	1	....
Northfield	126	32	....	....
Norwood Park	89	20	55	....
Palatine	160	47	9	....
Proviso	248	46	....	....
Schaumberg	93	7	....	....
Wheeling	199	72	1	....
Total	7,558	4,253	647	2,306
Majority	3,305			

The Legislative vote is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Senator.

White, R.	2,211
Taylor, R.	1,321
Everhart, D.	1,337
Maskell, G.	378
Bishop, S.	265

Representative.

Clark, R.	3,037
Thompson, R.	3,786
Wentworth, D.	3,422
Lyon, R.	2,435
Day, D.	1,424½
Forsha, S.	1,290
Riddle, G.	797
Atwood	281
G. E. White	49

SECOND DISTRICT.

Representative.

Wilson, R.	8,630
Hopkins, R.	7,447½
Barry, D.	5,933
Bradwell, R.	4,962½
Gilder, G.	2,183
Burke, S.	1,437½
Cassidy	230
Gilmore	11½
Casey	4

THIRD DISTRICT.

Senator.

Artley, S.	3,775
Sheridan, D.	3,387
Gilmore, G.	689

Representative.

Taylor, R.	4,845
Walsh, D.	3,969
Meilbeck, S.	7,036
Cloonan, D.	4,583½
McCormick, G.	2,524
J. V. Taylor	9
Forsha	3
Gleicker	9
Goodhue	6

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Representative.

Bisbee, R.	7,464½
Sherman, R.	7,018½
Murray, D.	4,390
Miller, D.	3,571
Casey, G.	1,624½
Glicker, S.	1,112
Goodspeed, T.	1,511
Riddle	117
Warrington, L.	126

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Senator.

Johnson, R.	2,906
Dunne, D.	2,016
Gill, G.	939
Schmidt, S.	1,496

Representative.

Mason, R.	5,692¼
O'Malley, D.	3,660½
Ehrhardt, S.	4,528
Sundelius, R.	3,143¼
La Buy, D.	2,654½
Goodhue, G.	2,379¼
Meier	74

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Representative.

Thomas, R.	5,736
Meier, S.	6,643
Sexton, D.	5,882
Batterman, R.	4,512
Snyder, G.	541½
Kanouse, T.	97½

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Senator.

Campbell, R.	5,225
Deipp, D.	3,143
Richardson, G.	287

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Cook County Prohibition Alliance held a meeting last evening in Room No. 2 Farwell Hall. Mr. J. W. Goodspeed was in the chair, and the Secretary's chair was filled by Mr. George F. Sears. The purpose of the meeting was the organization of a local Prohibition party, with a view to action at the next city election.

The following platform was reported by the Committee appointed at the last meeting:

1. To close the saloons on Sundays and at 10 p. m.

2. To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and their presence in the saloons.

3. To prohibit the licensing of saloons or dram-shops except on a petition of a majority of the voters living within the election precinct where the place is which it is proposed to license.

A long discussion of these resolutions followed, Mr. Rybolt, and other members of the I. O. G. T., taking exception to Sec. 3, on the ground that they were sworn to oppose the sale of liquor under all circumstances, and their adherence to this would be looked upon as a compromise with the enemy.

Mr. Davis spoke in favor of uncompromising prohibition, and was unfavorable to the adoption of the platform. It was supported on the other side by Messrs. Crum, Wilson, and Magee, who contended that it was better to have a half-loaf than no loaf. A good deal of mere parliamentary bickering ensued, which was temporarily quieted by the Chairman, who explained that the platform offered was merely a plan of agreement for organizing for the next municipal election, not interfering with the State platform, nor committing any one to the support of the license system.

Mr. Rybolt said the Cook County Prohibition Alliance could not support anything that had not prohibition in it.

Mr. Atwood thought the Alliance should adjourn and a new organization be formed in support of the new platform. He therefore moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, as the meeting was evidently not in harmony, and they were wasting time.

A vote was taken which resulted in the resolutions being laid on the table.

Mr. Monroe moved that the Cook County Prohibition Alliance do now adjourn, subject to the call of the President and Secretary. Carried.

A motion was then made that the meeting now organize for the spring campaign. Another motion was made that an association be formed for the prevention of the sale of liquor in Cook County.

Mr. Goodspeed was elected Chairman pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Haywood, a committee of three—Rybolt, Atwood, and Crum—was appointed to give the new organization a name. They retired, and, returning, reported recommending that it be called "The Chicago Reform Alliance." Adopted.

A committee of five was, on motion of Mr. Haywood, appointed to draft a platform, which Committee consisted of Messrs. Rybolt, Wilson, Crum, Goodspeed, and Sears. They are to report at a meeting to be held on Monday.

The meeting then elected officers of the Association as follows: W. C. Crum, President; J. W. Goodspeed, Vice-President; George F. Sears, Secretary; Mr. Atwood, Treasurer.

After some general remarks by Mr. Crum and others, the meeting adjourned.

WARD MEETINGS.

The attention of the Third Ward Republican Club was entirely taken up last evening with the report of a special committee made a week ago recommending an amendment to the constitution providing for annual dues of $1, payable in two semi-annual installments, as the prerequisite to membership. There were vast differences of opinion. The subject was examined critically on all sides and from all possible points of observation, and an unfortunate lugging in of personalities did much to render the thing tiresome and abusive withal. There was an extra amount of sharp sparring between Mr. Hugh T. Birch and Mr. Ira Buell, the one favoring the amendment and insisting that the other was opposed to it, because it would effectually crowd out a class who couldn't pay 50 cents every six months very well, but who usually turned out in great force when any voting was to be done. Mr. Buell replied in kind, and the prospect when the reporter came away was that the meeting would burn gas all night.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club held a very innocent meeting at the Armory last evening, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. The attendance was very large, and, since there was no election on hand, an explanation was wanting, from the fact that the object of the meeting was to elect officers. Commissioner-elect Stewart was called to the chair, and, after the transaction of some routine business, the following were elected as officers for the next six months: President, Frank Drake; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Bonfield, G. A. March, C. S. Squires, M. W. Powell, G. Clements, and O. S. Cook; Secretary, R. R. Davis; Assistant Secretary, C. H. Field; Treasurer, G. Montague; Executive Committee, N. T. Gassette, E. D. Seymour, C. M. Hotchkin, D. H. Lincoln, Robert Vierling, T. C. Clark, W. A. Fuller, E. P. Palmer, and R. B. Stone. Finance Committee, W. Dempster, L. B. Dixon, and John L. Moody. In the election the contest was quite bitter, the issue being the selection between Ald. Gilbert and A. M. Wright for Mayor this spring. The object appeared to be to gain a precedence in the reorganization of the Club, and the Gilbert ticket was successful by a vote of 72 to 64.

MRS. ANDERSON.

Continuation of Her Trial for Violating the Methodist Discipline.

The trial of Mrs. Joanna Anderson and Miss Jennie Anderson, her daughter, was resumed in the lecture-room of Trinity Methodist Church, on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, at 7 o'clock last evening. As on the night before, there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, doubtless mostly members of Trinity and her sister churches, who were greatly interested in the proceedings, and, though always reproved, frequently interrupted the proceedings with applause, particularly when the defense would get a point on some of the brethren. The Rev. Mr. Crafts presided as the Court; Mr. Crawford, the prosecutor; Messrs. Clarke and Barker, attorneys for the defense, were on hand; and Mrs. Anderson, one of the defendants, was present. Her daughter was not with her.

Mr. Hill was the first witness called. He testified that he was one of a committee appointed by the church to wait upon Mrs. Anderson and her daughter, and try to persuade them from leasing their property to Baum for the purpose of converting it into a beer-garden. He had a conversation with Mrs. Anderson, which hec onsidered confidential, and he would not disclose the nature of it without the consent of the defendants. Mrs. Anderson freely gave her consent to have the witness go on and tell all the conversation which was held between him and herself. Witness then proceeded to tell what passed between them, which was to the effect that Mrs. Anderson had told him that the lease had been made out and signed, and it was then too late to turn from the course she had started upon. She gave him as her reason for doing as she had done that the property was a burden to her, standing idle as it was then doing, and the signing of that lease was the only way that she saw to get out of her trouble. She didn't wish to become a burden to the church, she said, and she was compelled to stand by her agreement.

Mr. Crawford objected to some of the dissensions of the counsel for the defense. He said they were evidently striving to base this trial upon all the rules of a civil court in the matter of parole proof in the contract, taking it for granted that no verbal portions of a contract should be admitted as evidence where the main contract was in writing.

MR. CLARKE BEGGED TO DIFFER

in opinion with the attorney for the prosecution, and supported his argument by referring to a digest of legal opinions.

Mr. Barker, colleague of the last speaker, strengthened the latter's remarks by stating absolutely that, according to all legal authorities governing a civil action, an agreement could not rest partly in parole and partly in writing.

Finally the point was settled by the Rev. Mr. Crafts, who allowed the witness to proceed as he had commenced. He said Mrs. Anderson told him that she had exacted a promise from Mr. Baum,—or at least had told him that she would not like him to keep the beer-garden open on Sunday. In reference to the matter of church discipline exerted by the pastor and officers of the church to influence the defendants from their project, he testified that he had called with the Rev. Mr. Crafts upon Mrs. Anderson, and she was asked if she did not think she had done wrong in making that lease. She replied that she did not think she had. Subsequently, in course of the conversation, she admitted that she wished the lease had never been made, and that everything was as before any steps had been taken in this direction; but she did not appear willing to make any exertions herself to bring about a release from the contract. She gave the Committee and the pastor full permission to do what they could to procure a release. She was asked if she would be willing to give up the $500 which had been paid to her on the contract if this could be brought about, and she replied that she did not hardly think she could do this. The Committee thought at the first moment that the lease might not be good, and they asked Mrs. Anderson whether she would consent to having it broken, or breaking it herself, provided it was not legally drawn. She said that they would have to consult with Mr. Murray Anderson in Canada before this could be done. They asked her permission to write to Mr. Murray Anderson, afterward relented, and begged them not to do so, and again gave her permission, at the same time requesting that a copy of the charges against her by the church be forwarded. Witness complied with her request, and wrote two letters to Mr. Anderson. He received one letter in reply. Mrs. Anderson told the witness that she would be glad if they could buy the lease and put more respectable improvements upon the premises. She said, also, that she

COULD NOT BREAK THE LEASE

without paying back the money that had been paid her, and this she was not able to do. The thing she appeared to fear most was litigation. She said the church could do as it pleased with her, she could not help doing what she had done.

Joseph Lindsay testified that he was passing on Indiana avenue, by Twenty-fifth street, on his way to his home one night, when he was hailed by Mrs Anderson, and her daughter came out of the gate of the second house from the corner and hailed him. After passing the time of day, she said, "I understand they are going to turn us out of the church." Witness asked, "What for?" She replied, "Because we have rented our property." Witness asked her if she knew that Baum was going to sell liquors on her property. She answered, "Well, yes; I suppose so." Miss Jennie was with her mother at the time.

John Wesley Waughop testified that he was one of the trustees of the church, and a member of the Committee appointed from the official Board to investigate the charges against the defendants. He went to see them and talked with them. Miss Jennie seemed more defiant against the church than her mother. He asked her if she could see any difference between renting her place for the sale of liquors, and putting the proceeds into her pocket, and engaging in the traffic herself. She replied that she thought there was a difference; that she did not think she would like to engage in that kind of business herself. She had been down to Mr. Baum's pavilion on Wabash avenue and looked in. She saw none but nice people coming out and going in. She thought the place would not be as bad as the church people had an idea it would be. Witness had examined the lease, and, being a lawyer, it was his opinion that the lease could not stand by law for fifteen years on that trust-deed. His first impression was that this conversation took place in October.

Andrew Paxton, a restaurant-keeper, was called and asked regarding his opinion as to the character of Baum's pavilion on Wabash avenue. Witness replied that he was connected with a temperance society for the prevention of the sale of liquors to minors, and as a worker of this kind he had visited Baum's place. He believed it to be a harbor and resort for boys and girls, who were supplied with liquor, and he should judge from the general reputation of the place that it was not a nice place. He knew that the

MAYOR HAD REVOKED THE LICENSE

of Baum at one time for keeping a concert-saloon. Witness had been inside of the place, had seen young girls there with young men, and he had no hesitation in saying that it was an assignation-house.

John Wilson had asked Baum if he intended to keep the same kind of a place on the premises of Mrs. Anderson that he did on Wabash avenue, and he said he did, and that he should sell all kinds of liquors there. Witness could not give any opinion regarding the value of the property, as it was such an irregular piece of ground it was difficult to tell.

Mr. Hill was recalled, and asked concerning the value of the property. He thought it might be worth $15,000 or $20,000.

The prosecution here rested their case, and the trial was adjourned to Monday night at 7 o'clock, when Mr. Crafts desired that all parties interested should come prepared to spend the greater portion of the night if necessary in order to get through with the trial. Such urgent haste had not been argued while the prosecution was conducting their side of the case, and the attorneys thought that a little partiality was being shown against them, particularly as Mr. Clarke resided outside of the city, and was compelled to take the late train for home.

CLOAKS.

WILL OFFER

THIS WEEK

3 SAMPLE LINES OF

Ladies' Cloaks

AT

50 to 60c on the Dollar.

Having bought three sample lines of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks at an awful sacrifice from cost of manufacture, we will offer the entire lines consisting of 400 Cloaks at from 50 to 60c on the dollar. These lines consist of Beavers, Matelasse, Chinchilla, Diagonals, etc., from lowest price to highest, which we will slaughter to close them out at once to make room for our regular goods.

WILL OFFER:

300 Ladies' Beaver Cloaks at $3 and $3.50, former price $5 and $6.

200 Ladies' Elegant Diagonal Fur-back Cloaks at $5, very cheap for $8.

300 Ladies' Wool Beaver Cloaks, handsomely trimmed with Fringe and Silk, at $6 and $7, worth $10 and $12.

300 Ladies' All-Wool Beaver Cloaks, trimmed with Silk Velvet, at $8 and $10, very cheap at $12 and $14.

200 Ladies' Germania Beaver Cloaks, elegantly trimmed, at $12, $13, and $14, good value for $16, $18, and $20.

100 Ladies' Extra Quality Beaver and Matelasse Cloaks, special bargains, at $15, $16, $18, $20, $22, and $25; some of these goods are cheap at $35.

1,500 Misses' and Children's CLOAKS in Beaver, Chinchilla, and Matelasse from $1.50 to $12; all ages from 4 to 18 years; very elegant and cheap.

2,000 Ladies' Circulars at $2.50, $3, $3.50, and $4, regular price $3.50, $4, $5, and $6.

500 Ladies' Pin Check and Chinchilla Circulars at $4 and $4.50, worth $7 and $10.

SPECIAL OFFERING

THIS WEEK.

2,000 Pairs of Ladies' Kid Button and Side Lace, Pebble Goat Button and Side Lace Boots at $2.50 and $3, retailed all around us for $3.50 and $4.50. This lot of Boots are of the well known make of J. H. & P. Byrnes. Every pair warranted; money refunded at any time.

BOSTON STORE,

118 & 120 State-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Water-Mains, Hydrants, &c., for the New Carlisle Water-Works.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NEW CARLISLE, IND., Nov. 14, 1878.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 a. m. of the 3d day of December, 1878, for furnishing 7,072 feet of water-mains and 23 hydrants, and for delivering, laying, and putting in place the same. Specifications may be had on application. A. L. EVANS, Town Clerk.

MEDICAL.

COUGH Arend's Cough Lozenges Afford immediate relief and effect a speedy cure. Taste pleasant. 25c a box. 179 East Madison-st.

BATHS.

BATHS My TURKISH, Russian, Electro-Thermal, sulphur, and Medicated Vapor BATHS, for ladies and gentlemen, have no equal in the West. DR. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

CATARRH CURES.

CATARRH, THROAT, AND LUNG DISEASES. DR. PEIRO, 80 Washington-st., is the only HOMEOPATHIC Physician in Chicago devoting exclusive attention to these affections. Loss of voice speedily restored. Hours, 10 to 3.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator Booth, of California, is at the Pacific.

W. S. Lingle, editor Lafayette *Courier*, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Charles Atkins, Council Bluffs, is at the Sherman.

Eliza Weathersby and her "Froliques" are at the Tremont.

J. J. Flynn, of the Dubuque *Times*, is a guest of the Tremont.

The Hon. E. Seward, Washington, is a guest at the Sherman.

Capt. A. L. Avery, United States Engineer Corps, is at the Tremont.

The Hon. Moses E. Kelly, Del Norte, Mexico, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. A. Earl, President Kankakee Railroad, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Joseph Broughton, Salt Lake City, is registered at the Palmer.

S. Nugent Field, special correspondent of the London *Field*, is at the Pacific.

A correspondent is informed that Chicago has many more people than St. Louis.

The tailors and the shoemakers held meetings at No. 7 Clark street last evening.

The Vicomte de Monterno and the Vicomte de Rousey de Sales, Paris, are registered at the Pacific.

T. W. McNair, Ticket and Passenger Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque, Ia., is at the Palmer.

The Illinois St. Andrew's Society will hold its thirty-third annual banquet at the Sherman House Nov. 29.

Four hundred police officers will don new winter caps of a warm and sensible pattern Dec. 1. The cost is $1 each.

Will S. Brooks, Esq., of the Memphis *Appeal*, called on Fire-Marshal Benner yesterday afternoon at his office.

J. S. Oliver, Division Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Clinton, Ia., is a guest of the Palmer.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $172,000 in currency yesterday, $1,500 in gold, and the sale of 4 per cent bonds ran up to $1,100.

Rhodes & McClure have in press a new book entitled "Entertaining Anecdotes," edited by J. B. McClure, compiler of "Moody's Anecdotes," etc.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up $34,377. Of this amount $31,279 was for taxes on spirits, $2,944 for tobacco and cigars, and $101 for beer.

A score of Mlle. Litta's friends, who came to this city from Bloomington, Ill., to witness her debut last night, are quartered at the Pacific. The party includes the mother and two sisters of the debutante.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 45 deg.; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 47; 3 p. m., 48; 7 p. m., 47. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.48; 8 p. m., 29.50.

While the County Commissioners are having the halls of the City-Hall carpeted, it would be well to include the room used by Miss Miles, the telegraph-operator. The carpet there has been used two or three years, and is sadly in need of renewal.

On Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock Miss Kellogg, assisted by eminent artists of the opera troupe, will give a matinee at Mrs. George M. Pullman's for the benefit of the West Side Hospital for Women and Children. Tickets for sale by the lady managers.

The time for the departure of the merchants and business men of Chicago to the City of Mexico has been fixed for Monday, the 2d day of December. It bids fair to be one of the grandest excursions ever enjoyed by the mercantile and business public of Chicago.

One of the engines at the West Side Water-Works has been overhauled and put in good shape, and the other has been stopped since Monday last for the same purpose. This is the first time the engines have been overhauled since they were put into the building.

Messrs. Latham & Spalding, shorthand law-reporters, sued Robert Kirby for $25 alleged to be due for services in reporting a case in the Circuit Court, and a trial took place yesterday afternoon before a jury in Justice Pollak's Court. Up to a late hour in the evening a verdict had not been returned.

The Alumni Association of the Michigan University were to have held a meeting at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, but only four members responded. The meeting was postponed until Thursday at 4 p. m., when the date of the annual banquet, if it should be decided to hold one, will be decided on.

Some of the citizens of the Fifth Ward living east of Stewart avenue are moving to secure the extension of the boundaries of the Fourth Ward to that street. A meeting was held last Thursday night, at which a committee was appointed to secure signatures to a petition to the Council. Another meeting will be held to-morrow night at the corner of Shurtleff avenue and Thirty-third street to discuss the matter and secure signatures to the petition.

The disagreeable weather did not prevent a full attendance at the meeting of the Philosophical Society last night. The number of ladies present was unusually large, the occasion being an essay on "Spinoza," by Mrs. C. K. Sherman. The essay was mainly devoted to the philosophy of Spinoza and its influence on subsequent great thinkers, particularly noticing the debt that the German poets, and especially Goethe, owed to Spinoza. The usual criticisms on the paper followed, there being considerable interest manifested in the subject.

Mrs. M. G. Lampkins, the publisher of the Lawyers' Directory, has just gotten out an exceedingly useful pamphlet of eighty-six pages, containing a list of all persons and corporations who went into bankruptcy, by voluntary or involuntary proceedings, in the Northern District of Illinois, from the time of the passage of the Bankrupt act, June 1, 1867, to the time of its repeal, the 1st of September last, together with the dates of filing, residences, time of discharge, etc. The number of petitions was about 5,350, and the book will be found very valuable, especially to lawyers, merchants, and bankers.

At yesterday's session of the Convention of the officers of the Supreme Council and the Grand Masters of the A. O. U. W. there was a general discussion of the methods to be adopted for paying the death losses in the South. The amount required to make up the expenditures on account of the yellow-fever epidemic was $105,000, and it was finally agreed to assess the entire Order $2 per member, making an aggregate of $105,400. In the afternoon the Convention considered the feasibility of extending the Order further south. It now had regular members in Georgia, Tennessee, and Mississippi. The Committee on the subject reported unfavorably to such extension, and it was decided that for the present the question should be laid over. The Committee on Amendments to the Beneficiary Law reported, as did also the Committee on the Best Method of Keeping the Grand Recorder's Records. The following were appointed to draft an address to the Order referring to the yellow-fever assessment: Grand Masters Fonke, of Iowa; Bennett, of New York; McLean, of Illinois; Simon, of Kentucky; and Past Supreme Master Workman Myers, of Pennsylvania. An invitation to attend the session of the Chicago Lodge in the evening was accepted.

DIED AT HER POST.

The following telegram was received yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—*To Murry Nelson, Chairman*: Mrs. Mary E. Owens, of your city, connected with Dr. Thompson's church, who came as a volunteer to serve our sufferers, after noble service fell a martyr to humanity. She died last night and will be buried to-day. Notify her friends.

F. R. SOUTHMAYD, Secretary Howard Association.

THE GRAIN RECEIVERS' ASSOCIATION

held a protracted and somewhat stormy meeting yesterday afternoon in the Director's room in the Chamber of Commerce. A. M. Wright occupied the chair, and Mr. W. H. Beebe acted as Secretary.

The reports of standing committees having been called for, it was decided to adopt that portion of the report of the Committee on Inspection which recommends dropping the grade of "amber" wheat, except in cases where the receiver expressly desires such grading.

The Committee on Membership presented the following applicants for membership, who were confirmed by the Association: McKinney & Gilmore, Brownell & Davis, Henry Hemmelgarn, Gregg, Son & Co., Charles Gerstenberg & Co., J. H. Hurlburt & Co., and David R. Brearley.

After the discussion of some further routine business, the report of the Special Committee appointed to look up the subject of uniform commissions was taken up. They reported in favor of a fixed commission of 1 cent a bushel, and, although most of those present were in favor of the report, they were afraid to commit themselves by adopting it. Various amendments were made, fixing the rate at different fractions of a cent. They were voted downs and the question came up on the original motion, which was the signal for much filibustering. One gentleman stated "if once carried through it will be a rule of the Board, and must be carried out, and it will be money in our pockets." Another member was afraid that it could not be carried on account of the "scalpers." A motion to adjourn was put and lost, a rising vote being necessary to decide between the two parties. The roll was then called over to ascertain whether there was a quorum present, and it was found that the requisite number were on hand. After a prolonged struggle the majority backed down, and the whole question was postponed until the next meeting, which will occur at the same place to-morrow afternoon. Before adjourning the Secretary was enjoined not to let the thing get into the papers, as the scalpers might defeat the scheme if it were known.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. W. W. Merrick, Boston; Col. Lawrence Abbey, San Francisco; J. H. Walrath, Milwaukee; Col. C. B. Gordon, Louisville; John E. Steckler, New York; Edwin Fanning, Baltimore; Alexander McLaughlin, Springfield; A. L. Pritchard, Nashua.... *Sherman House*—George Hilliard, Toronto; J. G. Pangborn, Kansas City; Henry Wilson, Oneida; E. Hildreth, Boston; Frank E. Day, New York; J. R. Spaulding, Boston; Thomas Hodgson, Buffalo; J. B. Gifford, Cleveland; Joseph Harris, Philadelphia; Mart McRoberts, New York.... *Grand Pacific Hotel*—W. J. Hancock, Dubuque; W. Smith, Scotland; Charles A. Hoyt, Brooklyn; A. B. Carpenter, Milwaukee; C. H. Bentley and Robert Abram, Manchester, Eng.; Polk G. Johnston, Clarksville, Tenn.; C. M. Underhill, Buffalo; Henry D. Smith, Appleton, Wis.... *Palmer House*—Frank Watkins, Boston; J. S. Huntington, Lyme, Conn.; C. C. Moody, Greeley, Col.; Isaac P. Genung, New York; E. F. Dunne, Cincinnati; W. F. Mills, Dayton, O.; Thomas B. Kent, New York; H. S. Eldredge, Salt Lake City; R. P. Hall, California.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury for November will be impaneled to-morrow.

Commissioner-elect Miller was around yesterday, and the universal opinion was that he was ahead of his predecessor in every way. He weighs more, his appearance is better, and, above all, he appears to have some ideas of economy, and to have honest intentions, and not to be tied to any interest.

Sheriff-elect Hoffman was at the County Clerk's office yesterday to look after his bond. He gained such information on the subject as he sought, and left, promising to file his bond to-morrow. In the matter of appointments, he said that, while he had been bothered to death, he had made none, and that he would take his time to select between the applicants.

Friedberg, who was implicated in the Race murder, was yesterday admitted to bail. It was fixed at $4,500,—$1,500 for receiving stolen property and $3,000 on the charge of burglary. His bondsmen were Augustus Van Buren, his attorney, Patrick Harvey, his brother-in-law, and Amelia Friedberg, his wife. Mr. Trude, who has been retained by "Sheeney" George in the case, expresses the belief that Friedberg has blood on the ends of his fingers, and will jump the town at his earliest convenience.

CRIMINAL.

The body of a female child, at least 2 months of age and evidently not long dead, was found yesterday in a privy-vault at Lincoln Park by George Fritz, a workman employed in cleaning out the same. An inquest was held by the Coroner at the Webster Avenue Station, but the jury were unable to state how the child came to its death.

The case of John F. Callahan, of South Bend, Ind., whose is charged with swindling several Chicago boot and shoe houses, was called for trial before Justice Haines yesterday at 9 o'clock, but was continued until Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock on account of the sickness of Callahan's wife. Callahan, it will be remembered, has already been bound over in bonds of $2,000 on one warrant, and there still remain two warrants on which he is to be tried before Justice Haines Monday.

A mysterious case of poisoning was reported yesterday afternoon by Dr. E. W. Lee. A 2-year-old daughter of Charles McGinniss, living at No. 381 West Twentieth street, was taken ill Friday afternoon, but not thinking it serious no physician was called until noon yesterday. He did not arrive until 2 o'clock, and the little girl was already dead. He was of the opinion that the child had taken poison, but Mrs. McGinnis cannot account for it, as there was nothing of a poisonous character known to be about the house. Two other children, 3½ and 5 years, were attacked in a similar manner, but recovered yesterday.

Arrests: Eli Osborne, a deserter from the United States army; Ellen McNamara, larceny of a ring from Mrs. M. Kinney, of No. 563 Clark street; Mollie Mumford, making threats to kill Mrs. J. Robbins, of No. 541 Victoria avenue; Barney Benton, arrested for fast driving and accused of the larceny of some clothing from Birt Taite, of No. 121 West Washington street; Johanna Lyons, larceny of some clothing from her employer, Mrs. Savage, of No. 352 State street; William Tate, larceny of an overcoat made by Bailey & Brook, of Albany, N. Y., for which an owner is wanted; Thomas J. Burns, maltreating a boy on his way home from work, and breaking windows in Walsh's saloon, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets; John Koch, threats to kill his wife Amalie, living at No. 506 Franklin street; Patrick Murphy, striking James McKay on the head with the butt end of a revolver.

JUDGE BLODGETT'S PETS.

Edward J. Lee, indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court for counterfeiting, appeared before Judge Blodgett yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

John Flynn, for passing a counterfeit $10 note on the National Bank of Buffalo, also pleaded not guilty.

Daniel Calmon and James Kellaher, indicted for breaking into the Post-Office at North Aurora, appeared and pleaded not guilty.

Charles and Mary Ann Watson pleaded not guilty to the charge of counterfeiting trade-dollars which is made against them.

John Merton and Henry Weber, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Richmond National Bank, appeared and asked by their attorney to have the indictment quashed.

Elizabeth Clark, alias Elizabeth Bleyney, indicted for illegally attempting to draw a pension, after her husband to whom it was given was dead and she married again, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Lastly, George Harrison, who is said to have voted in the Third District under the assumed name of John Foley, appeared and denied that the charge was true. All the parties were remanded for trial.

GAME.

DRAKE'S ANNUAL DINNER.

John B. Drake's twenty-third annual game dinner took place last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and it was in every sense of the word a grand success. There was only one guest present who had participated in the first game dinner, and that was Col. J. J. S. Wilson, and he has attended every annual game-banquet since, keeping himself in training the balance of the year, in order that he may do justice to the luscious viands when the time comes. John B. Drake's first game-dinner was attended by about seventy-five persons. Chicago was comparatively a small city then. Since that time these occasions have been looked forward to with great interest, and they have grown in importance with the city. Last evening over 500 persons sat down. It is almost needless to say that with each succeeding year improvements have been made in getting up the feast, and this year Maj. Tyler B. Gaskill has excelled all his former efforts. The bill of fare was a stupendous one, and included over forty kinds of game, gotten up in the most perfect style of the culinary art, for which John B. Drake's hostelry has become so famous. Black bear, wild turkey, mountain sheep, venison, buffalo, black-tail deer, elk, antelope, coon, opossum, mountain bison, pintail grouse, and the rarest of rare game, all formed part of this most elegant entertainment. The service was all that could be desired, and every one was well pleased. There were many choice and exquisite ornamental pieces, among which were "The Two Pets," a mountain lamb and black-bear cub, which stood immediately in the front of the grand dining-room at the entrance. Then there were pyramids of game, boned quail in plumage, red-wing starling in natural attire, pintail grouse in feathers, and all ready for eating. The tables were ornamented with choice flowers in rare designs. A broken tree, or a tree adorned with squirrels, were frequent. Choice and rare exotic plants ornamented the windows. To heighten the interest of the occasion the Blaney Quartette interspersed the courses with beautiful songs, and Johnny Hand's Chicago Orchestra discoursed sweet music. At 6:30 the guests sat down, and at 8:30 o'clock the dinner was over. The grand hall was covered with dancing-cloth, and the dinner was followed by dancing. At 12 o'clock the guests departed.

Among those present were and Mrs. John V. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and mother, Miss Anna Louise Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Max Strakosch, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Emery A. Storrs, Mrs. John Durand, and Mrs. E. T. Watkins, Mr. J. F. Murdoch, Mr. Marshal Field, Miss Scott, Col. William Johnson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Withrow, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Collyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Smith, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kay and daughter, United States Senator Booth, California; United States Senator Oglesby, the Hon. and Mrs. John A. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. Balkam, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Coffeen, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. Leith, Mr. and Mrs. John Crerar, Mr. J. Paton, Mr. J. Russell Jones, Mr. Sol Smith, Mr. Ben Campbell, Mr. Nathan Corwith, Mr. Andrew Brown, Mr. Henry Munn of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Sabin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walker, Mr. Sam Keith, Capt. George Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodlaw of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Viscount Le Monterno, Viscount de Rousey de Sales, Paris, France; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyne and daughter, Col. Huntington Jackson, Col. Frank Bond, Vice-President Texas Pacific Railroad; Capt. Lawrence, San Francisco & Australia Steamship Line; Col. Charles L. Easton, Col. J. J. S. Wilson, Franc B. Wilkie, Dr. V. L. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cobb.

ART NOTES.

THE COMING DECORATIVE EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The familiar is almost of necessity the commonplace. Only by turning backward can we discover the picturesque. The past has created the beautiful of to-day, as to-day is creating the beautiful of the hereafter. As wrinkles are the speech of the countenance, so are old things the wrinkles of the past. The old is the picturesque. The artist knows this,—his brush is as amorous of wrinkles as of the peach-blooms of youth; and who ever saw a new thing in his studio? Though no fibre of his being respond to a base-burning radiator, breathes there the man with soul so dead that he finds no poetry in an old pair of brass fire-dogs? Is there any one who would take down from the newel even the tiresomely ubiquitous Huguenot, lighting our halls with his blazing halberd, and put in his place an American soldier of either army in the late War? And yet in a hundred years or so, when Fashion shall have restored to the outline of masculine garments something like human semblance, the soldier of our age and country will have become picturesque, and may afford a moderate delight to the æsthetic eye as it lingers upon the baggy knees and pendulous rear of his army trousers.

We have often been surprised at the indifference to old furniture, old china, and other old and kindred objects shown by persons who seem to feel a sort of envy to the Prisoner of Chillon, because he was chained to an ancient column, and who can fall into guide-bookish ecstasy over a ruined castle, which, as Herbert Spencer has pointed out, was built by some feudal Baron solely with a view to utility, and with no prophetic vision of its effect upon the sentimental traveler. If a ruined castle be picturesque, why not its contents, only in a lesser degree? To be sure an article of domestic use or ornament can never have the dignity of the dwelling itself, but the stateliest of architectural piles would be gloomy and forbidding bereft of its pictures, its furniture, its tapestries, and its thousand suggestions of life.

Henry James in "The Europeans" says of Gertrude, the young woman impatient of her Puritan ancestry, that she inwardly exclaimed on beholding the apartments of her cousin, the Baroness, "What is life without curtains?" and she appeared to herself to have been leading hitherto an existence singularly garish and destitute of festoons. This feeling of Gertrude was to her darkened soul the Aurora of household art. The portieres of her cousin had awakened her to the sinfulness of doors.

The love of the beautiful is usually an instinct, but there are many who, through study, have acquired a new sense; and in the end a finer judgment than those who have remained content with Nature's gift of ocular enjoyment. No one need despair of attaining an intelligent appreciation of works of art, and the first step toward it may best be taken by the careful examination of those minor objects which come under the general denomination of bricabrac.

It is only a boorish Philistinism that sneers at the lovers of bricabrac. The man who idly gazes at an amphora or any of the countless graceful forms bequeathed us by the potters of antiquity, deeply as he may dispise such things, is unconsciously receiving an education of the eye that will in time cause him to dislike the ugly and the false. Staring vacantly into the fire and taking in at the corners of his optics a glimpse of a handsome poker, an ornamental shovel, a fanciful coal-scuttle, he is getting the rudiments of that art-knowledge which will give significance to the Madonnas of Raphael and make the sibyls of Michel Angelo seem something better to him than tours de force in calcimining. Raphael and Angelo once understood, the student of pokers and fire-shovels can ascend into those higher regions where dwell the old Greeks, from whose fragments there is more to be learned than from all the productions of modern art.

All this has been written in order to again call attention to the approaching loan exhibition which has been so energetically undertaken by the ladies of the Society of Decorative Art. At this exhibition, which we hope will have very few sins to answer for in the way of painted candles and cut-glass cotties warmly clad for the coming winter, the wayfaring man may quietly begin that contemplation of beautiful objects which he has been promised shall lead up to the right understanding of the higher forms of art, of which many examples will be on view. H.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The election of officers at the Academy of Design week before last fixed the administration in the same hands which have held it for the last year.

The Board of Trustees is permanent, so that the business affairs of the institution are subject to no change, but the President and other officers are elected annually. Mr. J. H. Dole continues President, and Mr. French remains in immediate charge of business, schools, etc. The schools now contain about ninety pupils of all kinds, and the task of restoring the Academy to prosperity moves steadily forward. The plan which possesses most interest to the public is a projected exhibition of pictures and series of receptions, which it is intended to open about Dec. 20, and, if arrangements can be made, this exhibition will be permanent. It is expected that a part of the pictures will come from the East, others be contributed by local artists, and perhaps some space be given to school work, some of which is worthy of exhibition. With a good exhibition, the subscription-list of the Academy would be largely extended, and with the additional material of study for the schools, which it is hoped soon to procure, the classes will be proportionately increased.

THE RACE MURDER.

WHAT LAWYER TRUDE SAYS ABOUT IT.

Now that Lesser Friedberg has taken his case out of Lawyer Trude's hands, and accepted Gus Van Buren, the former gentleman has determined to tell what he knows about the Race murder. Friedberg tells a long story about Mr. Trude's avarice, and claims that he has $585 cash for services rendered thus far in the case, and then only considered himself half paid. Mr. Trude retaliates by saying that the blood of Officer Race is upon Friedburg's hands as much as upon the man who fired the fatal shot. Briefly, the points made by him are these: Friedburg came to this city after having been with the Dave Cummings gang of thieves on a $15,000 silk robbery, selling the "swag" for $8,750, and cheating the thieves out of their share. This brought him into disrepute, and New York thieves would "fence" with him no more. During his stay in this city he "fenced" for several gangs, and notably for "Sheeney George," to whom he had solicited an introduction, and Mr. Trude says that Supt. Seavey yesterday came into possession of telegrams proving that Friedburg handled plunder taken in a dozen burglaries in Pennsylvania. He claims also that Charles Williams, alias Dennis, a client of his, will return to this city and squeal all that he knows, and he knows it all, for he it was who was in the wagon. Mr. Trude says it will be clearly proven that Friedberg did know that the goods were coming, and, indeed, planned the burglary; that he tried to "square" Officer Race who was traveling that beat by paying an exorbitant amount for a suit of old clothes which the officer tried to sell him, and that it was a sachel which Friedberg had given the burglars during the day in which the stolen handkerchiefs were packed. Also, that Friedberg kept watch outside his store while the goods were being taken in, and, upon seeing Officer Race approach, ran in and gave to one of the thieves a revolver which he had in his desk, the exact counterpart of those found in Harvey's house. And finally, that when he saw that Race was not to be baffled, Friedburg squeaked out, "Croak him! Croak him!" Lawyer Trude is for the defense of "Sheeney" and Charles Dennis, alias Williams, and it is plainly evident that he is afraid that Friedberg's squeal will be accepted by the State's Attorney before that of his prisoners. As the case stands at present, the stories of neither party are complete or accurate, but if the squabble continues the truth will surely leak out.

MILITIA NOTES.

Capt. Daniels and Second-Lieut. Schanke, of Company K, First Regiment Infantry, have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted.

An inspection of the Second Regiment will take place at their armory, Exposition Building, to-day by Maj. Lanigan, Assistant Inspector-General.

Corporal W. H. Barnett, of Company B, First Regiment I. N. G., left last Friday for San Francisco, to be absent for several years. An honorable discharge will be given him.

At a meeting of Company F, First Regiment Infantry I. N. G., held in the Armory Friday night, Nov. 15, Second-Lieut. H. J. Ullmann was promoted to First-Lieutenant, and Sergt. Charles A. Van Schaick was elected Second-Lieutenant.

The name of Private Hugh J. Dougherty, of Company I, First Regiment I. N. G., some time ago erroneously appeared among the list of "Suspended for Violation of the Military Code," and was so published. The company commander wishes it stated that Mr. Dougherty was at that time a member in good standing.

THE TIDE OF BATTLE ONCE MORE TURNED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—In the old Abolition struggle I had little hope of seeing Slavery abolished, and only worked in blind obedience to the great command, "Open thy mouth for the dumb! Plead the cause of the poor and needy!"

The Great Captain had issued His orders and assigned me my post, and all I had to do was to "stand fast" and obey to the best of my ability, even though I expected nothing but defeat in my day. Others talked of "Truth crushed to earth" rising again; but I remembered that civil and religious liberty had been utterly crushed in France and Spain, centuries ago, by the fires of persecution, and knew that Truth was still prostrate in those once favored lands.

In our own country, Slavery had steadily progressed from its first introduction. It had been victorious in every contest; had grown from an evil to be tolerated for a time, into an institution before which all others must bow; and was steadily pressing on toward that time, foretold by Toombs, when he should call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

John Randolph but spoke plain truth when he said, in the United States Senate: "We govern our black slaves of the South by our white slaves of the North. We have driven you to the wall, and will drive you there again, and next time we will nail you to the counter, like base money."

They had bullied the North into granting constitutional guarantees to Slavery even while it was so odious to public sentiment that its name was carefully excluded from the Constitution. They had even Congressional representation for their chattels personal. They had taxed the North for the purchase of Louisiana and the large increase of this chattel representation. Year by year they compelled the North to support their post-offices, rendered oppressive by the enforced ignorance of the Southern masses. They demanded a tariff to destroy Northern shipping interests; and, after this was accomplished, demanded Free Trade to break down the manufactories which had taken the place of shipbuilding and sailing. They proposed the Missouri Compromise, and carried it with a high hand, and, after they had received their quid pro quo, turned and demanded its repeal.

They made war on a weak nation with whom we were at peace, and wrested Texas from her to gain slave territory. They made woman-whipping and baby-stealing national institutions, and made it a penal offense to teach men to read. They boastfully trampled on that clause of the Constitution which guarantees freedom of speech and the press, and converted press, pulpit, and forum to their own vile uses, until "on the side of the oppressor there was power," and all national guarantees of Freedom were ground under their heels.

Northern statesmen were so much dough in their kneading-troughs, and Northern divines became "dumb dogs," which opened not their mouths to give warning of the coming destruction. Presidents who would not be used to further their ends *died of eating strawberries*, and made room for their tools; and, by one of these opportune deaths, they were enabled to reach into every Northern home and sanctuary, and make it a criminal offense to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or give shelter to the homeless stranger. They assumed to compel every Northern man to play bloodhound at the command of any slave-catcher who might require his assistance. They had corrupted the public conscience, and made our courts of law and our churches a stench in the nostrils of all good men, until it seemed vain to hope for the regeneration of a people so false to their history and professions.

But the darkest day for Freedom in this land was that on which Slavery, Popery, and Democracy formed their triple alliance. Not until this alliance had been strengthened and cemented by national victories did Slavery dare to strike openly at republican institutions and the Nation's life,—counting on much more efficient aid from its allies than any they were able to give.

In the struggle which preceded this step, the tide of battle had turned. After a long and unbroken succession of victories, Slavery sustained her first defeat at Lawrence, Kas., when her citizens repelled by force of arms the murderous and savage assault of the hired ruffians of the Peculiar Institution. When the news of this victory reached us, I said, "Thank God! the tide of battle has turned;" and, from that day, Freedom took courage and gained ground. But, when the Rebellion was upon us, and both parties were fighting for the preservation of Slavery, I could not see why the Government should be successful any more than the Rebellion.

What could the Lord want with such a people! He had governed this world a long time without Yankees, without this pretended Republic, and was now dashing the two parts of it together as a man might two earthen vessels, dashing them for mutual destruction. But, when Early threatened Washington, and I knew there was nothing to hinder his coming in among a people ready to welcome him with open arms, the contrabands gathered in the streets by thousands, dumb with terror; and one ragged mother, with a ragged infant at her breast, and two ragged children holding by her skirts, appealed to me, saying:

"O Missus! Missus! does ye t'ink dey will git in!"

Her face I had never before seen, but knew it should have been shiny-black, instead of ashen-gray as it was; and in an instant I knew what this Government was good for. False, fickle, and faithless as it was, it must stand between those poor people who had fled to it for protection,—stand between them and the tyrants from whom they had fled; and I said to her, in full confidence:

"No! no! They will never get in, and never throw a shell inside the city-limits. Go home and be comfortable. You are safe."

I was certain that it must be so. No matter for our unworthiness, it was our work to "deliver the oppressed out of the hand of him that spoileth him"; and this work we would do, as surely as Jonah went to Nineveh in spite of himself.

Well, the Government was preserved, and the slaves made free in name; but, after the mutual surrender of Grant and Lee,—the disarming of our allies and the arming of our still implacable foes by President Johnson; after we had increased the representation of the Rebel States by enfranchising the negroes, and had handed them over to their old masters, that the oligarchy might reverse the Randolph rule, and govern its white slaves of the North by its black slaves of the South; after we had made Loyalty disgraceful and dangerous, and Rebellion honorable and safe; after we had handed the Government over to its mortal enemies, and apologized for saving it from their murderous attack,—I did conclude that "we, the people" of the United States, had reached that stage of madness which presaged destruction. But yesterday's elections are another crisis, a turning point like those of the Lawrence fight and the Early invasion. Day dawns, and the coming sun has kissed the mountain-tops!

Our magnanimity is not a base surrender of every principle of honor and every claim of justice. We are willing to forgive and forget, and could even laugh at the thought of being forgiven by the men we might have hanged, and should have disfranchised; but we do not propose to be very severely punished for failing in this duty.

Brother Jonathan is rather awkward and good-humored, and does not mind turning the left cheek to the erring sisters who have smitten him so sorely upon the right; but he will not permit them to rifle his pockets, put cinders in his eyes, and a bowie-knife under his fifth rib.

They have taken away his coat, and he may give them his cloak also; but they must not insist upon stripping him entirely. He will bear a good deal, but there is a limit to his forbearance; and of this fact he has given notice at the ballot-box, on that brightening 5th of November, 1878.

May this notice prove the forerunner of such action as will redeem our Nation from the threatened disgrace of having made pledges she is unable or unwilling to fulfill. May the future historian be able to say that her Freedmen were indeed made free, and not merely made to exchange one form of slavery for another. May it be said of us, and that truly, that we defended our weak and faithful allies of the War from the after-vengeance of the common foe; and that, in making peace for ourselves, we did not forget or neglect to take care of them. And may it especially be recorded that those loyal citizens of the South who stoutly refused to be coaxed or driven into rebellion, were honored and made secure in their rights by the triumph of the Union they loved.

Nay, I trust it is not too much to hope that history shall say of us that we executed judgment upon the murderers of the Chisolms and the Hamburg patriots, and stopped a reign of murder by the strong arm of Law.

Yea, as Hope spreads her pinions, I can even imagine that it might yet be said of us that, in this Nineteenth Century, we found out the use of that article in our Constitution which binds us to guarantee to every State of the Union a republican form of government, and also discovered that a shot-gun government is not republican.

May the North ever be tender to and patient with the South,—ready to sympathize with her sorrows, and aid her in her distress, and in all just efforts to aid herself; but may all our people remember that the greatest injury one man can do another is to help him to do wrong; and that the best service often is a severe punishment for wrong-doing.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

A Venomous Battle.

Eureka (Nev.) Leader.

A short time ago one of our young men conceived the idea of getting a tarantula and pitting him against Mr. Smith's scorpion in an open fight. The tarantula was procured recently, and both venomous creatures were placed in a large tin box. In an instant they made a dart at each other, and were rolling over and over until they brought up up against the side of the box. Then they settled down to business. The tarantula, being much larger than his antagonist, made great efforts to crush him in his strong embrace, but without success. Then he plied his sting, and kept the scorpion pretty busy, who relied upon his sack of poison and his hostile claws for victory. He seemed to prefer to keep underneath the tarantula, and, lying on his back, he covered the enemy with bites and poison. The fight lasted about ten minutes, and ended in favor of the scorpion. About an hour afterward the tarantula died, but the scorpion is still fresh for another battle.

Before and After.

Cincinnati Breakfast-Table.

A man may be a riotous old patriot on election-day, and swear that the country is going to the dogs unless his party wins; but, if he loses, he is more than apt to come up next morning and say that the result was a matter of no importance, as no principle was involved.

Buck & Rayner's moth powder and powder gun will exterminate roaches from any house.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The attendance at the opera this season would hardly impress one with the fact that we are having "hard times."

A Blue Island avenue car-conductor says he has noticed that the man who rides on the cars every day is satisfied with one seat, but the man who rides once a year wants four.

If it be true that empty vessels make the most noise, what an amount of storage-room there must be in some of our city politicians.

The number of fatal accidents from defective elevators recently has had the effect of awakening an interest in the matter, and, as stated in a previous issue, there is a movement on foot looking to the appointment of an Inspector of Elevators as a measure of protection to the public. For the purpose of learning the views of some of the elevator-builders, a TRIBUNE representative called on Mr. W. E. Hale, of W. E. Hale & Co., hydraulic-elevator builders. Mr. Hale was found at his office, No. 103 State street, and was questioned as follows:

"What do you, as an elevator-builder, think of the idea of having an Inspector of Elevators?"

"We are heartily in favor of it," replied Mr. Hale. "The public are entitled to protection against the false economy of the cheapest possible contrivance in the shape of an elevator, as well as against the use of inferior materials. This end would be attained by a thorough official inspection."

"How many elevators have your Company put up?"

"Since the Company was organized, in 1872, we have built about three hundred."

"Have any of your elevators ever fallen?"

"No. With the precautionary measures we always make use of, such a thing might be called a physical impossibility. We use the very best appliances for catching the elevator-car, should it ever begin to fall, but instead of depending on the best known appliances to stop it, we take time by the forelock, and use so many cables that it can never get a start."

"How many cables do you use?"

"From four to eight, and we will not put up a passenger-elevator with less than four. All are made of the best known material, and each is capable of sustaining many times the possible load. We are perfectly willing that our elevators should be subjected to the severest tests and the most rigorous inspection, and so far as we know all manufacturers of first-class machines take the same position. Such inspection would not permit the use of a single wire-rope, and would thus prevent elevators from tumbling down on the slightest provocation, carrying death and destruction with them. We therefore believe that the proposed official inspection is not only desirable but absolutely essential for public safety." This view the questioner cordially indorsed.

Clara Louise and Annie Louise have been in Chicago for a whole week, and the public have not been treated to the details of a single spat. Can it be that the charming songstresses have kissed and made up for good?

It has been a subject of remark that of all the brilliant toilets at the opera last week the most stylish and elegant were unquestionably the artistic creations of Ghormley. Indeed, it has long been admitted that not even the famed Parisian modistes can excel our American artist in the perfection of taste displayed in his costumes, and there is always a distinguishing originality about Ghormley's designs that followers of fashion-plates can never hope to rival.

A prominent portrait-artist at the Academy is in despair. He has painted an excellent portrait of a lady, but she has lately returned it with orders that it be made handsomer. If he refuses he will get no pay, and if he makes it handsomer it will not look like the original, and his reputation as an artist will be ruined. He wants advice.

The first time a piano was used at a public entertainment was on the stage of the Covent-Garden Theatre, London, May 16, 1767. The clumsy-looking instrument was considered a triumph of human invention, and the musicians were in raptures over it. Since then there have been wonderful improvements in pianos, but it remained for American inventive genius to add the crowning triumph, and to furnish the masterpiece in the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s suburb pianos. Their uprights, in particular, are indorsed by the leading musical authorities in Europe and America.

Among the attractions of a leading Chicago hotel are a chambermaid who sings "Baby Mine" in a beautiful fractured soprano and a bell-boy who does not wait for a nickel when a guest calls for water.

A recent item in THE TRIBUNE concerning our distinguished photographic artist, Rocher, of whose fame Chicago is so justly proud, did not do full justice to that gentleman. Mr. Rocher's reputation does not depend on any particular specialty. He has always been at the head of his profession, and the new designs and effects which he is constantly introducing to the public are eagerly but feebly copied by Eastern and European artists.

The fact that George Washington's wife never asked him where he had been when he came home late at night, goes a great ways to account for his extreme truthfulness.

Chicago is rapidly gaining a national reputation for tasteful elegance and perfection in the book-binding art, thanks to the superior character of the work of the book manufactory of A. J. Cox & Co. Since the publication of the little volume entitled "The Making of the Book," issued by the above firm for free distribution,—which book, by the way, is a good sample of their work,—there has been a marked increase in their business. They are now filling orders for the holiday book-trade from all quarters of the Northwest and Southwest.

"This razor of mine is as dull as a hoe," said a West Side husband crossly, and he growled all the more when he found his wife had been hoeing her corns with it.

No other house in the country can boast of a display of over 3,000 different kinds of keys, such as can be seen at J. F. Wollensak's builders' hardware depot, Nos. 230 and 232 LaSalle street. It will be remembered that this house makes a specialty of speaking-tubes, bell-hanging, and locksmithing work.

It may add to the interest which is being revived in "Down on the Old Suwanee River," to know that it has alligators eleven feet long.

An uninterrupted business of thirty years at the same location speaks volumes for the high character of a house. A. H. Blackall has been located on Clark street since 1849, with a branch at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets.

One of the saddest and most vexatious trials that comes to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a hired girl.

C. P. Kimball & Co. have just received an order for several new sleighs to go to Boston, saying: "Give us the best in the world." It seems that Boston folks know who makes the best sleighs.

The girls like the new song, "Put your armor on, my boys." It sounds so much like "Put your arm around me, boys."

An important removal is that of J. S. Bassett & Co., Chicago's oldest and most reliable gas-fixture house, from 229 State street to 37 and 39 Adams street, where they are showing a more complete stock than ever.

When an absent-minded man meanders up the church aisle, and has one suspender dangling at his heels from underneath his coat, he becomes an object of unfavorable criticism.

One of our oldest and most respected citizens, a prominent tailor, was seen acting strangely yesterday. It was ascertained he was not deranged but sick. He had been to see that fine clothing equal to his, for one-third less, at Harvey's, 84 State street.

Names of great men, such as Henry Clay, Byron, etc., are generally perpetuated by giving them to brands of cigars, collars, etc.

The ladies attending opera matinees last week almost invariably called at M. Wheeler & Co.'s, 74 East Madison street, to admire the superb display of fine slippers and walking-shoes.

Every man is made better by the possession of a good picture, if it is only a landscape on the back of a hundred-dollar note.

The public appreciation of fine art furniture is shown by the increasing business of Mr. J. S. Bast, No. 270 North Clark street, who has been obliged to work extra hours to supply the demands of his customers.

A boy out at elbows was asked the cause, and replied, "I laughed in my sleeves till I burst them."

For the most fashionable wedding or party invitations call upon Dunwell & Ford, stationers and engravers, No. 52 Madison street.

So many murderers about to be hanged "hope to meet all in heaven," that we have about concluded to start for the other place.

All must admit the superiority of the artistic granite and marble monumental work of Mr. John H. Volk. Office, McCormick Block.

The young gentlemen who had their hair cut with lawn-mower and jack-planes last summer, are now apprehensive that the frost will catch their ears.

The latest styles in hair goods at Thome's hair bazaar, 48 Monroe street, Palmer House.

When the barber is playing over his throat with a razor, is the time when a man is most desirous of swallowing.

The State officers of Michigan have ordered twenty-two of A. H. Andrews & Co.'s new "Polygon" office-desks, having 150 apartments.

A little 5 year-old, who had been learning why the canary birds lost their feathers, puzzled over the matter for some time, and then asked her mother if the falling snow was caused by the angels moulting.

No matter how hard it is to find a rocking-chair during the day, a man is sure to fall over one when he is in search of the match-box after dark.

A stove you should see—Hatch & Breeze's Radiant Home for 1878. 50 State street.

Medical examination: "What is there besides ether and chloroform to produce unconsciousness?" Student: "A club."

It is now generally urged in extenuation of Ananias' offense that he was raised with no other playmates than a couple of gas meters.

A NEW "LUNG-GUARD"

and improved chest-protector has been invented by Dr. Hunter, and is creating a stir in the community. It is thoroughly medicated, produces a gentle and continuous action upon the chest, and thus prevents congestion and colds. It costs no more than ordinary protectors, and can be attached to any of them. It is for sale by all druggists and by the Health-Protective Association of Chicago, 109 Dearborn street.

MARRIAGES.

LEE—SAWYER—In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Lee, of Chicago, and Miss M. Belle Sawyer, of Stratford, N. H.

CUNNINGHAM—O'DONNELL—At St. John's Church, by the Rev. Father Waldron, Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, Mr. Martin S. Cunningham and Miss Della J. O'Donnell.

TILLEMA—JOBSE—Last Thursday, Nov. 14, at Milwaukee, by the Rev. J. Post, D. D., George Tillema and Miss Lavina Jobse.

CUSHING—TOWLE—On Nov. 14, by the Rev. Dr. T. C. Pitkins, at the residence of the bride's parents, Detroit, William T. Cushing, of Chicago, and Emily Prescott, only daughter of Simon Towle, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

NELSON—On Saturday, Nov. 16, at 4:35 p. m., after a long and painful illness, in the 37th year of her age, Miss Eliza Nelson. She fell asleep in Jesus.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1620 South Dearborn-st., Monday, Nov. 18, at 2 p. m.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

O'BRIEN—Of consumption, in Cincinnati, O., Maurice O'Brien, machinist, formerly of Chicago.

☞ Scranton papers please copy.

BUCKIE—Nov. 15, infant son of John and Annie Buckie, aged 6 days.

CONROY—Nov. 15, Mrs. Ellen Conroy, of Mobile, Ala., at her residence, 201 South Clark-st.

MEACHAM—Saturday morning, Nov. 16, at the residence of N. A. Williams, 227 South Lincoln-st., Florus D. Meacham, Jr., only son of F. D. and Julia P. Meacham, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Funeral from the house Monday at 10 a. m.

DWIGHT—Col. Walton Dwight, brother of Mrs. Seymour Coleman and Ward A. Dwight, of this city, died last night, Nov. 15, at Binghamton, N. Y., age 39 years.

GORTON—Nov. 15, at St. Louis, after a short illness, Miss Mary R. Gorton, aged 34 years, formerly a teacher in the Cook County Normal School.

MAXWELL—At Rogers Park, Ill., Nov. 10, Robert Burton, infant son of W. J. and Alice Maxwell, aged 4 months and 27 days.

☞ Rock Island papers please copy.

MARTIN—Nov. 16, at 1:15 a. m., after a short illness, George Martin, aged 36 years and 16 days.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 91 South Foster-st., on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 11:30 a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Montreal and Kankakee papers please copy.

GALLAGHER—Nov. 16, Mrs. Ann Gallagher, at her residence, 326 Throop-st.

Funeral services with High Mass will be held Monday at 10 a. m., at the Holy Family Church. By cars to Calvary.

McGEENEY—On the 12th inst., at Collinsville, Ill., —— McGeeney.

Funeral from 569 Ashland-av., Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SOUTH SIDE ACADEMY, 9 LANGLEY-AV., opens its winter term Nov. 18. In addition to the Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Departments, to meet the wants of adult students classes for special study will be formed under the following instructors: Latin, Prof. Stearns; French, Prof. Edouard; German, Prof. Groh; Lectures on History, Prof. Samuel Willard; Elocution, Prof. Soper; Phonography and Penmanship, ——; painting, Mrs. Scott; Music, Professors from the "Chicago Musical College." For terms address the Principal, Mrs. ROSS.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL hold an adjourned meeting at their rooms (Grand Pacific Hotel) to-morrow (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE BAR IN the library-rooms of the Law Institute Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m., to take action on the death of the late Norman B. Judd, an old and respected member of the Bar. A full attendance is requested.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Chicago Electrical Society will be held in the rooms of the Academy of Science, Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. C. H. Haskins, Esq., General Superintendent of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, Milwaukee, who visited Paris during the Exposition, will deliver a lecture upon electrical matters abroad, with some interesting reminiscences of his stay in Paris.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL Society, for the choice of officers, will be held in the hall of the Society, corner of Dearborn-av. and Ontario-st., Tuesday, at 7:30 p. m. A proposition to amend the constitution will be considered.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS WILL give an entertainment at the Third Unitarian Church Thursday evening, Nov. 21, consisting of an inspirational discourse on music, by Mrs. C. L. V. Richmond; piano improvisations, by Miss Ellen McAllister, assisted by other distinguished musical talent.

KID GLOVES.

SPECIAL SALE OF 1,000 Doz. 3-Button KID GLOVES! AT 50 Cts. per Pair,

Usually sold at $1.25 per pair. This lot embraces the new and desirable Fall and Winter Shades, and is the biggest bargain in Kids ever offered.

We are also Agents for the celebrated PERINOT KID GLOVE, which is acknowledged the best in the world.

We also have a full stock of the JOUVIN genuine Kid, which we are selling at the extremely low prices: 3-but., $1.50; $4-but., $1.75; 6-but., $2.25, Operas and Colors.

We have also a large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's lined Kid and Dogskin Gloves and Mittens, and our prices we guarantee the lowest.

In our CLOAK DEP'T we are offering SPECIAL inducements, among which is a splendid Diagonal Cloak at $10.00, regular value $15.00. Remember, our Cloaks are all cut and fitted by Cloak Tailors.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 & 139 State-st.

SHAKER GOODS.

SHAKER GOODS! QUALITY UNEXCELLED.

Shaker Buckwheat Flour, Shaker Maple Sirup, Shaker Apple Butter, Shaker Peach Butter, Shaker Plum Butter, Shaker Dried Sugar Corn,

WESTERN AGENCY. Hickson's Cash Grocery House, 113 East Madison-st.

☞ Send for copy of Hickson's Weekly Grocer.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH FOR $8. Gold Filling, Plate Work, and preservation of natural teeth a specialty. Extracting, 50c. W. H. H. CAIN, 112 Dearborn-st.

STOVE POLISH.

THE "NEW" STOVE POLISH

Is something new, and with it you can polish your Stove, Range, or Grate brilliantly, without the labor of brushing, in a quarter of the time of "the old way." It will last six months. Give it a trial, and you will use no other.

We call your attention to a few things that can be accomplished by the use of the "New" Stove Polish:

It is self-shining.
It makes no dirt.
It will not WASH or BURN off.
It puts a brilliant polish on rusty iron of any kind.
It preserves your stoves, etc., FROM RUST even in a damp cellar.
It is just the thing for dealers.
It is the BEST and CHEAPEST Polish.

PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS.—Dampen a sponge or cloth with the Polish, apply it EVENLY and LIGHTLY; it dries instantly. When applying, it appears brown, but as soon as dry it is jet black. For fancy work on stoves it can be much better applied with the brush furnished for five cents extra. Lard or kerosene will remove it from the hands, but a better way is to wear an old glove. When the stove gets soiled, WASH it, and the Polish will remain.

THE "NEW" STOVE POLISH CO., 19 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CARRIAGES.

AN OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

Owing to a change in our business, during the next 30 days we shall offer, at PRICES NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE for first-class work, our entire stock of FINE CARRIAGES

Consisting of Five Glass and Curtain Landaus, Landaulettes, Coupes, Berlin Coaches, 4 and 6 Seat Rockaways, Phaetons, Top and Open Buggies, End and Side Spring and Side Bar Buggies; together with a large assortment of CUTTERS and SLEIGHS. All work sold with a full guarantee from the celebrated (New Haven, Conn.) firm of KEAN & LINES, 185 & 187 Wabash-av.

D. J. LINES, Gen. West. Agt.

FURS.

SEAL!

Owing to our Large Stock of Seal Skins, we are prepared to sell Seal Sacques at our usual low prices, regardless of the advance of 60 per cent at London Sales Friday last.

LADIES Wishing SEAL Garments should not fail to call on us, see Stock and Prices.

Furs of Every Description. Erby & Periolat, 141 STATE-ST.

TEAS.

FINEST IMPORTED TEAS.

Very Best Japan, per lb ....
Very Best Oolong, per lb ....
Very Best Gunpowder, per lb ....
Very Best Young Hyson, per lb ....
Very Best English Breakfast, per lb ....

We allow a discount of 5 cents per pound where five pounds are taken.

Teas of all grades from 28c per lb.

Hickson's Cash Grocery House, 113 East Madison-st.

☞ Send for copy of Hickson's Weekly Grocer.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR — MRS. HATTIE M. HULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 E. Monroe, Palmer House, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogue free. Mme. Demorest's Patterns.

HAIR — Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY — Expressed to all parts, 1 lb and upward, at 25c, 40c, and 60c per lb. Packages of 5 lbs and under prepaid for whole package 25c extra. Address orders GUNTHER'S Confectionery, 78 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WEDDING CARDS.

WEDDING NOTES & CARDS. Elegant Styles, Shortest Notice, Least Money. Stationery and Fine Engraving. S. D. Childs & Co., 76 Washington-st., Cor. Dearborn.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK — Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

BATHS.

BATHS. TURKISH, Russian, Electro-Thermal, and Medical Baths at the Palmer House for ladies and gentlemen are the very best and given in the very best way. A. B. McCHESNEY, M. D., Prop.

GRASSES.

GRASSES — Pampas and a great variety of Ornamental Grasses, Fern Leaves and Florida Moss for house decorations. HOVEY & CO., 58 Madison-st.

COLLECTIONS.

COLLECT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS BY PLACING THEM WITH THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY, ROOM 36, 162 WASHINGTON ST.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

CONSUMERS should bear in mind that the incomparable "Royal" is now the only Baking Powder in the market made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine-growing district of France. An old experienced housekeeper writes that, although she has to pay a few pennies more for the "Royal," finds that it goes so much farther and works so much better, that it's economy to use it. Another says she uses the powder in puddings, cakes, and all sorts of pastry, wholly with success. An old lady from Ohio writes that it makes the only biscuit her dyspeptic husband can eat. This is because the best and most wholesome materials are used. Approved by the New York Board of Health, and by such eminent chemists as Dr. MOTT, New York; Dr. HAYES, Boston; Prof. GENTH, Philadelphia, etc. Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.

STOVE POLISH.
THE "NEW" STOVE POLISH
...ething new, and with it you can polish your Range, or Grate brilliantly, without the labor of ... in a quarter of the time of "the old way." ... six months. Give it a trial, and you will ...
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...EAL Garments should not fail to call on us ... and Prices.
...s of Every Description.
...y & Periolat, 141 STATE-ST.
TEAS.
...ST IMPORTED TEAS.
...apan, per lb ... 48c; ...olong, per lb ... 68c; ...unpowder, per lb ... 78c; Young Hyson, per lb ... 78c; English Breakfast, per lb ... 80c
... discount of 5 cents per pound where five ... taken.
... grades from 28c per lb.
...n's Cash Grocery House, 13 East Madison-st.
... copy of Hickson's Weekly Grocer.
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MRS. HATTIE M. HULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 E. Monroe, Palmer House, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. Mme. Demorest's Patterns.
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COLLECTIONS.
... YOUR PAST DUE BILLS ...CING THEM WITH THE ...D MERCANTILE AGENCY, ...6, 162 WASHINGTON ST.
...ER.
...AKING ...OWDER
... now the only Baking Powder in the ... powder direct from the wine-growing ... has to pay a few pennies more for ... that it's economy to use it. Another ... An old lady from Ohio ... is because the best and most whole... and by such eminent chemists as D... Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.

RELIGIOUS.

Another Characteristic Sermon by the Plymouth Pastor.

Mr. Beecher Says There Was No Adam, No Eve, No Eden, No Flood.

The Wonderful Growth of Methodism---What It Has Done for Civilization.

Modern Explorations in Palestine---Identification of Biblical Geography.

General Notes---Personal Mention---Pious Humor---Services To-Day.

SUNDAY LESSON.

FOR CHURCH AND HOME.

Always put Christ's teachings into theology. Put no theology into Christ's teachings.—Luke, six chap., 1st to 10th verses.

LESSON.

1. Jesus is *searching* for lost individuals.
2. He is ready to *save* the man of worst repute.
3. We must not let discouragements *cost* us *Christ*.
4. Do not be afraid of injuring *your* dignity in *seeking Christ*.
5. Jesus *sees* ever real seeker before he *asks aloud*.
6. Jesus is always in haste to save seekers.
7. Do not be afraid to mingle with sinners.

In salvation this lesson shows "just what *Jesus does* and just what *man must do*.

PLACE.

1. Jesus comes man's way.
2. Jesus looks at every sinner.
3. Jesus speaks in His Word to evesy lost man.
4. Jesus bids all be in haste.
5. Jesus says to all, come home.
6. Jesus promises to be our resident guest.
7. Jesus acknowledges faith for others.
8. Love is the sole mission of Jesus.

MAN MUST—

1. Seek to know Jesus.
2. Be determined to find Jesus.
3. Look at Jesus over the heads of his fellowmen.
4. Come to Jesus from *choice*.
5. Come in humility.
6. See Jesus with joy.
7. Prove his conversion.
   a. By benevolence.
   b. By restitution.
   c. By reparation.
8. Perfect love produces perfect sympathy.

IMPERFECTION.

Self-interest is the law of evil.
Mutual interest is the law of humanity.

PERFECTION.

Self-sacrifice is the law of Divinity.

ALL A MYTH.

BEECHER SAYS THERE WAS NO ADAM, NO EVE, NO EDEN, NO FLOOD.

Brooklyn Eagle, Nov. 11.

Last evening in Plymouth Church, after the voluntary, the choir sang "Praise the Lord, Praise God in His Sanctuary." Mr. Beecher read the twenty-seventh Psalm. Then Hymn 437 was sung:

Our Christ hath reached His heavenly seat,
Through sorrow and through scars;
The golden lamps are at His feet,
And in His hands the stars.

Mr. Beecher prayed, and Hymn 687 was sung. The text was Luke, xxvi., 27: "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself," Mr. Beecher spoke substantially as follows:

This was spoken by our Master after His resurrection. We saw how the religious books of the Israelites were named at the time of our Savior. They were called Moses, the prophets, and the writings or Scriptures. This text was like saying He interpreted these as they referred to Himself. The Old Testament had passed out of the use of many who called themselves Christians. They thought it was superseded by a fuller revelation, and that, therefore, we need not go back to it. Being superseded by other and better, there was no use for it. One reason was that there were many things in the Old Testament which strained belief to the uttermost—so many strange miracles, so much that was wonderful—so that they found it easier to put aside the Old Testament altogether. It was not the preacher's object to criticise so as to tear to pieces, but to present the different facts of the Old Testament so that we might use it to advantage. Having rejected the theory of a literal and verbal inspiration, and accepted the theory of the inspiration of the race of holy men, Mr. Beecher now proposed to apply the theory to successive books of the Old Testament. There were some parts that all men rejected. Where was the man who taught that Leviticus was binding on us? The whole Jewish religion was gone—changed. The five books of Moses were called the Pentateuch. In the Old Testament it was called the law. It was made up of the first five books. Genesis signified the beginning; Exodus, a going forth, and was the history of the deliverance of the Israelites; Leviticus related to the service of the tabernacle; Numbers was so called because it recorded the numbering of the people; Deuteronomy was the second giving of the law. It was Moses' farewell letter to Israel. Mr. Beecher would take a part of Genesis and give a general view of it. It was divided into two parts, the first twelve chapters being a history of the vast time which preceded Abraham, and the second that of the patriarchs. The first part might be said to be the history (1) of creation, (2) of Eden, (3) of the flood, (4) of the Tower of Babel. These five books had been attributed to Moses. It was of no great importance who wrote them. They were largely the product of Moses, Mr. Beecher thought, either compiled from legends or traditions, with his own personal history, down to the entrance of the promised land. That accretions from other hands did not come upon the books of Moses was not plain, and these might have come at a late period. If there seemed to be a tampering with the books, we must remember that it was different then from now. Where books were made on lead, and only one existed in a nation, and unknown to the common people, a phenomenon, standing alone, and where later on monks perpetrated what were called pious frauds, we must not apply the same rule as now. Now, for a man to inject statements into Froude or Gibbon would be an outrage; but in the early ages, when a man dotted down what he knew, for men later on to put to it what they thought were additional facts was not strange or criminal. Modern criticism might detect where the line was. The question of the authority of Moses was of very little moment to readers. The books were here, and our reception of them was to depend on their contents. The facts recorded in the first part of Genesis were not to be received as though enunciated in our day. Inspired records were suitable to the age in which they were given. If any man thought that in the beginning God sat down and wrote, or directed the scribe to write, and that the thing was as true now as then, he was mistaken. We must take everything just as it stood. But there was no fact more indisputable than this: that the Bible was not a continuous flow of thought. The Bible was made up of different books, adapted to men in different ages, under different circumstances. The truth which in one age might be brought out as a ray, in another age might be brought out as sunlight. The books of the Old Testament were suitable to the childlike requirements of the time. If the sun was declared to move around the earth in the early age, science which now taught that it stood still was not to be discarded because it did not conform to the Bible. As to the six days' creation, a prophet rose who showed by the structure of the earth that it must have taken thousands of years to develop it. The creative work was not one of days, but of periods which might have been ages. The vast idea was that creation was by the word of command, instantaneous. The bends of the globe were showing that the method of God in the origination of the world was one of successions, and that one thing grew out of another and unfolded. Science, rightly so called in its ascertained facts and words, was as much the voice of God as the voice on Sinai. Fact was God, and showed what He designed, and it was blasphemy for a man to deny its divine obligation. The process of which you brought out a picture seemed to be the process of creation; first an outline and a blur, and then afterward, as the face developed, fullness and completeness. We had not yet come to the end of inspiration. The whole thing as described in the Bible, even in the face of modern reprint, was grand and beautiful. It was a fact that the world did not spring from chance, but by method which was divine. That the erection of the race and earth was the result of unitary thought, was an idea of the narrative. The history of creation was further back than Moses. How came it that, away back, so grand a conception was given to primitive man? Modern science showed a marked ideality between the recorded procedure and that of scientific research. This old record, compared with the record of God on the rock and the soil, was wonderfully correct. If all the curious scientific facts known now had been crowded into this description, it would have been unintelligible to the early race. The Garden of Eden had been held to be a literal statement of fact. Mr. Beecher believed that it was an allegory, full of spiritual meaning and answering to the parables of our Lord. It was supposed that Adam and Eve were created in perfect manhood, and that their posterity were made to depend on their acts, and that by their guilt we were to be adjudged sinful, and to be damned because Adam ate an apple. That might do for a theological seminary, but not for common-sense people. The Roman Church baptized infants to cure original sin. The theologians held that every man had two kinds of sin, inherited and actual, and that baptism was to clear out the inherited sin and give a man a fair chance to sin on his own hook. A lamb in a wolf's den was a lamb. Man was a fallible being, temptable, mutable. That fact was in the allegory. As mutable and liable to fall into sin, he represented his posterity. The flood was next. This was a record of fact, but whether of such facts as supposed was doubtful. Before men knew of Africa and America and the vast oceans, and when they supposed the earth to be flat, no doubt there was a great deluge, and so far as they could see the whole earth was covered with water, and some beasts were saved in an ark. But to suppose that all the earth was destroyed, and that twos or sevens of every creature down to a bug or a mosquito were preserved in the ark, was too much for Mr. Beecher to swallow. How could Noah gather or stow away couples or sevens of over 500,000 different animals? We were to interpret the flood as those did to whom the record was given. The Tower of Babel was an explanation of the different languages of the globe. This record was no doubt the best explanation that could be then given. When men were divided and scattered there grew up languages suitable to the wants of men. Here was the record of a basis of dispersion, but not that, in the same hour, men began to talk in different languages. The knowledge in the record of the Old Testament from the first appearance of man on the earth down to Abraham, must have been very small. Thousands of thousands of years must have been unfolded without a record. How ignoble the race was when we first got a glance of it, and how rude, and crude, and merely animal. They understood none of the laws of the globe or the laws that ruled it. Man knew nothing of himself, so far as the record showed. No man knew that he had a heart or a liver,—in which the Devil resided. [Laughter.] Not a word of instruction was given as to right or wrong, or any ethical system. Men were wanderers, savages, and the life of society which was slowly evolved was not known. What provision was there for worship during the period before Abraham? There was no priest, and little if any knowledge of worship. There was no Church, and the attempt to carry it back was done by such violent and improbable stretchings of fact as ought to make an honest man retch. How restricted, too, was the knowledge of God and of His teachings. There was no literature of Jehoval. The Eternal and the Creative was talked to the race until a very late period. Moses gathered all together, and the Creation, the Garden of Eden, and the Flood was all the result. These records showed the beginnings of the human race, and they gave us a chance to compare their knowledge with ours. They had no knowledge of a future state, judging by this record. But believing that it was the way of God to develop by revelation as the ages went on, the record was of great value. Suppose the preacher was to take one of the old pictures of angels and fill them out according to modern notions of angels; the picture might look better, but the record of a past age would be gone. Mr. Beecher read the Bible now with much more pleasure than in his childhood. He heard therein the whisperings of God to the primitive man. The bottom of society represented the beginning of the world, and as God began with early man, so we had to begin with the savage now.

Mr. Beecher closed by urging on his hearers a careful and intelligent perusal of the Bible, claiming that by the light of modern sciences and criticism it only became more wonderful and beautiful, and was entitled to our admiration and regard.

METHODISM.

THE WONDERFUL GROWTH OF WESLEY'S FOLLOWERS.

Bishop Daggett, of North Carolina, recently delivered an address at the Centenary Methodist Church, St. Louis, on "The Progress of Methodism During the Nineteenth Century."

Methodism, said the learned Bishop, was a religious movement which is not indicated by the title which it bears. Although that title has become distinctive of it, it is not so by definition because it is not expressive of its peculiarities. Applied either seriously or derisively, it has been adopted as a permanent cognomen, and it has been converted by its adherents into a grand denominational designation. Nor is Methodism, properly speaking, a doctrinal movement. It brought no new or startling theological dogma into existence. It was not professed to be a revelation or a new creed of Christianity. It was based substantially upon the existing formulas of the Church of England, except that it eliminated its Calvinistic and ritualistic elements.

What is Methodism? It is a type of Christianity which, while it holds in common with all Christians the fundamental principles of divine revelation, maintains an exclusive and consistent interpretation of its doctrine. It teaches the doctrine of total depravity, the necessity of immediate salvation, attested by the perfect witness of the Holy Spirit, the duty of entire sanctification, of a holy life, of good works, and of perseverence therein until death. It enjoins not only strict attention to the ordinances, but a regular observance of certain prudential means of grace in accordance with them, as subsidiary to final salvation. It adopts the itinerant mode of evangelization. It may be defined according to its spirit rather than according to its form. It may be epitomized, in the words of Dr. Chalmers, as "Christianity in earnest." In its proper sphere it was as genuine a reformation in the eighteenth century as was Martin Luther's in the sixteenth. The latter was principally a reformation from the errors and superstitions of Popery, while the former was a revival of the extinct life of orthodoxy itself. Taken sectionally, it cannot boast of a remote antiquity. Its entire history does not comprise more than 140 years; but the question of antiquity does not affect either its integrity or its validity, since it does not profess to be, and is not in any sense, a new revelation, but merely the reassertion of the spiritual prerogatives of the full revelation which God has given. And it makes its appeal exclusively to that infallible standard, and its adherents demand that it be judged by that tribunal alone,—they will surrender to no other court of jurisdiction whatever.

The audience were reminded of the birth of Methodism, when, in 1739, eight persons went to John Wesley to be instructed in the plan of redemption. That small fountain has extended into an ocean, that germ into a forest which shakes likes Lebanon. In that feeble gathering was concentrated a vital energy which was to form itself into an organism of robust capacity and of gigantic proportions. It possessed elements which separated it from the surrounding multitudes and which identified the members. At the commencement of the nineteenth century Methodism had been in existence sixty years. After marvellous vicissitudes, romantic achievements, and remorseless opposition, it had assumed a definite and compact existence. It had taken a shape which settled its permanency beyond question. It had acquired a name and a place in history, and become a living factor amongst the agencies of Protestant Christianity. In 1800 it had established its operations in all of the principal cities and towns and villages of England, Ireland, and Wales. From New York, its salient point in America, it had spread in all the then existing States and Territories of the United States. In England it had consolidated itself into a perfectly organized and legally recognized body, with all the appliances of an effective ecclesiastical system, working itself from the lower classes—for whom no organization never did more good—up to the highest strata of society. It demonstrated the problem that Christianity can civilize as well as save. In 1800 it had only 188,065 members and 687 traveling preachers, in Europe and America. In the Eastern Hemisphere it has since extended from England, Ireland, and Wales into France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, India, China, Japan, Bombay, Bengal, Bulgaria, Oceanica, Australia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In the Western Hemisphere it has extended into every State and every Territory now within the limits of the United States, to the British Possessions in North America, into Mexico, and into South America, occupying in this last region thousands of positions, and interspersed among the permanent seats of population. It mixes itself with numerous bands of emigrants, progressing to the uttermost points of human habitation. Methodism, Bishop Daggett contended, had obtained a larger hold upon the world than any other branch of Protestant Christianity. It had done more, he argued, than any other church to bring about revivals of religion and morals, to preach the Gospel to the poor, and advance the masses educationally and socially. He held that Methodists now could claim that their church was the peer of any as regarded learning, and the literary and oratorical ability of its preachers and the social standing of its members. In the three great branches of the Methodist Church there were an aggregate of 1,072 literary institutions. In 1878 the reported number of ministers in all the branches of the Methodist Church is 27,812 traveling preachers and 69,180 local preachers, making a total of 96,992 preachers. In the absence of canonically ordained ministers a requisite number of assistants had to be raised from the laity. Henceforth Methodism was never to exact any definite degree of theological or collegiate education as indispensable, although it can claim to have within its ranks as learned a body of preachers as any church. It has got preachers to suit all occasions, all ranks, and all conditions of society. At this day no pulpit on earth always a more imperial influence over the public mind than the pulpit of Methodism. The legislative machinery of the church was described as peculiarly elastic and plastic, adapting itself to all emergencies and all the requirements of the times. He claimed that its perfection was such that there was less friction in its internal economy than in any other administrative structure organized by the genius of man. Its material progress is absolutely confounding. The church property alone was estimated at the last census to be worth $69,854,121. Allowing for the past six years of the present decade, its value now must be between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000, with an annual income of $20,000,000. Then take the numerical progress of the members of the church. In 1800 the members amounted to 188,065; in 1877 the number was 4,172,579, which, with the ministers, amounted to 4,500,000. In its Sunday-school department there are no less than 3,663,738 scholars, with 488,096 teachers. Is was not too much to say that 16,000,000 were under the influence of the Methodist Church. This was not all. Methodism had been the means of bringing back hundreds of thousands of Protestant Christians to the other churches. When the final day of reckoning came it would be found that the debt of Protestant Christianity to Methodism was great beyond measurement, while the debt of Methodism to other branches of Protestant Christianity was almost nil.

What was the future of Methodism? Would it die out, and was it now decaying? He admitted that there was a tendency nowadays to depart from first principles. Much of the old fire and energy and the native simplicity were wanting, and fashion was creeping in. But he predicted a glorious future. He believed that there would be a renewal of the old spirit. Methodism was no longer a small sect, ridiculed by the learned, the wealthy, and the witty, and reviled at by the degraded. It had earned for itself a place in Protestant Christianity. It did not present its claims to the exclusion of other branches of the Christian Church, but was braced up for the race in the Christian life. The reverend Bishop drew a number of word pictures of Methodism—of Wesley and his eight students, of the Gospel plan of salvation, of the love-feast with the water and bread, of the traveling preacher, penetrating the forest and crossing the prairies, of the camp-meeting, with the thousands of voices rising up in praise on the fragrant air, of the missionary ship, with sails outspread, ready to start, of the glad tidings, of the church, of the prayer-meeting, of the family altar, of the schools of learning and the literary institutions, and lastly of the Methodist Centennial. In a few touching words he referred to his experience of half a century, and expressed the hope of meeting his hearers in Heaven at the next Centennial.

PALESTINE DISCOVERIES.

IDENTIFICATION OF MOST OF THE PLACES MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A few years ago two works of the greatest importance for the thorough comprehension of the Biblical narrative were commenced almost simultaneously, and both are now far advanced towards their conclusion. Both were planned and have been carried out by England, and one—the revision of the translation of the sacred text itself—has received highly valuable assistance from the labors of a committee of divines engaged in the same cause in America. The other, the exploration and survey of the Holy Land, has been conducted under the auspices of the Government of Great Britain, upon a scale equal to that of the famous Ordnance Maps of England and Ireland. In many respects the new maps and the accompanying illustrations of Palestine are even superior to these. They cover more than 500 square miles of the most important portion of the Holy Land, laid down on a scale of one inch to a mile. This is large enough to show almost everything on the ground. Not only the cities, and the towns, and the villages, but also the ruins, the roads, the streams, the buildings, tombs, caves, cisterns, wells, and even the rock-cut wine-presses, are marked with marvelous accuracy upon the twenty-six large sheets of which the whole map is composed. Even the plantations of olives, figs, vines, and palms are distinguished, and the Roman milestones and many similar relics of antiquity are inserted. More than 9,000 names have been collected, catalogued, and translated, so that the descriptive meaning of the nomenclature and its relation to the Hebrew can at once be ascertained. This is an extraordinary development of the principles laid down by Karl Ritter in his Erdkunde, for by its means, with a little aid from chronology, the student can build up again for himself the Palestine of Joshua, of David, of Herod, or of Baldwin, and compare any one of these epochs with the country as it is to-day described by some of the elaborate pamphlets and books published under the superintendance of Sir Moses Montefiori, or the works of the thousand and one travelers who have dwelt upon the scenery, the manners, and customs of the land whose associations appeal to the affection and veneration of the Christian and the Israelite alike, and even the Mussulman Ulema, teaching with the Koran in his hand in the Mosque of St. Sophia.

Henceforth the hillsides of Carmel, the rich plain of Esdraelon, and many another historical scene in Holy Writ, will be invested with a very newness of life. For it appears that of the 632 Biblical names of places in Western Palestine, not including certain doubtful words in Ezra and the Chronicles, no less than 434 have been identified with their modern terms. Cana and Capernaum and Ai are now recognized almost beyond dispute in Kefr Kenna, Minieh, and Haiyan. The tombs of Eleazer and Phineas, of Abishua and Ithamar, have at last been positively identified in the Village of Awertah, and there is no longer any reason to discredit the tradition which places the tomb of Joshua in the hamlet of Kefr Harris. Amongst all these new discoveries there is a remarkable instance of the value of philological studies in elucidating the problems of ancient history, and of the new impetus which the revision of the Scriptures, when completed, will certainly give to the discussion of geographical as well as theological questions. It happens that in Judges, xv., 8, and in the passage referring to Samson, in which it is said that "he went down and dwelt on the top of the rock Etam," the word "top" is a mistranslation, and should be either cleft or chasm. This mistake has long puzzled antiquarians, but it has at last been explained. The rock Etam is now Atab, and Mr. Conder, one of the chief explorers, has found there a cave precisely adapted to the retreat of the strong champion of Israel. It is called Hasuta,—the Cave of Refuge,—and is 250 feet long, 18 wide, and from 5 to 10 feet in hight. All about it, the names and traditions prove that it was in the neighborhood of the scene of Samson's exploits, and this single incident shows the learning and the care with which the survey has prosecuted its work, and the bright light which has been thrown upon so many points which have been hitherto dubious or entirely unknown.

There is another and a very singular point, which is well worth noticing for many reasons, and especially because the controversy respecting the authenticity of the Fourth Gospel is now raging more hotly than ever. The precise site of Bethabara beyond Jordan, where John baptized, has not hitherto been determined with anything approaching to certainty, and those who rejected the fourth evangel argued that, if the generally-received site were the true one, it must have been eighty miles from Cana, and, therefore, in those days it would have been impossible to have made the journey in three days, according to the narrative of the first and second chapters. Now the exploration has shown that there are forty fords across the Jordan, the name of only one of which, Abara, means a passage, or a ferry, and is only twenty-two miles from Kefr Kenna, the ancient Cana of Galilee. If, then, Bethabara be the correct reading and not Bethany, Mr. Conder argues at great length that Abara was the scene of the baptism of the Savior. What we have said indicates the nature of many of the results of this great undertaking. When the maps and the accompanying indices, memoirs, and descriptions are at last published in such a form and at such a price as will make them accessible to the general public, it will be found that many things which have hitherto provided food for the fiercest debate have been satisfactorily explained; but, as is always the case, upon every subject indirectly as well as directly connected with theology, the publication, upon a multitude of others, will also serve to sharpen afresh the weapons of the controversialists.

CREEDS.

LET EACH AGE FORM ITS OWN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—In my letter of Sunday, 3d inst., "Breaking Bottles," there occurs, probably through my neglect to use quotation marks, an error which materially affects the sense, and I therefore wish to correct it. I am made to say that Christ "is a wine," and cannot be bottled. It ought to be *a vine*. He says himself, "I am the true vine. My Father is the husbandman," and I wished to recall the figure to show how impossible it is to confine Christianity to any one of our creeds, and so to induce people to consider that may be it is not necessary to form a new creed, a new organization, for every variety of Christian thought.

If Christ is a vine may we not expect at least yearly crops of vintage, and is it best to bottle up the new wine of this year, for fear there may be an end of production? In other words, is it best that preachers who differ from a majority of those in the same organizations should either remain in these organizations, or form others which shall survive them? Are we to suppose that the ministrations of Prof. Swing are of less value to the world because he may have no successor, because no man will step into his place and continue his work when he is no longer able to pursue it? Are we quite sure that this is the exact kind of work which will be needed next century, or even next year?

His ideas may be antiquated fifty years hence, and we may need a man in McVicker's to proclaim everlasting hell-fire and blue flames of brimstone without end. It is quite certain that the opinion of the world never can alter the facts of eternity, and that, whatever these facts are, they are without reference to our ideas on the subject. It is only as our opinion affects our conduct that it is a matter of moment, and, if the world discovers that a gospel of mercy fosters a reign of crime, it will soon exchange its ideas of Divine benevolence, and worship the God who punishes iniquity, and so protects the virtuous from the aggressions of the wicked.

I only to-day received a letter from a friend living away on the frontier, and in it she says, "I would like to hear Dr. Thomas, or any other man who could persuade people to be good for the love of God, not for fear of the Devil; but am afraid no one can do that, for 'The fear o' hell's the hangman's whip to hold the wretch in order!' and the world cannot get along without the whip. Suppose there is no hell, and what are we going to do with Alva and Jeff Davis?"

No doubt Divine wisdom can dispose of them so as to answer all the ends of justice, and yet show no lack of mercy. A belief in eternal torments did not prevent their being what they were and are; and only that creed which makes men better can be worth preserving.

We know little of the creeds of the churches in the first century of Christianity, but have reason to believe that each congregation differed from all the others in its articles of faith, and that each was a small Republic, somewhat like Swing's congregation, without any central authority to which it was amenable.

During our anti-Slavery struggle many of the Christian people who carried it through found independent congregations, as "Comeouters," while others remained in the old organizations, on the principle that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," and that it was the duty of anti-Slavery men to keep up the agitation inside the churches.

The same question presents itself now to those men who have "outgrown" or fallen behind the churches to which they belong. There is a wave of feeling in favor of liberal Christianity, and the question is whether it is better for those who agree with Canon Farrar on future punishment, and with Bishop Colenso on inspiration to withdraw from the churches which consider them heretics! It seems to me that no one should be deterred from such a step, for the reason that he may not hope to build up a sect which shall survive him. It is each one's business to do the work laid before him, the work needed in his own day and generation, without much reference to future ages. The best for any time is always best for all time, and if the Reformers had simply done the work of their own age and spent less time making bottles and bottling up their new wine for future use, they would really have accomplished more for after ages as well as for their own.

There is no view of Christ's character of which religious teachers so often lose sight as that of "a vine," a growing, fruit-bearing vine, evergreen and full of verdure, ever yielding its succession of glorious fruitage. He does not grow in a bottle, does not live in a creed, and will be forever new and forever yielding new wine.

The present "advance thought" seems very attractive. It is soothing to think of a God all merciful; but I see indications of a coming time when we shall think more of God's justice and less of His mercy. It was the mercy theory which dictated the national policy toward the South. Christian magnanimity forbade punishment of treason, and now we find that, after handing the Government over to the men who sought its destruction, and thus making the strongest possible appeal to their magnanimity, and while pouring out sympathy, and aid, and money like water to relieve the wants of the South, the North has been met by a most murderous spirit on the part of those she has been conciliating.

While the people of the North were collecting money, and medicines, and food, and champagne, and ice, and nurses, and doctors for Louisiana, she was collecting murderous gangs to destroy the principles of civil liberty, and put to death all sympathizers with Northern ideas. In view of the present state of affairs, it would not be strange if in five years our liberal churches would have joined the illiberal in their belief in a good old orthodox Hell! Even Dr. Thomas may see his way to a large sprinkling of brimstone in his sermons, and Prof. Swing come to believe in the "Confession of Faith, Catechisms Larger and Shorter," and as much total depravity as our Calvin taught or imagined. Calvinism suited the want of the world at one time; and, if it should once more be required, it would be evolved quite readily from primeval principles. The vintage of the time would bring it, and men might have spared all the trouble of preserving it in a creed which is so apt to become a fetter. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and each season brings its requisite good, and it is time men would stop making creeds for future generations, and be content to do the work of their own.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

BIBLE-REVISION.

CHANGES IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE AND TOLERATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Not long ago, an article appeared in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE written by Prof. Ezra Abbott, D. D., LL.D., giving a list of "the more important and remarkable" of the various readings in the New Testament of which "the genuineness is more or less questionable."

Perhaps your readers did not fully realize the importance of these passages, and the revolution which their omission from the Bible would work, both in the historical and doctrinal features of that volume.

The following are among the readings the genuineness of which is not considered fully established:

1. In Heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth. —1 *John*, v., 7—8.

That this passage has long been disputed, is a fact well understood by Biblical students, and its importance in reference to the doctrine of the Trinity is too obvious for comment.

2. So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, He was received up into Heaven, and sat at the right hand of God.—*Mark, xvi.*, 19.

If this passage is spurious, there is left no account of the ascension of Jesus, since Mark and Luke are the only Gospel historians who relate it, and the parallel passage in Luke has for some time been known to be an interpolation.

That fact was demonstrated when the Sinaitic manuscript of the New Testament, the one believed to be the oldest extant, was discovered by Dr. Tischendorff, about thirty years ago. The line at the close of the fifty-first verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Luke, "And was carried up into Heaven," was, in the Sinaitic manuscript, found written at the top of the page, in a different handwriting, and a mark made near the middle of the page to show where the words were sought to be inserted. The line at the top of the page was written by a later hand, and it is conceded by scholars that it was not in the manuscript as originally written. The difference in the handwriting is obvious upon the slightest examination.

3. But perhaps the most important passage is the sixteenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Mark:

He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.

This denunciatory language, which was supposed to have emanated from Jesus, was adopted by Paul and Clement of Rome, and other writers, and laid the foundation for the bloody persecutions which have defaced the pages of history for so many centuries.

Paul, in the same spirit, says, in his epistle to the Gallatians, first chapter, eighth verse, "But though we, or an angel from Heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed."

Again, Gal., v., 12: "I would they were even cut off which trouble you."

In his first epistle to the Corinthians, Ch. 5, v. 2, he says: "And ye are puffed up, and have not rather mourned, that he that hath done this deed might be taken away from among you." And again, same chapter, fifth verse, "to deliver such an one unto Satan, for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved, in the day of the Lord Jesus."

These are the passages from which the Mormons derive the doctrine of "blood atonement," that is, killing the body of the apostate for the good of his soul.

Clement of Rome is still more explicit. In his epistle to James, second chapter, he relates his ordination at the hands of Peter, in the presence of the assembled brethren, and gives the charge of Peter, the closing part of which, addressed to the brethren, is as follows:

Wherefore I communicate to him the power of binding and loosing, so that in respect to every thing which he shall ordain in the earth, it shall be decreed in the heavens. For he shall bind what ought to be bound, and loose what ought to be loosed, as knowing the rule of the church. Therefore, hear him, as knowing that he who grieves the president of the truth, sins against Christ and offends the Father of all.

Wherefore, he shall not live; therefore, it behooves him who presides to hold the place of a physician, and not to cherish the rage of an irrational beast.

Just what the function of this "physician" might be, and whether it included blood-letting or other surgical operations, with the view of healing the patient before executing the decree that he "should not live," we are not informed; but it is not difficult to conjecture.

Not only is the authenticity of the passage in Mark denied, but others also of a similar denunciatory character, as we learn from Prof. Abbott. For instance, the following:

And whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.—*Matt., xxi.*, 44.

Verily, I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the Day of Judgment, than for that city.—*Mark, vi.*, 11.

Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.—*Mark, ix.*, 44.

In this connection it is to be borne in mind that we have no manuscripts of the New Testament written during the first three centuries after Christ. If we had any of those, many other important interpolations would doubtless appear, as changes and interpolations were then the order of the day. Especially was this the case with everything written in the first century. Of the Epistles of Ignatius, eight have been pronounced spurious, and the other seven were so changed that they appeared in two forms, called the long and short recensions. Scarcely had scholars agreed which of these should be considered genuine when a third form was discovered in Syriac, which is claimed by some as the only true version.

All lovers of religious toleration and of the utmost freedom of opinion and belief will rejoice to see so much evidence of intolerance found to be spurious; or, what amounts to pretty much the same thing in a revelation, not well established.

No one should object to the work of expurgation going on so long as such passages are ascertained to be not sufficiently authenticated.

W.

GENERAL NOTES.

Forty-one Presbyteries have voted on the overture for reduced representation in the Presbyterian General Assembly with this result: In favor, 26; against, 15.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and many other English Bishops have recommended the observance of a "day of special prayer for God's grace and gifts to Sunday-schools and teachers."

Mr. George Scott, of Glasgow, Scotland, in whose charge Mr. Moody left the meetings in that country, will speak to young men especially in Farwell Hall to-morrow night. Tuesday he will lead the noonday prayer meeting.

There will be special services at Trinity Methodist Church at 10:45 to-morrow in memory of the late William Wheeler, at which the pastor, the Rev. W. F. Crafts, and Judge Grant Goodrich will address the meeting. Old settlers are invited.

Chimney-sweeps have lately held a congress in the Town of Orebo, Sweden. The meeting opened with psalm-singing and prayers, and debate pertaining to the moral and social improvements which it might be desirable to introduce among their numbers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued instructions that in future no licenses for the marriage of divorced persons are to be issued from the Provincial Court. Two applied recently, one being a divorced person, to the Rochester Diocesan Court, and were refused.

Of 191 Congregational ministers who have died during the past four years ninety-seven had passed the limit of 70 years, and ninety-four had not reached it, the average age being 65 years 4 months and 19 days. The average duration of their ministry was thirty-four years and seven months.

The adjourned meeting of the Society for the Promotion of the Knowledge of the Bible in the Original Languages will convene at Bible-work room, Farwell Hall, Monday at 12:15 p. m. At the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization will be acted upon and permanent officers elected.

Hell, according to the natives of the Marquesas Islands, is a region of profound darkness, to which no ray of light ever penetrates, except on the arrival of a spirit from earth, who, on entering, is oliged to pass through a flame of fire exhaled by a demon which keeps guard at the portals. This singeing, as it were, is the only punishment which the doomed suffer.

Some of the English Bishops are speaking their opinions very freely. The Bishop of Chichester everywhere denounces the Ritualism which is working so much mischief in his diocese. The Bishop of Manchester says that many modern hymns, and some of them the most popular, are very namby-pamby and strangely silly. They are full of erroneous conceptions of all sorts of things—of God, of Heaven, of Hell, of angels, and he knows not what besides.

Bishop Schereschewsky assigns four obstacles to the success of the Gospel in China: 1. The Government, as such, is intimately connected with Paganism, both as regards worship and doctrine. 2. The overweening national pride and vanity of the Chinese, which leads them to despise everything which emanates from a foreign source. 3. The intense conservatism of the ruling class. 4. The unhappy way in which Western nations first came into contact with the Chinese.

Twenty-nine correspondents from various parts of New England agree, in the *Congregationalist*, that there has been a very marked change of late years in the way in which Sunday is observed. The writers emphasize the evils resulting from the running of Sunday trains, and the prevalence of Sunday excursions during the summer season at points along the seashore. Reference is also made to the increase of riding and walking for pleasure, even among Christian people.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its last meeting in New York, adopted resolutions calling upon the National Government to strictly carry out the provisions of the treaties with Japan and China, and appointing a committee of seven to co-operate in all practicable ways with other Christian bodies in efforts to secure to the Japanese and Chinese in future treaties all the rights of humanity when they come to us, and justice in our intercourse and trade with them in their own lands.

The Rev. W. P. McKay, the celebrated English divine, who has been holding very successful meetings throughout the country, has made arrangements for a series of meetings in this city this week. He will speak this morning in the Second Presbyterian Church, and in the evening at Moody's Chicago Avenue Church. He will address special meetings at 3 o'clock of the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Monday night he will preach in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, Tuesday night in the Third Presbyterian Church, and Wednesday night in the Chicago Avenue Church.

It is not generally known that a very considerable body of the Irish Wesleyan Methodists have refused to follow the leaders of that sect in its departure from the principles and practice of Wesley, by separating from the Church of Ireland. The "Primitive Methodist Society," preserving the distinctive usages of the early Methodists, retains firmly its connection with the Church, and allows no one to hold office in the Society who is not a communicant of the Church of Ireland in good standing. The Lord Bishop of Kilmore is the President of the Society, which numbers about a thousand full members, and some five thousand in connection with its work.

The recent embezzlement of a large sum of money by the Assistant Clerk of the English Curates' Augmentation Fund is another instance of faithlessness and mismanagement, too common, unhappily, among those charged with the control of trust funds. This defalcation is particularly deplorable, because by it public confidence in a most commendable charity is permanently impaired. The funds of the Society were contributed in small sums from all parts of England, often at the cost of considerable self-denial on the part of the givers. The money was destined for the benefit of the many devoted and hard-working curates of the Church of England, whose stipends are miserably inadequate. The squandering of a fund so sorely needed and so painfully gathered is a great crime, not only against the givers and the intended beneficiaries of the charity, but against the cause of charity itself.—*The Living Church.*

In answer to a "Subscriber," who asks for information as to the difference between the "old" and "new" schools of Congregationalism, the *Advance* replies:

All doctrines that are not true are essentially novel; all doctrines that are true are "old," older than the stars; they are, at the same time, "new,"—new as the morning's sunrise, new as the law of gravity, new as the principle of electricity, whose freshly discovered or newly applied potencies and adaptations for the helping of the world's civilization are every day amazing and delighting all observers. We do not know to which "school" our inquiring "Subscriber" belongs; but if he is curious to know to which the *Advance* owes fealty, we unhesitatingly reply—to both!

In connection with the revival meetings which the Y. M. C. A. expect to hold in this city, under the leadership of the Rev. George F. Pentecost and Mr. George C. Stebbins, the singer, it is proposed to organize a choir of 500 male voices. Prof. C. C. Case, of Cleveland, will have the management of the music, and members of the Apollo and other musical clubs will be invited to co-operate and join the choir. The first rehearsal will be held to-morrow night, and all who can sing and read music are invited to be present. During the revival, which will be commenced the first day of 1879, meetings will be held at Farwell Hall and in the different divisions of the city, and this large, trained choir is expected to be an important adjunct in the work.

A New York letter to the Boston *Journal* says that the new Catholic Cathedral will soon be put to use. It will be the rage when opened, and will be without a rival on the Continent. All the region about the Cathedral belongs to the church convents. Priest houses, asylums, and schools occupy the land. Back of the church and on Madison avenue is the home of Cardinal McCloskey. It is an old-time, antiquated dwelling, like an old New England farm-house,—a double house, with swelled fronts both sides of the door. No bank clerk, with an income of $2,000 a year, would live in it. Here Bishop Hughes wrote his famous "John" dispatches in the days of Gov. Seward, and other men famous in the land have slept under this humble roof.

The school question in New Haven continues to attract much attention. The publication of a ritual for use in the schools, in which the phrase "Hail Mary!" appeared frequently, alarmed the Protestant religious press, and their criticisms have brought an explanation from the Committee having the matter in charge. This ritual was only for Catholic schools. In schools which have a Protestant majority, the Protestant order, comprising "a short passage of Scripture, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments," will be used, and if 30 per cent of the pupils are Roman Catholics these may withdraw into another room and use the Catholic manual. "It is understood that in all cases where there are less than 30 per cent of such pupils, there will be no objection made to their being present at the general exercise, provided that where there are more than 30 per cent the separate worship is allowed."

EMMANUEL M. E. CHURCH.

A revival has been in progress for the past two weeks in this church, under the leadership of Mrs. Willing, the successful lady evangelist. Last Sabbath was much like what used to be obtained in the Tabernacle meetings. A large number arose for prayers, and many crowded into the inquiry-room. Wednesday night the subject was "The Graat Physician," and was largely attended by medical students. The conversions already number twenty-five.

A church less than a year old that would begin a series of special services just before election, during the excitement of a hotly-contested political campaign, deserves more than a passing notice. Its history is briefly as follows: Some years ago Mr. Owsley built, on the corner of Paulina and Harrison streets, a commodious brick chapel, and proposed to have the Gospel preached every Sabbath free to all. Religious services were so conducted for about two years, until his evangelist, Mr. Barnes, left for labors more abundant in Kentucky. Then the First Congregational Church rented the chapel and carried on a mission Sabbath-school. Last January it was turned over to the City Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, the Rev. W. C. Willing Secretary. The last night of the year 1876 a watch-night service was held, under the leadership of Brothers Bell and Elderkin. So great was the interest that special meetings were held every night for some weeks, and many were converted. Jan. 25, these young converts, with Christians living in the vicinity from other churches, making, in all, forty, were, at their request, organized into a separate church by the Presiding Elder. The names of the Stewards and leaders were at the time published in this paper. These evangelists whose labors had been so successful were soon called away, and, by unanimous request, Mrs. J. F. Willing, a well-known and successful Christian worker, was invited to continue the effort of leading souls to Christ. The presence of the Lord was so manifest in saving power from night to night, that in March last it was decided to name this church Emmanuel (God with us). At a recent meeting of this young church, which now numbers 150, the organization was perfected by electing the following officers: Trustees—Mr. T. Wilce, A. H. Wilson, Jr., E. B. Holmes, Dr. T. C. Duncan, Dr. C. P. Pruyn, Dr. E. S. Atwood, A. H. Wilson, Sr., C. H. Ferguson, and E. A. Sherbourne. Stewards—Dr. T. C. Duncan, Dr. C. P. Pruyn, D. C. Jones, W. G. Powers, R. M. Hitchcock, George H. Brown, E. B. Holmes, Mrs. J. Wilce, Mrs. J. Sherbourne. In connection with this church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, of which G. W. Chamberlin is Superintendent. The portion of the city where this church is located is being built up with choice residences. The proximity of two medical colleges, Cook County Hospital, and a very thickly built-up portion south, east, and west, gives it as grand a field for usefulness as the most earnest Christian could select. There is no other Evangelical church within half a mile of it, and no Methodist society within a mile in any direction. Emmanuel Church certainly has a large and promising field of labor. This Society has a four-years' lease of this chapel at a moderate rent, and the poor as well as rich find a cordial welcome. Active Christians are being attracted thither, and this will soon be, doubtless, a strong as well as an active organization.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—That is the name adopted by the St. John's Church at a parish meeting held at their church Friday evening, Nov. 15, 1878. This church is formed from the Church of the Atonement being merged with St. John's, and that organization still continuing as it has for the past twenty years, with all its rights and privileges unimpaired, under a new name. I am thus explicit so that the many who have been baptized, confirmed, and married in the Church of St. John's, and have had their children christened there, may have no fear that the records of all these past years will cease to exist. The records of the Church of the Atonement, as well as St. John's, will be in the hands of the proper authority of that old (new) parish, and can be referred to as in the past. It is St. John's, under a new name, and take charge of the records of the Atonement. St. Andrew's Church bids fair to be one of the most successful on the West Side, and will fill a void long needed. It is out of debt entirely, and will remain so, and, thus unhampered, may do our Savior's work with zeal and energy. The Atonement has had an eventful career, was one of the oldest churches in the city, but of later years have been in debt, like many others, and in consequence of no use as a Christian organization. St. Andrew's Church has one of the finest quartette choirs in the city. It is enough to say that Messrs. Leffler and Allen are a portion of it.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, still continues in poor health.

The Rev. S. A. Gardner has resigned the pastorate of the Universalist Church in Peoria.

Archbishop Gibbons last Sunday dedicated the new Catholic Church—the largest one in the State—at Hoboken, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Nashotah, Wis., has declined the nomination to the Crocker Professorship in Griswold College.

The Rev. John K. Karcher, late Rector of Calvary Church, Rochester, Minn., has gone over to the Roman Catholic Church.

The death is announced of the Rev. Joshua Britton, of Fort Atkinson, Ia. He had for many years been a prominent Mason.

The Rev. William Sym, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., died at Binghampton, Oct. 30, in his 82d year.

The Rev. W. Easton, D. D., who had been for fifty-one years a pastor at Octoraro, in the Presbytery of Philadelphia, has resigned his charge.

The death is announced of the Rev. Charles Hammond, LL. D., for many years Principal of the Monson Academy, at Monson, Mass. The sad event occurred on the 7th inst.

The Rev. H. M. Collisson, lately of Washington, D. C., has accepted a call to St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, on West Washington street. He will enter upon his pastorate duties to-day, preaching morning and evening in St. Paul's Church.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin, pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church of this city, tendered his resignation on last Sunday, to take effect on the 1st of December. The Society will consider the subject on next Thursday evening at 381 West Madison street at 7:30.

Mr. Sankey has received a cordial welcome in England. Before beginning his evangelical work he will spend a brief time in travel and in search of rest on the Continent. One critic says of his voice that it is stronger, if anything, and more vigorous, than when he left England over three years ago.

Mr. Christopher R. Robert, the founder of Robert College at Constantinople, died at Paris Nov. 3. He was born on Long Island in 1801. He became interested in the work of the American Home Missionary Society at an early age, and began a connection with it which continued till his death, and for a long time he had been its treasurer.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Jones died last Saturday of heart disease at his home on Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., at the advanced age of 77 years. He was a graduate of Yale College, and shortly after the conclusion of his theological studies entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. His first charge was at Greenfield, Mass. He married Eliza, daughter of the late Noah Webster, of dictionary renown, who survives him. Three years ago they celebrated their golden wedding, upon which occasion there was a happy reunion of the members of the family. There are two surviving children who will deeply mourn their father's loss. One is Dr. H. Webster Jones, a well-known physician of this city, who resides on the West Side, the other, Mrs. Beecher, wife of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher (brother of Henry Ward Beecher), of Elmira, N. Y. Dr. Jones when he learned of the sudden illness hastened to his father's bedside, but death had already claimed its victim a few hours before his arrival. The Rev. Dr. Jones retired from the ministry many years ago. He was a ripe scholar of considerable reputation, was beloved and admired by all who had the good fortune to know him, and his loss is a sad one to a large circle. He was remarkably active and cheerful, though so advanced in years, up to the day of his death.

PIOUS HUMOR.

The colored brother in a Virginia church just hit the nail on the head when he prayed at the close of a white brother's sermon, "Lord, bress de brudder to whom we has listened to so patiently."

Editors like brevity; but a man who was recently hanged in Indiana suited them to well. He made no remarks about Heaven, but nodded to the preacher and said, "I'll see you latter"; and then the trap fell.

He was reading in the paper the other evening of Dodd, Brown & Co.'s failure. When little 5-year-old went to bed that night, said she, "Mamma, who shall I pray to now that Dod has failed?"—*Boston Transcript.*

"Pa," asked an up-town boy the other day, "what is meant by paradise?" "Paradise, my son," replied the father gloomily, "paradise, my son, is the latter part of next summer, when your mother goes on a visit to your grandmother."

Professor (blandly)—"Mr. Y——, how did the monasteries acquire so much wealth during the fourteenth century?" Sophomore (thoughtfully)—"Well, I don't exactly know, sir, unless they passed around the plate at both services."—*College Paper.*

Dr. Byles' wit once met with a severe retort. Encountering a lady who, having declined an offer of marriage from the Doctor, had married a gentleman of the name of Quincy, he said, "So, madam, it appears you prefer a *quincy* to *biles*." "Yes," she replied, "for if there had been anything worse than *biles* God would have afflicted Job with them."

The Rev. D. P. Mitchell, of Kansas, who was Greenback candidate for Governor in that State, was preaching a few evenings ago at a camp-meeting of colored people. He was describing the Celestial City as pictured in the Book of Revelations, with gates of silver and precious stones, and streets paved with gold, when one of his colored hearers shouted out: "Stop dar, Brudder Mitchell! No gold and silver in dat place. Dey's twin relics of barbarism!"

Good old Deacon H. belonged to the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Utica. His wife died, and five months later the good old man, although about 70 years old, had stirred around among the maidens and picked up a new partner. The deacon visited the first regular Thursday evening prayer-meeting after the event. His heart was full when he arose to speak. Said he: "The Lord first filled my cup of affliction by taking away the partner of my joys, but blessed be His name. He has given me another."

A hearer reports these elegancies in one of the prominent pulpits of New Hampshire recently: In his prayer the preacher said, "We thank thee, O Lord, for the gift of the *Paraclete*." In his sermon he said, "For these reasons the Jew was admirably adapted to be present at Jerusalem and witness the *debut* of the Holy Spirit." And again he quoted Romans viii., 38-39, thus: "For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, *et cetera*, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

A minister in the south of Scotland had a parishioner, who, to show her affection for her pastor, sent him every morning by the hands of her daughter a couple of what she wished him to understand were new-laid eggs for breakfast. The eggs on being delivered were generally warm, as if just taken from the nest; but one morning the minister's maid, on taking the eggs from the girl. observed, "The eggs are no warm the day, Jeanne; are they are no fresh?" "Ou ay," said the girl; "they're quite fresh, but my mither couldna get the cat to sit on them this morning."

CHURCH SERVICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. L. J. Halsey will preach in the Reunion Church, West Fourteenth street, near Throop street, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. W. F. Melvy will preach in the First United Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. S. Rederus will preach in the Holland Church, corner of Noble and Erie streets, at 10 a. m. in Holland and at 7:30 p. m. in English.

—The Rev. J. M. Worrall will preach in the Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach morning and evening in the Scotch Church, corner Sangamon and Adams streets.

—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the First Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:30 a. m. Evening service held at the Railroad Chapel, No. 715 State street, at 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach in the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Christian Church of the Past and Present." Evening sermon, the second in the course to young people.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach in the Forty-first Street Church, corner of Prairie avenue, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. John Abbott French will preach in the Fourth Church, corner Rush and Superior streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: "The Bible and Confucius."

—The Rev. Henry T. Miller will preach in the Sixth Church, corner of Oak and Vincennes avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. F. L. Patton will preach in the Jefferson Park Church, corner of Throop and Adams streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach in the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, in the morning.

—The Rev Henry T. Miller will preach in the Sixth Church, corner of Oak and Vincennes avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Dr. McKay, of England, will preach in the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, in the morning. The Rev. J. Munro Gibson will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. W. C. Young will preach in the Fullerton Avenue Church in the morning. Sunday-school concert at 7:30 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral Free Church SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. The Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, priest in charge. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m. Choral evening prayer at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Samuel S. Harris will officiate in St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will officiate in Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Seats free in the evening.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfield will officiate in St. Andrew's Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30p. m.

—The Rev. J. Bredberg will officiate in St. Ansgarius' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate in Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate in the Church of the Ascension, corner of LaSalle and Elm streets, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood will officiate in St. Mark's Church, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion at 7:45 a. m.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison will officiate in the

Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will officiate in the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate in St. Stephen's Church, Johnston street, between Taylor and Twelfth streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach at No. 381 West Madison street morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Folly of Making a Political Issue in Our Temperance Work of Reform."

—The Rev. J. W. Custis will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Twenty-third street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. Owen will preach in University Place Church, corner of Douglas place and Rhodes avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Lewis Raymond will preach in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. J. A. Henry will preach in the Dearborn Street Church, corner of Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. John Peddie will preach in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and West Monroe streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert, pastor, will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of Washington and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. Perren will preach in Western Avenue Church, corner of Warren avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. K. Cressy will preach in the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomingdale road, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. E. Hewitt will preach in the Centennial Church, corner of Lincoln and Jackson streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. P. Allison, pastor, will preach in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. C. Haselhuhn will preach in the First German Church, corner of Bickerdike and Huron streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. L. G. Clarke will preach in the Twenty-fifth Street Church, near Wentworth avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach in the Central Church, No. 290 Orchard street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., will preach in the First Baptist Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. H. C. Reichenbach will preach in the Nordish Tabernacle, corner of Noble and West Ohio streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. John Ongman will preach in the First Swedish Church, Oak street, near Sedgwick street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. L. Raymond will preach in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Williamson will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, near Thirty-second street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Our Affections Follow Our Investments. Evening: "Babylon."

—The Rev. E. M. Boring will preach in the State Street Church, near Forty-seventh street, morning and evening. Evening subject: "The Choice of Moses."

—The Rev. T. P. Marsh will preach in St. Paul's Church, corner of Maxwell street and Newberry avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. T. C. Clendenning will preach in the Langley Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-ninth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "What Is It to Follow the Lord Wholly?" Evening: "Profit and Loss."

—The Rev. A. W. Patten will preach in the Wabash Avenue Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. Robert D. Sheppard will preach in Grace Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Light of the World." Evening: "God's Message to Young People."

—The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach in Emmanuel Church, corner of Harrison and Paulina streets, in the morning. Mrs. J. F. Willing will preach in the evening. Subject: "Refuges of Lies."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach in Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. S. McChesney preaches morning and evening at the Park Avenue Church, corner of Robey street. In the evening he will deliver the first of a series of discourses on Infidelity.

—Miss Laura Tisdale will lecture this evening, in the Michigan Avenue Church, on "Industrial School vs. Vagrancy."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. M. D. Church will preach in St. John's Church, Ellis avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "The Fruit of Man's Wrath." Evening: "The Duty of the Pulpit."

—The Rev. H. M. Collison will preach in St. Paul's Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. H. Bosworth will preach in Tillotson's Hall, Englewood, morning and evening.

—Bishop Cheney will preach in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Indifference." Evening: "Saved by a Look."

—Mr. R. H. Burke will preach in Grace Church, corner of Hoyne and LeMoyne streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Heaven." Evening: "The Character of Jacob."

—The Rev. J. A. Fisher will preach in the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Jones and Homan streets, at 10:30 a. m. No afternoon service. Sunday-school concert at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. F. W. Adams will preach in St. Matthew's Church, corner of North Clark and Centre streets, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Songs in the Night." No evening service.

—Mr. C. M. Gilbert will preach in Emmanuel Church, corner of Twenty-eighth and Hanover streets, at 7:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Charles Hall Everest will preach in Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Paul and the Poets."

—The Rev. J. N. Freeman, of Lockport, N. Y., will preach in the Union Park Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach in the Forty-seventh Street Church at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. Alexander Monroe will preach in the Union Tabernacle, corner of Ashland avenue and Twentieth streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Prayer." Evening, "Zacheus, Come Down."

—The Rev. C. F. Williams will preach in the Oakland Church in the evening.

—The Rev. G. H. Peeke preaches this morning and evening at the Leavett Street Church.

—The Rev. E. F. Williams will preach at 3:30 at the Englewood Baptist Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. W. H. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, morning and evening. Evening subject: "The Universalist Idea of the Trinity."

—The Rev. Sumner Ellis will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, in the morning. Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Evanston, will speak in behalf of the State Industrial School for Girls in the evening.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, in the morning. The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach in the evening. Subject: "Life in Ancient Egypt."

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in Unity Church, corner of Dearborn avenue and Walton place, morning and evening.

—The Rev. James Kay Applebee will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Speculations on Immortality." A free car will leave the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue at 10:20 a. m.

—The Rev. F. L. Hosmer will preach in the Third Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets, at 3:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. W. D. Owen will preach in the church corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Sweeney will preach in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Elder J. W. Owens will preach in the Second Church, corner of Van Buren street and Campbell avenue, at 10:30 a. m.

INDEPENDENT.

The Rev. John E. Morris will preach in the Berean Church, corner of Fulton and May streets, morning and evening.

—Mr. W. De Golyer will preach in the Chicago Avenue (Moody's) Church in the morning. The Rev. Dr. Mackey, of England, will preach in the evening.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edmund Belfour will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer will preach in Hershey Music Hall at 11 a. m. Subject: "After Death, What?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. C. G. Trusdell will preach in the Chapel of the Washingtonian Home at 3 p. m.

—The Progressive Lyceum meets in the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, at 12:30 p. m.

—Mrs. J. A. Kanouse will preach in the Gospel Temperance Church, corner of Noble and Erie streets, at 4 p. m.

—An original sermon will be given at No. 213 West Madison street at 2:30 p. m. Subject: "The Wisdom of a General Reunion." Seats free. Criticism invited.

—The Rev. Watson Traster, of Covington, Ky., will preach at Thatcher Park at 10:30 a. m.

—Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, trance speaker, will preach in the church corner Monroe and Laflin streets at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. In the morning the spirit William Ellery Channing will give an exact statement, from his standpoint, of the change called Death. In the evening the spirit of Humboldt will give further glimpses of the Spiritual Cosmos. Services close with an impromptu poem.

—The Rev. Dr. Mathewson will preach in Green Street Tabernacle, No. 91 South Green street, to the Advent Christians, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. James Kay Applebee will deliver an oration in Hooley's Theatre in the evening. Subject: "The Life, Writings, and Character of John Bunyan."

—A Spiritualists' and Mediums' meeting will be held at No. 406 West Madison street at 3 p. m.

—Judge Booth will address the newsboys in the Home at 3 p. m.

—Elder W. C. Thurman will preach in the church corner of Ohio and Carpenter streets morning and evening. Evening subject: "The True Sabbath of God."

—The Central Meeting of Friends is held at No. 50 Dearborn street, Room 1, at 10:30 a. m.

TEMPERANCE DIRECTORY.

Meetings to be held this week:

Every day—Lower Farwell Hall, Arcade court, 3 p. m.

Sunday—Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, club-room, 4:30 p. m.; Indiana and Lincoln streets, Tammany Hall, 8 p. m.; Ohio and Carpenter streets, Norwegian Church, 3 p. m.; Green Street Tabernacle, near Madison street, 4 p. m.; Peoria and Indiana streets, Norwegian Church, 3 p. m.; 789 Cottage Grove avenue, Union Temperance Hall, 4 p. m.; 381 West Madison street, Temperance Hall, 3:30 p. m.; Noble and Ohio streets, Temperance Church, 4 p. m.; 568 West Madison street, Washingtonian Home, 7:30 p. m.; 271 Milwaukee avenue, hall in basement, 3 p. m.

Monday evening—426 Western avenue, near Polk street, Bethany Chapel; 97 South Desplaines street, Union Chapel; 224 West Polk street, near Halsted street; Lincoln street, near Twenty-second street, M. E. Church.

Tuesday evening—Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, club-room; 381 West Madison street, Temperance Hall; 271 Milwaukee avenue, hall in basement: Thirty-fifth and South Dearborn streets, German Church.

Wednesday evening—Noble and Ohio streets, Temperance Church; 87 Townsend street, near Chicago avenue.

Thursday evening—Carpenter and Ohio streets, Norwegian Church; Union Stock-Yards, Temperance Hall; 271 Milwaukee avenue, hall in basement; Green Street Tabernacle, near Madison street; 213 West Madison street, Temperance Hall; Indiana and Lincoln streets, Tammany Hall; Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, Armory.

Friday evening—Lake and Desplaines streets, Bethel Home; Union street and Canalport avenue, hall; 789 Cottage Grove avenue, Union Temperance Hall; Peoria and Indiana streets, Norwegian Hall; Noble and Ohio streets, Temperance Church, Church; 381 West Madison street, Temperance in Holland language.

Saturday evening—271 Milwaukee avenue, hall in basement; Carpenter and Ohio streets, Norwegian Church.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds daily consecration meetings for ladies at 2:30 p. m., and Gospel meetings for everybody at 3 p. m., in Lower Farwell Hall. Leaders for the week commencing Nov. 18 are: Monday, Mrs. Prof. Haven; Tuesday, Mrs. S. S. Nutting; Wednesday, Mrs. Charles Goodman; Thursday, Mrs. M. A. Williams; Friday, Miss M. Evarts; Saturday, Mrs. O. B. Schuyler.

—W. O. Lattimore will address the Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 7:30 p. m.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Nov. 17—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Nov. 22—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Nov. 17—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.
Nov. 18—Dedication of the Basilicas of SS. Peter and Paul.
Nov. 19—St. Elizabeth of Hungary, W.; St. Pontian, P. M.
Nov. 20—St. Felix of Valois, C.
Nov. 21—Presentation of the B. V. M.
Nov. 22—St. Cecilia, V. M.
Nov. 23—St. Clement, P. M.; St. Felicitas, M.

THE GAME OF CHESS

All communications for this department should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE, and indorsed "Chess."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M., London.—The matter shall be attended to.

A. Z., Pontiac, Ill.—1. 68 Cortland street, New York. 2. Elizabeth, N. J.

E. R. H., Carroll, Ia.—Please send position of the game referred to at the close.

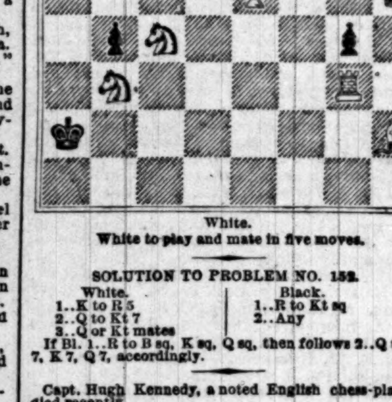
Enigma No. 151.—Correct solution from E. Barbe, A. Henshel, W. H. Ovington, and C. G., city; H.L.S., Litchfield, Minn.

Problem No. 151.—We have received correct solution from A. Henshel, W. H. Ovington, E. Barbe, and C. G., city; J. Trelease, Hancock, Mich.; Kt., Turner, Ill.; X. Y., Ottawa, Ill.

Problem No. 152.—The correct solution received from A. Henshel, E. Barbe, W. H. Ovington, and C. G., city; N. M. Schoff, Ann Arbor, Mich.; X. Y., Ottawa, Ill.

Z. H. O., city.—The Bishop at Q R sq in Problem No. 152 possibly imitated Topsy and sprouted where he stands, though it is nothing rare in these days to find Bishops and others in priestly garb occupying very peculiar positions. Your key to the problem, however, is incorrect, on account of the reply, 1..R to Kt sq.

PROBLEM NO. 154.
BY MR. E. BARBE, CHICAGO.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in five moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 152.

White.	Black.
1..K to R 5	1..R to Kt sq
2..Q to Kt 7	2..Any
3..Q or Kt mates	

If Bl. 1..R to B sq, K sq, Q sq, then follows 2..Q to B 7, K 7, Q 7, accordingly.

Capt. Hugh Kennedy, a noted English chess-player, died recently.

Capt. Mackenzie is at present in Buffalo. During his visit he will play a series of seventeen games with Mr. Henry A. Richmond, of that city, one of the strongest amateurs in the country. The conditions of the match are: Three games even, three games odds of pawn and move, three games pawn and two moves, and eight games odds of a knight. Mr. Richmond had a similar match last year in New York with the Captain, who, if we remember rightly, won by a majority of three games.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following game was played in the ninth round of the Paris Tournament.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

White—Mr. Bird.	Black—Herr Englisch.
1..P to K B 4	1..P to Q 4
2..P to K 3	2..P to K 3
3..Kt to K B 3	3..P to Q B 4
4..P to Q Kt 3	4..Kt to K B 3
5..B to Q Kt 2	5..B to Q 3
6..Kt to K 5	6..Q Kt to Q 2
7..B to Q Kt 5	7..P to Q R 3
8..B takes Kt ch	8..B takes B
9..Castles	9..Q to Q B 2
10..P to Q R 4	10..P to Q Kt 3
11..P to Q 3	11..B to B sq
12..Q to K B 3	12..B to Kt 2
13..Q to K Kt 3	13..K R to K Kt sq
14..P to Q B 4	14..Kt to Q 2
15..Q Kt to Q 2	15..Kt to K B sq
16..Q to K R 3	16..P to K B 3
17..K Kt to K B 3	17..Q to K B 2
18..P to Q 4	18..P to K R 3
19..P to K B 5	19..P takes P
20..Q takes P	20..Q to K 3
21..Q to Q 3	21..P to Q R 4
22..P takes Q P	22..Q takes P
23..P to K 4	23..Q to K 3
24..P to Q 5	24..Q to Q 2
25..Kt to Q B 4	25..B to Q R 3
26..P to K 5	26..B takes Kt
27..P takes B	27..P takes P
28..Kt takes P	28..B takes Kt
29..B takes B	29..Castles
30..Q R to Q Kt sq	30..Q to Q Kt 2
31..R to K Kt 3	31..Kt to Q 2
32..R to K B 7	32..P to K Kt 3
33..Q to K 3	33..R to K sq
34..Q takes P	34..R to K 5
35..Q to R 7	35..K R to K sq
36..Q takes K Kt P	36..R takes Q B P
37..R to K B 4	37..R to Q sq
38..R from B 4 to Q B sq	38..Q takes Q P
	Resigns

NAPOLEON AS A CHESS-PLAYER.

We clip the following games from the *Chess Record*, which states that they are the only specimens extant of Napoleon's skill at chess. The first was played in 1802 against Mme. de Ramusat.

White—Mme. de Ramusat.	Black—Napoleon.
1..P to Q 3	1..Kt to K B 3
2..P to K 4	2..Kt to Q B 3
3..P to K B 4	3..P to K 4
4..P takes P	4..Q Kt takes P
5..Kt to Q B 3	5..K Kt to Kt 5
6..P to Q 4	6..Q to R 5 ch
7..P to Kt 3	7..Q to B 3
8..Kt to R 3	8..Kt to B 6 ch
9..K to K 2	9..Kt takes P ch
10..K to Q 3	10..Kt to K 4 ch (a)
11..K takes Kt	11..B to B 4 ch
12..K takes B	12..Q to Kt 3 ch
13..K to Q 5	13..Q to Q 3 mate

(a) A brilliant finish.

Played at Schoenbrunn in 1809 against the famous automaton chess-player of von Kempelen.

White—Napoleon.	Black—Automaton.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..Q to B 3 (a)	2..Kt to Q B 3
3..B to B 4	3..Kt to B 3
4..Kt to K 2	4..B to B 4
5..P to Q R 3	5..P to Q 3
6..Castles	6..B to K Kt 5
7..Q to Q 3	7..Kt to K R 4
8..P to K R 3	8..B takes Kt
9..Q takes B	9..Kt to B 5
10..Q to K sq	10..Kt to Q 5
11..B to Kt 3	11..Kt takes R P ch
12..K to R 2	12..Q to R 5
13..P to Kt 3	13..Kt to B 6 ch
14..K to Kt 2	14..Kt takes Q ch
15..R takes Kt	15..Q to Kt 5
16..P to Q 3	16..B takes P
17..R to R sq	17..Q takes P ch
18..K to B sq	18..B to Q 5
19..K to K 2	

Black mates in a few moves.

(a) This game is a mere experiment, and entirely unworthy of Napoleon.

Played at St. Helena against Gen. Bertrand.

White—Napoleon.	Black—Bertrand.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 4
2..Kt to K B 3	2..Q Kt to B 3
3..P to Q 4	3..Kt takes P
4..Kt takes Kt	4..P takes Kt
5..B to B 4	5..B to B 4
6..P to B 3	6..Q to K 2
7..Castles (a)	7..Q takes K P
8..P to K B 4	8..P takes P ch
9..K to R sq	9..P takes P
10..B takes P ch	10..K to Q sq
11..P takes Q	11..P takes R (Q's)
12..B takes Kt	12..B to K 2
13..Q to Kt 3	13..P to Q R 4

Whereupon White gives a pretty mate in five moves.

(a) The Emperor plays this game with true first-rate dash.

AN AMERICAN NOBILITY.

How the "Naturally Selecting" Principle of Snobbishness May Give Us a Peerage.

A British Social Philosopher Opens Glittering Vistas to the F. F. U. S. A.

Blackwood's Magazine for November.

Compelled by an inexorable destiny to wander over the earth's surface, I have ever found myself sharing, to an immense degree, in the aspirations of my fellow-creatures to develop into new and higher conditions, and, at the risk of appearing presumptuous, have not hesitated to offer them freely such counsel and advice as my vivid imagination and extended experience might suggest. Hitherto I must confess that my efforts have been utterly unavailing; but, far from being discouraged, I feel constrained to present a young and rising nation—destined, according to the great Liberal prophet of Great Britain, at no distant date to eclipse the glory and absorb the wealth of our own island realm—a scheme which my recent observations of their tendencies and desires has led me to elaborate, in the hope that its merits will at once be recognized, and that, if they are unable to adopt it in its entirety, they will derive some hints which may prove of real and substantial benefit. It is only natural that, however cosmopolitan the sympathies of an Englishman may be, they should turn most readily to

HIS AMERICAN COUSINS;

and that, finding himself a prophet without honor in his own country,—where people are far too well satisfied with their own opinions, and with the conditions which surround them, to think they need assistance from anybody,—he should appeal to that more respective, progressive, and enligtened branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, where new ideas are eagerly entertained, new tendencies are rapidly developed, new desires constantly expressed, old problems solved, and time-worn habits of thought discarded. To this fresh and promising community, then, I address myself, in the conviction that nothing I can suggest will startle them, and that what may seem to the bigoted and intolerant mind of old-fashioned society absurd or impracticable, will commend itself to so enterprising and vigorous a race as a simple and sensible scheme of social evolution. It is even possible that the stolid intellect of Europe, unable to discriminate between jest and earnest, may regard it as a feeble attempt at satire. Such an insinuation I pass by with contempt. I have never met an American who could deny that, while firmly maintaining that the theory was sound which, in the beautiful language of the Constitution, proclaims that all men were born equal, he was conscious practically that, physically, morally, and intellectually men are born extremely unequal. In fact, in no country have I ever met a man of any race who did not feel

HE WAS VERY UNEQUAL.

The same idea is clearly entertained by the higher class of monkeys, and may be observed manifesting itself in a greater or less degree throughout the animal kingdom; and it would not be difficult for eminent scientific men to prove that it must even in a modified form descend to the oyster. I may here remark incidentally that I do not think the attention of naturalists has been sufficiently directed to psychological evidences of this kind, by which, apart from all material proof whatever, the ascent of man from the lowest forms of animal life may be clearly traced. I regret I have no time to enter upon this subject more fully here; but it has been necessary to allude to it, because, while the "instinct of inequality" forms the basis of the glorious modern theory in regard to the origin of the human race, it is also the basis upon which my new method of social evolution is constructed. In a word, to make my meaning more clear, as the "instinct of inequality" must be the foundation of the instinct of evolution, without this instinct in the oyster it would never have been possible for the "fittest" to survive and evolve. Evidently it is the result of an aspiration on the part of the oyster to rise above its inferior or "unequal" condition. To use a social rather than a scientific term, it is manifest that we owe our development to the innate snobbishness of the oyster. The theory of evolution, reduced to its social expression, is therefore

THE THEORY OF SNOBBISHNESS;

and it is from this principle—the grandest, the noblest, and the most powerful that has been implanted in the human breast—that we derive our origin; it is through its mighty influence that we maintain our existence; and it is upon its "latent potencies" that we base our hopes for the future. Implanted more strongly in the Anglo-Saxon race than in any other people on the face of the globe, it has carried the British nation to the pinnacle of greatness and prosperity which it now occupies, though the sentiment is evidently weakening of late under the deleterious influence of a prominent leader in the Liberal party; but it is developing a majesty in the United States which should cause a thrill of pride in the breast of every Englishman when he recognizes how worthy the people of America are proving themselves of the noble heritage they have received from the mother country. Never yet have they thoroughly realized how much they owed to those Pilgrim Fathers, whose hearts throbbing and veins palpitating with the life-sustaining, "naturally selecting" principle of snobbishness selected, in obedience to its promptings, a noble and virgin continent upon which their descendants might evolve into social conditions denied to them in their own country. It is to this principle I now wish to appeal for the purpose of directing it, if possible, to a practical object.

Innumerable evidences confirm my conviction that, no matter what a constitution drawn up to meet exigencies which have passed away may say politically, socially the principle of equality

IS DOOMED IN AMERICA.

In all the larger cities there is a class which openly calls itself, and is openly called by others, the aristocracy; and the more modern members of it are endeavoring as much as possible to adopt the manners and customs of aristocracies in other countries, to contract matrimonial alliances with them, and to bow down before them. They put their servants into livery, and emblazon the panels of their carriages with heraldic devices in which coronets and other insignia of nobility, and even of royalty, may often be detected. Some have purchased property abroad and call themselves by its well-sounding foreign name; others have adopted the names of noble families, and some have even gone so far as to assume foreign titles, which they use when abroad, and with the crests and armorial bearings of which even at home they stamp their note-paper and decorate their dinner *menus*. The demand has become so extended in this direction that two heralds's offices have actually been opened in a fashionable part of New York to meet it, where coats of arms, crests, and mottoes may be obtained to suit the name, taste, rank, and pedigree of the purchaser. A directory called the "Elite Directory," bound in purple leather with gilt edges, has been published, and not long ago a newspaper was started in Chicago called the *Imperialist*, advocating the formation of an aristocracy and suggesting names for titles which should be adopted. As far back as 200 years ago so great a philosopher as John Locke recognized this latent tendency in the constitution which he drew up for the Royal colony of South Carolina, one of the provisions of which

ESTABLISHED A HOUSE OF PEERS,

composed of three orders of nobility, severally entitled landgraves, palatines, and caciques,—the landgraves to rank with English Earls, the palatines with English Viscounts, and the caciques with English Barons. This lasted three or four years, and the last landgraviate family has only become extinct in our own times. This spirit, as I have shown, still descends (as it ought) with even greater force to our own day and through all classes, so that every one who can, however remotely or obscurely, lay claim to any military, political, or judicial title is proud to be addressed by it, while his fellow-citizens meet his wishes in this respect as liberally as possible. Thus even porters and cabmen are called gentlemen, and laundresses and shop-women washladies and salesladies. In the same manner, though orders are not permitted in the United States, the men and officers of the militia regiments decorate their breasts with Free-Mason, Odd-Fellow, Knight-Templar, Fenian, and other badges, which present a truly martial appearance, and give the wearer an air of having seen much service.

The Congress of the United States, recognizing this upward tendency on the part of the American soldier, passed a special act after the close of the Civil War authorizing all the field officers of the army of the Union, honorably mustered out of the service, to claim the title and wear the uniform of their rank—a privilege which, as the courts of Europe are well aware, has not been left to slumber by such American diplomats as have been entitled to it.

I have felt both encouraged and edified by the spectacle of Gen. Grant, the late President of the United States, and his entire family, manifesting in a marked degree

AN ABUNDANT INSTINCT OF INEQUALITY.

The sternness with which he insists upon social precedence, to which he can lay no claim, being accorded to him,—the grace with which he accepts the homage of those whom he considers his actual inferiors,—the case with which he adapts himself to the habits and customs of the aristocracy of each country he visits, with a proud consciousness that it is the class to which he instinctively belongs—the quick recognition by that class that he is entitled to take his place among them as one of Nature's "fittest," and to look down, as they do, upon those whom she has not "naturally selected" for social eminence—the gratification of his own countrymen at the honors which have been showered upon this early but magnificent promise of their future aristocracy—all this, I say, is eminently encouraging, but it only proves how imperative the necessity has become for constructing a system which shall place matters on an assured basis, and deprive carpers and skeptics of an excuse to taunt those whose irrepressible social ambitions prompt them to assume prerogatives which may not yet legally belong to them, but which, in obedience to the dictates of the great principle to which they owe their origin, they feel compelled to appropriate. What, for instance, could be more unseemly on the part of his own countrymen than to pick flaws in the title of Brig.-Gen. Badeau, "A. D. C. in the suite," or to criticise the magnificent decorations and orders with which he adorned his uniform? Why should such meritorious efforts at evolution be sneered at in the case of this distinguished officer when they are universally commended on the part of the oyster? Truly has it been remarked that scientific men are as illogical as theologians. Go onwards and upwards, then, on the bright and glorious road that leads to social eminence, Grant, Badeau, Pierrepont, worthy representatives of the noble race from which you have sprung; be not checked by the scoffing of the low-born and envious in your aspirations after precedence, decorations, and pedigree; the time will come when all men will recognize in you, and others who are even now following your example, the pioneers of a

NEW AND MIGHTY SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT,

whose benign and mellowing influence will ultimately extend, if it has not already reached, to the gulches and canons of California.

It being clear, then, that without social ambition there can be no social evolution,—and it being abundantly evident from the illustrations I have adduced that the sentiment of social ambition has of late years been acquiring overwhelming and uncontrollable force in the American breast,—it follows that the moment is ripe for a specific direction to be imparted to it. Unless this is done there is a danger of a catastrophic period, accompanied by social and political shocks, which may cause great disaster and even loss of life; whereas, if my plan is followed, there will be no more difficulty in transforming a democracy into an aristocracy than there was in changing a monkey into a man. It will be a smooth, easy, and natural process, very similar to that of rubbing off your tail. What, in fact, are the poor, the low-born, and the uneducated of society but its tail? Very well, then, if you want to evolve, you must rub it off. Nothing can be more self-evident than that; the question is how to do it without producing irritation. It is inherent to the process of transformation that it is rather painful; no amount of salves or caustics can prevent this; the problem is to have as little soreness as possible. Now it is natural that any attempt to form a new *couche sociale* will leave the class that is left out very sore; therefore it will be necessary to discover a salve which may allay the irritation. The salve I propose is a political one. What do American aristocrats want to do with politics? Absolutely nothing! They wont dirty their fingers with politics even now; how much less should they do so when they are the possessors of real titles! In all old aristocratic European countries the aristocracy is a part of the political machinery; hence it is constantly brought into unpleasant collision with the masses, and is more or less unpopular, while it holds its position by a precarious tenure. Now, in America it would be quite different. Here I propose to construct in the first instance

A PURELY SOCIAL ARISTOCRACY,

having no special political rights or privileges. What need they care about political recognition at Washington if they are recognized socially by all the crowned heads of Europe? In fact, it might be advisable that one of their rules should preclude any member of Congress or politician from belonging to their order, though this might be relaxed in favor of ex-Presidents and ex-Ministers to foreign courts, who would give satisfactory proofs of their having achieved great social success and manifested a profound contempt for the politics of their own country. This entire exclusion from the arena of politics, while a necessary measure in initiating the order of aristocracy in America, would of necessity only be temporary. The irresistible forces at work would finally, as will appear later, sweep away all obstructions raised by the democracy to the overwhelming development of the aristocracy in every department of life, political and financial as well as social; but the merit of the process consists in the fact that it would be entirely unaccompanied by any open or active effort on their part. Thus beautifully do the forces of Nature do their work when they are properly directed.

It well known to scientific men that the most dangerous and disagreeable moment in the process of evolution is the first; *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute.* It is then that the animal first feels those well-known shooting pains; and, though they are accompanied by a certain feeling of gratification arising from the proof they convey to his mind that he has been a specimen selected for the purpose on account of his fitness, still we have the most distinct testimony to the fact that the creature is often in great doubt at this crisis whether "the game is worth the candle." Whatever scoffers may say to the contrary, there is nothing more clearly established than this,—so much so that many animals can be proved to have shown hesitation in the earlier stages of the process. The *ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, or duck-bill platypus, is an illustration of this; and the minute observation by naturalists of the mental structure of the aye-aye of Madagascar proves clearly that had it not been for an hereditary tendency to vacillation in that animal he would now have been a perfect ape, instead of being obliged to take refuge in the length of his finger-nails. Many other animals in the same way have thus stuck in the middle, and through a certain feebleness of aspiration have been unable to advance, while a retreat to their former condition, where they were much more comfortable, is cut off from them; for it is also established beyond a question that, however much you may desire it,

YOU CANNOT EVOLVE BACKWARDS.

The same rules hold good morally which hold good physically. Indeed it is clear that this must be so, as recent investigations by scientific men make it absolutely certain that mind is fluent or gaseous matter, and that matter is condensed and solidified mind. From which it follows that it is not impossible that while the social evolution I am about to suggest is in progress, certain physical modifications may occur simultaneously. These, as I have remarked, may be accompanied by shooting pains in the regions about to undergo change. This change will necessarily be in accordance with the dominant social aspiration, and therefore aristocratic in character; thus the nostrils will become thinner, and more pink and distended; the ears smaller and more delicately lobed; the eyebrows more perfectly arched; defective features will be modified so as to assume a more lofty and classical type; hands and feet diminished in size, and changes of form imparting greater elegance and elasticity to the frame will occur. Perhaps I may be too bold in saying all this *will* occur. At the same time we have a long train of uninterrupted testimony to prove that if nature be consistent with herself they *must* occur, therefore I feel bound to give this warning to my sympathetic reader; but I do not imagine that the prospect of such a contingency, even though it may be painful, will check his noble ardor to rise. Still I would suggest as a preliminary measure that several secret conferences be held among those who, after reading this essay, feel instinctively drawn together by a common appreciation of the truth and of the sagacity and research by which it is inspired. These will be the elite, the very creme de la creme of society. The majority, unable to detect profound wisdom in a form which appeals almost exclusively to the trained mind of science, and prejudiced against it by their religious bigotry, will turn it to ridicule; but it is not those I seek to reach. The "fittest" will at once respond, and it is by them that this great movement will be inaugurated. They will "select" with an unerring instinct those who should, in the first instance, receive titles. They will, in fact, be intuitively prompted by nature as to the selection—from the "Blue Blood" of Philadelphia, from the "Culture" of Boston (Beacon street), from "The F. F. V." (first families of Virginia), from Canal street, in New Orleans (right-hand side); from the descendants of the great Patroons of New Amsterdam, the Knickerbockers of New York, and the dwellers in Second avenue; from all that is ancient, sacred, cherished, and aspiring in the suppressed aristocracy of the land—will come the response of the "fittest." They will then form themselves into a secret society,—for no profane or vulgar eye may dare to penetrate into the early throes of this period of gestation; but one of their first acts must be to collect funds among themselves for

THE PURCHASE OF TITLES.

As a general thing, it will be found preferable that each man purchase his own title; but there may be cases where it would be advisable to assist him to do so. These may be procured from the Republics of San Marino and Andorre, from the Prince of Monaco, and from the five Counts Palatine of the Holy Roman Empire, at rates corresponding to the various degrees of impecuniosity of those who are entitled to confer them. The Pope, and several of the small German Princes, and various Governments of Europe, will bestow them for other services besides those which are purely pecuniary; nor will it be impossible for distinguished American families to prove their noble descent sufficiently to warrant their being acknowledged as rightful possessors of titles which they may claim by inheritance. We all know that the representatives of more than one British noble family are now simple citizens of the United States. All this would be remedied by the scheme which I propose. After a certain number of titles had thus been confidentially secured, the right should be obtained by the American Order, as soon as it was properly constituted, of conferring them. This may be accomplished in the same way as the transmission of the power of the ordination of bishops depends upon the validity of the source from which it is derived. This power could not properly be contested if it was obtained from the Pope, and it is not unlikely that Leo XIII. will ere long find himself so much in need of support that he would be glad to conciliate a young and powerful aristocracy by granting them this privilege. When this has been secured, and the Order numbers 200 members, it will formally constitute itself in secret session, and organize the four fundamental institutions upon which its greatness and power will finally depend. These are the two "Colleges of the Order," the "Syndicate of the Order," and the "Tribunal of the Order." The colleges of the Order will consist of the "Herald's College" and the "Electoral College."

THE HERALD'S COLLEGE

will be composed of such members of the Order as, according to rules, which will necessarily be framed for the guidance of the Order, shall be only qualified. The functions of the Heralds' College will be to supervise all matters connected with armorial bearings, pedigrees, orders of precedence, etc.; it will report upon alliances which it is desirable should be promoted with the members of foreign aristocratic families, and decide upon the titles which, in the interest of the Order, new members should assume. In all matters of taste the Heralds' College should reign supreme. Thus, for instance, any one attaining the rank of Marquis, and desiring to call himself the Marquis of Mauch Chunk, would be compelled to abide by the veto of the College, if that body, as is most probable, refused, on æsthetic grounds, its assent to the title. It would probably be found convenient that a list of titles composed chiefly of sonorous and high-sounding names, such as Narragansett, Tuscarora, Onondaga, and Ashtabula, should be kept at the Heralds' College for new members to choose from. The elaboration of the rules and regulations, the code of etiquette in matters of dress, in forms of salutation, and of styles of address in official and private correspondence will fall into the Heralds' College department. The slovenly manners of the present day, even in old aristocratic countries, are an evidence how much a supervision of this kind is needed; and we have the universal testimony of travelers to the fact that nowhere is there a race more formed by nature to inaugurate a movement of this sort than the younger branch of the Anglo-Saxon family; their polite consideration of the fair sex in cars and omnibusses and other places of public resort, and their chivalrous instincts in matters of single combat, especially in the South, are sufficient evidence that a code of honor might be revived under the auspices of the Heralds' College, to which all Europe would speedily be compelled to conform.

The functions of

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

are more simple; it would be composed only of the oldest and most trusted members of the nobility, whose business it would be to discuss the eligibility and vote upon the admission of new members. As the stability and dignity of the order must mainly depend upon the characters of the men who compose it, it is manifest that the functions of the Electoral College are of the utmost importance. This body alone will be vested with the Papal authority to confer titles to which I have already alluded.

The "Syndicate of the Order" is, in other words, its Financial Committee. As the power and influence of every aristocracy in every country must depend rather upon its wealth than anything else, and as land is too common in the New World to add very much to the social position or dignity of its possessor, it is of the first importance that every member of the aristocracy should not only be enormously rich, but that his money should be well and safely invested. As, however, it would be beneath the dignity of a nobleman personally to attend to money matters, or to be engaged in any other business than that connected with the chivalric pursuits of the Order, provision for the acquiring and preserving his wealth has to be made otherwise. I may here say that members of the aristocracy will be allowed by the rules of the order, as laid down in the Herald's College, to enter the army, the navy, and the Church,—the art of first killing people and then saving their souls being one in which all aristocracies have ever been proficient. At the same time it would be

BENEATH THE DIGNITY

of an aristocrat to enter any denomination for the latter purpose, unless there was a good prospect of his being able to minister to the spiritual welfare of souls in the capacity of a Bishop. In all matters, whether they be connected with people's souls or bodies, the dignity of his Order must be his first consideration. Therefore, while he may be in the army or navy, and receive pay without loss of dignity—for he receives it from the Government, and not from any one individual; and the function of personal combat is a noble one—under no circumstances could he be a doctor, for he would then have to receive pay from an individual, and the function of saving life for pay has ever been considered by all orders of aristocrats as ignoble. It is not the same with the Church, for here, as I have said, he may rise to a position of great authority and dignity, and he receives his pay, not from an individual, but from masses of individuals collectively. Nevertheless, it is not likely that many members of the order will adopt this calling, nor is it desirable that they should. No objection exists to their engaging in artistic, literary, or scientific pursuits, provided they are not paid for their labors. In order, then, that their riches may continually increase without any efforts on their part, the Syndicate of the Order

BECOMES NECESSARY.

Its composition is peculiar. In former times, as is well known, the buffoon and the domestic chaplain played an important part in the establishment of every great noble. It has, for obvious reasons, been found no longer necessary to keep private buffoons, and even domestic chaplains are rare; but I would suggest, for reasons which I will presently explain, that the latter should form part of every American nobleman's establishment, while I propose to substitute for the private buffoon an individual, whom I will call the

"PRIVATE MONEY-GRUB."

Strange as it may seem, the principal operators on the Stock Exchange, the directors and controllers of the railway, telegraph, and steamship lines of the country, the Presidents of banks and insurance companies, the leading merchants, the magnates of finance, in fact, would all eagerly seek the position of private money-grubs, for it would be the only avenue through which they could hope ultimately to become themselves ennobled. The private money-grub, after being allowed by the Syndicate enough to live upon, would have his earnings divided into two equal parts. Half would go to the nobleman to whose household he was attached; the other half would be laid by for his own benefit until it reached the amount necessary to qualify him to be a candidate for the honors of nobility. By this ingenious method it is plain that, while the aristocracy keep themselves removed from the defiling touch of commerce and business generally, they would indirectly exercise a most powerful influence over the finance of the nation.

In addition to the money-grub and the domestic chaplain there would also be attached to every noble family the "family counsel." The three would form a triumvirate essential to the maintenance and well-being of every nobleman's establishment above a certain rank, and would serve as checks upon one another. Thus the domestic chaplain might advise the money-grub that a certain financial proceeding was morally right when it might be necessary for the family counsel, who knew the law, to show that it involved legal penalties; or, on the other hand, the counsel might advise a course which was legally safe, which the domestic chaplain might show to be attended with moral difficulties. Here the money-grub, in his turn, would operate as a check on the chaplain, as he would be empowered to reduce the salary of the latter just in proportion as he raised any such difficulties, while both counsel and chaplain would have an interest in seeing that the money-grub did not cheat his noble master, as their only chance of reaching the lower ranks of the nobility would depend upon the fidelity with which they performed this service. By

THIS SIMPLE AND BEAUTIFUL SYSTEM

money would be made under the sanction alike of the law and of the Church, and fraud be rendered impossible. It is needless to remark that, as in many cases the family counsel would occupy the position of Judge, the rights and private interests of the aristocracy would be assured in the event of any attempt to attack them by legal proceedings on the part of the democracy.

The Syndicate of the Order, then, would be composed of a certain number of leading money-grubs, of eminent family counsel, and, for the purpose of inspiring confidence, of a small sprinkling of such domestic chaplains as were loudest in their professions of personal piety and most celebrated for their theological proficiency. These members of the Syndicate would, while preserving each nobleman's fortune independent, act with a certain harmony and concert, and by skillful combinations would easily be able to defeat the schemes of the financial democracy, who as a rule are treacherous in their combined operations, and live by plundering and cheating each other. A certain proportion of the fortune of each nobleman would nevertheless be placed in a common fund, to be used for purposes common to the interests of the Order,—such as the building of clubs, churches, or theatres, which should be frequented exclusively by the members of the aristocracy and the untitled friends whom they might admit to such privileges. Another part of this fund, to be called the "dower fund," would be devoted exclusively to the providing of portions or *dots* for such daughters of noblemen as it was thought desirable, for the due propagation and maintenance of the Order, should contract alliances with the foreign noblemen who, being almost always mercenary, require as a first condition suitable marriage settlements. These would, of course, be graduated according to the beauty of the young lady, the rank of the proposed bridegroom, and the advantages in point of connection and influence which he had to offer. Such questions would not, however, fall within the province of the Syndicate, who would simply have to provide the money, but of the Heralds' College, without whose concurrence and approval no marriages among the aristocracy, either at home or abroad, could be contracted. This is necessary for purposes of physical evolution, as it is of the utmost importance, in order to produce the highest organic results, that the

STRAIN OF BLOOD SHOULD BE KEPT PURE.

The neglect of this simple precaution must inevitably prevent any further development on the part of existing aristocracies, who will thus remain in an imperfect and rudimentary condition, and finally occupy very much the same relation to the aristocracy of America that the Veddahs of Ceylon, the Bojesmen of South Africa, or the aboriginal natives of Australia do to the Caucasian race. I have taken the trouble to make calculations, based upon the analogy of similar changes in the past, about which no doubt or mistake is possible, and I find that upwards of 2,750,000 years must elapse before this contrast will exist to the marked extent I have described. The change, however, will be watched with the greatest care and precision by scientific men, who will all ultimately themselves be compelled, in order to escape this fate, to become American noblemen.

I have been led into this slight digression in order to show how grand and inspiring is the mission which the aristocracy of the New World has before it. It is needless to say that it will be aided in its development by the peculiarly favorable conditions, both of soil and climate, which are special to the Western Hemisphere. While the nations of Europe, in obedience to those sanguinary instincts which prove their close connection with the feræ naturæ from which they are descended, are engaged in a fierce and bloody struggle, from which it is very doubtful whether the fittest will survive, the American aristocracy will be peacefully and intelligently improving its breed. Carefully avoiding, under the direction of their domestic chaplains, any differences of opinion on matters of theology, which can in no way advance the interests of the Order, they will not feel disposed to commit "atrocities" on Christian principles, or otherwise check the physical progress of the race, out of regard for its spiritual welfare.

We now come to the fourth and last institution,

THE "TRIBUNAL OF THE ORDER."

This will be composed of the most eminent and learned noblemen duly elected, together with a few family counsel who are most eligible for promotion. It will constitute a sort of Court of Appeal from the Herald's College. Before it will be tried the cases of all such noblemen as have infringed the laws of the Order by assuming honors to which they are not entitled; treating with indifference the rules of etiquette; conducting themselves in private life or in their intercourse with the democracy in a manner unbecoming their dignity; marrying or giving in marriage in disregard to the vote of the Heralds' College, and so forth. It will be a court of reference and arbitration in all cases of dispute between members of the Order, and it will try money-grubs, family counsels, or domestic chaplains, who have proved unfaithful to their trust. There will be a scale of pains and penalties inflicted proportionate to the offense committed, the most severe of which will be expulsion from the Order, with deprivation of rank and excommunication from all social intercourse whatever. Under no circumstances will noblemen be permitted to bring lawsuits against each other before the established judicatory of the country. This is partly because it would not comport with their dignity to do so, and partly because the Judges, being elected by the democracy, and being themselves plebeian, they would, except in the case case of a family counsel happening to be a Judge, decide upon Democratic principles, which as a rule do not further the ends of justice. The tribunal of the Order would therefore, in serious cases, have recourse to the far safer, more enlightened, and more expeditious method of trial by single combat before a jury of peers, according to the rules thereunto provided.

From all this it will be seen that the nobles, while refraining from pursuits involving the acquisition of wealth, or from in any way mixing with the common herd,

WILL BE BY NO MEANS AN IDLE CLASS.

Besides indulging in horse-racing, yachting, coaching, hunting, and other manly sports they will have three professions open to them in addition to the domain of art, science, and literature; besides which, the two colleges and tribunal will give ample serious occupation to such of their members as have the privilege of belonging to these bodies. It is desirable that they should travel extensively and spend much of their time in social intercourse with the aristocracies of other countries. They will probably find life in the country-houses of the British aristocracy especially congenial to their tastes. Here they will be well received, and there will be no objection in point of taste or etiquette to their protracting such visits indefinitely. It would be considered a duty and a privilege in England to entertain the nobility of America—a hospitality which the latter could return by restoring the fortunes of many poor and decaying families of the British aristocracy by bestowing upon the eldest sons well-portioned daughters. Having no extensive landed possessions, they would probably not have castles in the country in which to receive their noble guests should they return their visits; but this could be arranged by a system of palatial hotels, such as already exist in the country. These would be five stories high, corresponding to the ranks of the nobility—Dukes being accommodated on the first floor, Marquises on the second, and so on.

It is probable that the identity of race, language, and religion would create a far closer sympathy and alliance between the aristocracies of England and America than between those of any other countries, and they could in many ways be mutually beneficial to each other. The degrading tendency which now characterizes the British nobility of entering into all kinds of commercial pursuits, might then be checked. Instead of going into the city and eking out a precarious and not very reputable livelihood as a guinea-pig on the boards of questionable companies, the impecunious scion of aristocracy would be ashamed to degrade an order the American branch of which was setting an example of purity, dignity, and the highest sentiments of honor. Indeed, it is highly probable that numbers of the cadets of noble families in England, finding that the American nobility offered advantages which their own did not, would

APPLY FOR ADMISSION INTO ITS RANKS.

Such cases would come under the rules laid down in the Herald's College, regulating the admission of applicants from foreign aristocracies.

These rules would be very strict in all matters of pedigree and antiquity of title; thus no British aristocrat whose creation did not date back beyond the first settlement of America would be eligible. No members of any French family ennobled since the revolution of 1779 need apply. Austrian candidates must all prove their sixteen quarterings, and so on. Nor would this rule be relaxed in favor of Royal or ex-Royal families. While the Hapsburgs, Bourbons, Guelphs, Hohenzollerns, and even Romanoffs would be eligible, the Bernadottes of Sweden, and all the Bonaparte family, including the Prince Imperial, would be excluded. One must draw the line somewhere.

I have said that when the order numbered 200 it was in a position to constitute itself secretly. When it had organized its four institutions, formulated its rules, and completed its social structure in every respect the moment would have arrived when it would be its duty to openly announce its existence and enter upon its functions. When I remarked that naturalists had observed, in the case of the animal kingdom, that the first step in the process of evolution was the most painful, I neglected to state that the last moment, though not attended with any physical suffering, is extremely distressing to the moral sensibilities of the animal; thus, when the first man openly and boldly stepped forth entirely tailless, his modesty and shyness were so great that the first use he made of his newly-awakened intelligence was to clothe himself. We must not feel instinctively that this could not have been otherwise. In the same way philologists have proved that, if you go back far enough, the syllable expressed by our letters "f, i, g," forms the common root from which all languages have since evolved, with the exception of the languages of certain savage tribes, who are still entirely naked. This is accounted for by the fact that these people developed from a race of monkeys who were themselves originally tailless, and they were therefore spared any shock of this kind; and so their language, not being based upon the sense of modesty, has not the common idea of clothing expressed by the word "fig" as its root, as in the case with the Aryan, Semitic, and Turanian families.

IT IS A SINGULAR FACT,

and I would venture with great diffidence, and, at the same time, with the utmost certainty, to assert that it is a fact, of which I am sole discoverer, that the tailed monkey should have evolved a much higher human development than the untailed; and yet this is only in obedience to the well-known law, that life as it exists on earth "gradates" from very simple into highly complex tpyes, frequently, however, in its gradation missing a link or taking two steps at a time as it were. In this way the tailless monkey was partially skipped by nature, and has thus duly developed into the lower type of still unclothed man. I have used this illustration because it exactly applies to the sensations of modesty of which the American aristocracy will be painfully conscious when they first announce themselves to the world. Their instinct, in order to escape the ridicule of the ill-bred, jealous, and ignorant classes, will be to hide themselves from the public gaze. This tendency they must boldly resist; let them clothe themselves in the panoply of their order, in their robes and coronets, and appear in state carriages, each drawn by eight horses, with coachmen in powdered wigs, with footmen gorgeous in blazing liveries, preceded by mounted heralds. Let the new order be proclaimed with the blare of trumpets in the public places of all the principal cities in the Union. False modesty at such a moment would be criminal; let them remember that they are inaugurating a social crisis which must affect the destiny of every aristocracy in Europe. Supposing this anxious period safely passed, and that they compel, as they will, the recognition of all the right-minded classes of society who are animated with the proper social aspirations, they will be afflicted for some time with a tendency to relapse into their old habits, which must be guarded against. Here again the analogy of evolution serves as a guide and a warning. When man first developed he was conscious of singular prehensible sensations, producing an irresistible desire to follow the instinct which still lingered with him, and to hang by his tail and crack nuts. His newly-developed reason, however, always came to the rescue in time; by a process of ratiocination, which was necessarily slow, owing to the still imperfect condition of his protoplasm, he perceived that the attempt would be futile and ridiculous, and he refrained. This is a striking illustration of the superiority of reason over instinct. It applies in the case before us to

THE DANGEROUS INSTINCT

by which the American nobleman will be at once assailed, to lapse back into hard money-making. The instinct of commerce and bargaining will be as strong in him at the outset as the tail-hanging, nut-cracking instinct was in the ape; but it will be resisted, and no doubt successfully, by his intellect. After a very short time it will pass away and he will soon feel no more desire to "operate" financially than he does now to swing on the branches of trees.

The next danger to be avoided is a tendency to a too rapid increase in the numbers of the order. It is evident that it can only maintain its exclusive character, and the prestige by which it can command the respect of the public mind, by refusing to open its ranks too rapidly to those who will seek to press into them. Evolution is specialization; therefore, in its physical progress, there are always to be noticed two distinct processes going on side by side—the development of a tissue, and the wasting of the parts at the expense of which it grows. The same thing will occur morally; in proportion as the social tissue of the aristocracy develops will there be a tendency on the part of the democracy to waste away. In order to prevent this going on too fast, it must be met by checking the too rapid increase of the numbers and ranks of the nobility. Thus, in the first instance, the highest rank should only be that of Earl; it is probable that it will be found most consonant with American tastes to adopt English titles, as by these means the wives and daughters will all be styled lady. Before entering the ranks of the nobility, money-grubs, family counsels, and domestic chaplains will be made Knights, Baronets, and Bishops; then will come the ranks of Barons, Viscounts, and Earls. By degrees, as the order swells in numbers and its wealth and power increase, Marquises, Dukes, and Princes may be created, but only in small numbers and at great intervals, promotion to these ranks being dependent upon their combined physical and moral fitness—a question to be decided by the Electoral College. The proportion of the titled aristocracy to the democracy should not be more than

ONE THOUSAND TO FIFTY MILLION.

The younger sons, while belonging to the aristocracy, should have as a distinctive appellation the words "Honorable sir" prefixed to their Christian names. The Sir is necessary to distinguish them from members of Congress, from State legislators, and other political functionaries who now enjoy the title of Honorable. The daughters below a certain rank would be styled Honorable Misses. Younger sons and daughters may, under circumstances, with the approval of the Herald's College, marry into the families of such wealthy plebeians as may be likely to be elected into the Order, as it is desirable to form a sort of middle class by these means, from which the ranks of the aristocracy may be slowly recruited.

By degrees the democracy will waste away and become enfeebled, in obedience to the law to which I have already alluded; and the influence of the middle class will extend downward in a manner which must surely, sooner or later, affect the political condition of the country. Thus the nation at large will gradually undergo such social modifications under the pressure of its aristocracy, as well as prepare it for a revolution almost imperceptible in its progress, but which will alter fundamentally its republican character. Political power will eventually slip away from the corrupt classes who now control it, as they become weak and enervated, and inevitably fall into the more sturdy grasp of those who are themselves aspirants for aristocratic honors. All this will occur without any direct intervention on the part of the nobility, but will be the necessary result of revolutionary forces working through the physical and social into the political sphere. In the process of their evolution politics will thus at last become sufficiently purified for the aristocracy to consider other questions than those which exclusively affect the well-being of their Order, and actually to take an interest in the good government and prosperity of their country—a pursuit from which they will have long been excluded. Thus there will finally be evolved a form of government such as has never hitherto existed. It will be

OLIGARCHICAL IN CHARACTER—

as intensely anti-republican in the ordinary acceptation of the word as it will be anti-monarchical. While combining the advantages of both systems it will exclude their defects, for autocracy and mobocracy will be alike impossible. The days of emperor and demagogue will be forever ended, and the power of the plutocrat have utterly passed away. What the exact character will be of the administration machinery which will be devised by a class alike honorable, intelligent, patriotic, and, above all, disinterested, is it not for me to attempt to explain; those familiar with the laws of evolution will know, given the premises as I have given them, how they must of necessity develop. It is therefore competent to any scientific intellect to construct the whole fabric by the usual deductive process; and it would be a mere work of supererogation, and, indeed, a reflection upon the intelligence of the best minds of the day, were I to enter upon it more fully here. It is enough for me to have shadowed forth the outlines of the great social crisis now impending over the New World. If by anticipating the movement which is inevitable I have been enabled to assist those who are destined to inaugurate it, if I should be the one to give it that impetus which is always required to set in motion a mighty idea, I would disclaim all credit for this humble effort which may lead to such vast and magnificent results, well knowing that it would have been utterly unavailing were it not for the powerful forces of nature known to be at work and the consequently receptive condition of those to whom it is addressed.

BABY-FACES.

As I wander through the city, my glances often rest—
On the little sparkling faces to the shining windows prest—
Soft cheeks like full-blown roses, bright eyes, and baby-smile:
Ah! what wonder that their magic should the saddest heart beguile?

I passed a pretty cottage on my homeward path one night,
And its windows glowed like crystal in the mellow evening-light;
And between the crimson curtains stood an infant bright and fair,
With my own dead darling's hazel eyes, and waving, sun-tipped hair.

I paused to gaze upon him, and my heart was filled with wo
At thought of my dear one lying 'neath the Winter's frost and snow;
And I longed to kiss the sweet lips that were pressed against the pane,
For sake of the buried baby-lips that I never shall kiss again.

O babies with happy faces, and eyes so tender and true,
May God in His mercy guide you Life's devious windings through!
May never a shade of sorrow, and never a thought of guile,
Chase the Angel-light from your sunny eyes, nor darken your baby-smile!

AGNES AHERN McGUIRE.

THE STAG

MUSIC.

AT HOME.

THE OPERA.

The old adage that competition i
trade is verified in the present o
Had not Mapleson come to New Y
large and well appointed troup
equipped in chorus and orchestra
artists, it is probable that Strakos
given us Kellogg and Cary, and l
sides. We should have had some
tenors, baritones, and bassos
small but unique and pictu
lection of lazzaroni that used t
chorus, while Mr. Behrens would
over his desk for want of somet
Such would have been the result o
tion. Not that Strakosch is altoge
for it either. It is a peculiarity of
opera-going public that it cares v
an ensemble, for the nice adaptati
ment of all the parts, and for tha
union and average excellence run
the whole mass from the
to the kettle-drum that
complete performance. Given
star for the head of the comet, th
ever so thin and there will be litt
Of course those who want to h
music's sake, who believe that eve
score has its importance, that th
instrumentation, and the *mise en*
questioned relative values in mak
symmetrical, will growl at such a d
formance and regard it simply as
costume, but it is none the less
mass go to hear the star. It matt
the form may be or how high the
sical and dramatic standard may r
their money to hear one or two ar
words, they pay for a sensation.
goes to show that there is a good
bug in the cant we hear about ap
education. It may be that Maples
to pay the penalty of bringing a f
troupe to this country, and that h
made more money had he brough
Minnie Hauk, supported them with
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THE STAGE.

MUSIC.

AT HOME.

THE OPERA.

The old adage that competition is the life of trade is verified in the present opera season. Had not Mapleson come to New York with his large and well appointed troupe, completely equipped in chorus and orchestra as well as in artists, it is probable that Strakosch would have given us Kellogg and Cary, and little else besides. We should have had some half-and-half tenors, baritones, and bassos, and the small but unique and picturesque collection of lazzaroni that used to be called a chorus, while Mr. Behrens would have dozed over his desk for want of something to do. Such would have been the result of no competition. Not that Strakosch is altogether to blame for it either. It is a peculiarity of the American opera-going public that it cares very little for an ensemble, for the nice adaptation and adjustment of all the parts, and for that harmonious union and average excellence running through the whole mass from the prima donna to the kettle-drum that produce a complete performance. Given a bright star for the head of the comet, the tail may be ever so thin and there will be little complaint. Of course those who want to hear music for music's sake, who believe that every note of the score has its importance, that the chorus, the instrumentation, and the *mise en scene* have unquestioned relative values in making the work symmetrical, will growl at such a disjointed performance and regard it simply as a concert in costume, but it is none the less true that the people go to hear the star. It matters little what the form may be or how high the general musical and dramatic standard may reach, they pay their money to hear one or two artists; in other words, they pay for a sensation. All of which goes to show that there is a good deal of humbug in the cant we hear about appreciation and education. It may be that Mapleson will have to pay the penalty of bringing a fully-equipped troupe to this country, and that he would have made more money had he brought Gerster and Minnie Hauk, supported them with cheap talent, and picked up his chorus and orchestra in New York, but it has had good results nevertheless. It has spurred Strakosch up to the organization of a better troupe than he has given us for many years. His solo talent is unquestionably strong. It would be difficult to head his troupe with better singers than Kellogg, Litta, Cary, and Marco, for though the latter is light, she is none the less an artist who never gives offense. Rosnati, in roles with which he is familiar, is a very effective robust tenor, and in the purely Italian school takes a high rank. Pantaleoni is the best lyric artist we have had on our stage for years. It brings back the days of Amadio and Bellini to hear a baritone of his breadth and dignity of style, intensity of dramatic power, and artistic care in vocalization. It is refreshing to find one more an artist who not only can sing his aria when the time comes, but who phrases the smallest bit of recitative with the utmost care, and who has ideas above his throat. Take the three roles in which he has appeared, *Reinhart* in the "Masked Ball," *Amonasro* in "Aida," *Germont* in "Traviata," all by Verdi, yet all widely different from each other in style. When have they been better done? What do these personations leave that one could desire? In what detail of finish and symmetry are they lacking? If Mr. Strakosch had done nothing else this season, he would be entitled to credit for making the public acquainted with such an admirable artist,—a singer who can act, and blend voice and action,—especially in these days, when such a lyric combination is so rare. Mr. Conly is not a great artist. We doubt whether he will ever be, for he has not had the artistic training; still much is to be overlooked for the sake of such a strong, deep, sonorous voice, filling-in concerted numbers with such telling effect, and always available where it is most needed. Mlle. Galimberti, Mr. Gottschalk, and Mr. Adams evidently having been secured more for purposes of relief than regular work, need not be considered, while the remaining secondary parts call for no special mention. The largest improvement is manifested in the chorus and orchestra. They are large, well balanced, excellent in attack, vigor, and general style, good in tune, and well up in their tempos. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings the real credit for whatever of success was obtained belongs to them. The contrast between their work and the slovenly work of the choruses of the past three or four years is too apparent to need mention.

The week has given us "The Masked Ball" (twice), "Faust," "Aida," "Traviata," "Mignon," and "Lucia." As this article is written in advance of the latter performance, which will introduce Mlle. Litta to the operatic stage in this country, we can make no mention of it in this place, but refer the reader to the criticism which will appear elsewhere. Of the other works, "The Masked Ball" was the most complete success in the strength of its cast and in the general performance. In point of fact, it was the best representation that has been given here for many years. "Faust" and "Traviata" introduced Miss Marco and the Swedish tenor, Westberg, whose merits and demerits have been already recognized in our daily notices. "Aida" gave us Miss Kellogg at her best, and we cannot remember her in any other role where she has so thoroughly concealed herself and given an artistic interpretation that was characterized by genuine force, dignity, and breadth. The same opera also presented Cary in one of her strong roles, and she was fully up to her customary standard, but beyond this she has had little to do, except a dramatic scena in "The Masked Ball" and her trivial part in "Mignon."

The repertoire for this week gives us a novelty,—Bizet's "Carmen,"—and more of the old works. There has been some public complaint expressed as to the injustice of the off-nights. The complaint will not hold good this week, as there are no off-nights. That opera-goers may know exactly what they are buying for, we give the repertoire, with the principal artists: Monday, "Carmen," with Kellogg, Marco, Adams, and Pantaleoni; Tuesday, "Martha," with Litta, Cary, Westberg, and Conly; Wednesday, "Trovatore," with Kellogg, Cary, Rosnati, and Cauffman; Thursday, "Carmen," repeated; Friday, "Favorita," with Cary, Rosnati, Pantaleoni, and Conly; Saturday matinee, "Lucia," with Litta, Adams, Gottschalk, and Conly; and Saturday evening, "Mignon," with Kellogg, Cary, Marco, Westberg, Conly, and Gottschalk. And then, good-by.

CHARITY CONCERTS.

There will be several charity concerts this week in which members of the Strakosch troupe will take part. On Tuesday afternoon Miss Kellogg will sing, for the benefit of the Central Homeopathic Dispensary, at the parlors of Mrs. Edson Keith, 924 Prairie avenue, and again on Friday afternoon, at the parlors of Mrs. George M. Pullman, 879 Prairie avenue, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital. On the same afternoon there will be a concert at McVicker's Theatre for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd, in which Mlle. Litta, Mlle. Galimberti, Mr. Westberg, Mr. Conly, and Mr. Behrens, Miss Emelie Gavin, and Miss Jessie Bartlett will appear. It is probable also that Mr. Goodwin and wife, of the Weathersby troupe, will take part.

THE HERSHEY POPULAR CONCERT.

The fifteenth Hershey "Popular Concert" (the first this season) was given last Monday evening. The hall was fairly crowded, and the audience testified their pleasure by the heartiness of their applause. Mr. Eddy opened the concert with Handel's splendid organ Concerto in B flat, and was followed by Miss Agnes Ingersoll and Mr. William Lewis, who gave an excellent interpretation of the Andante and Allegro of a Raff Sonata for piano and violin. The Chicago Lady Quartette—Miss Grace A. Hiltz, Mrs. Agnes Cox, and Misses Mina and Pauline Rommeiss—sang Barnby's "Now the Day is Over," Schumann's "Tambourine Girl," and "No Evil Shall Befall Thee," from Costa's "Eli"; and the hearty approval of the audience was most unmistakably shown by the burst of applause which followed, an encore being vigorously demanded. In response they gave "Home, Sweet Home," in a most charming manner.

Miss Eva Mayers did not appear, being prevented by illness, and Mr. S. G. Pratt, who was present, played a "melodie" and Polonaise of his own, the latter containing some very poetic thoughts, well arranged and skillfully contrasted. The next number (by the Lady Quartette) consisted of two selections, Abt's "Woodbird" and a new quartette "This and That," composed expressly for the ladies by Mr. Frederic Grant Gleason, of the Hershey School. Both were sung with exceeding grace and delicacy. Mr. Eddy gave a splendid rendition of Lemmens' Fantasie in E minor (The Storm). While its representation of a peasants' holiday festival—interrupted by a storm—and the hymn of rejoicing and thanksgiving, when it passes away, are extremely natural and strikingly effective, the whole work is musically of a very high order. In response to an encore, Mr. Eddy played an Offertoire of Tours. Miss Ingersoll and Mr. Lewis played a "Canzona" and "Tarantelle" of Raff and a Mazurka of Wieniawski, all charming morceaux, receiving an encore, to which they responded. The concert closed with the "Swedish Peasants' Wedding March," sung by the Lady Quartette.

THE MUSICAL COLLEGE SOIREE.

The concert given by the Chicago Musical College at the Union Park Congregational Church last Monday evening was a fine opening of the season of this excellent institution. A very large audience listened to some admirable music, and expressed its approbation in an enthusiastic manner. The concert opened with two of Brahm's popular Hungarian dances, played by the Misses Gertie Walker and Anna Culbertson in an excellent manner. Miss Ada Somers sang Cowen's "Better Land" in good style. Gade's trio for piano, violin, and 'cello was performed by Miss Julia Moran and Messrs. A. Rosenbecker and J. Schroeder. The many who have known Miss Moran as a vocalist were surprised to find her to be such an accomplished pianist. Mr. Schroeder, the 'cellist, is not a stranger in Chicago, although he has not been heard here since the ante-fire days. His playing caused considerable anxiety to hear him perform a solo. Great applause greeted Miss Ettie Butler, whose solo, Eckhardt's "Swiss Song," had to be repeated. Mr. Charles Wood, Professor of the organ at the college, played two organ numbers. Bach's Fugue in E Flat and Thiele's Chromatic Fantasie. Miss Emma Shaw sang the "Nobil Donna" from the "Huguenots." She was in good voice and sang Roeckel's "A Little Mountain Lad" in response to an encore. Miss Mary Wishard played Liszt's transcription of the "Prophet" in artistic style.

Two quartettes dedicated to the college, "Thou Lovely Star" and "Ave Maria," by Otte Lob, were listened to with great interest. The gem of the evening was the performance of Ernst's "Airs Hongroise," op. 22, by Mr. Rosenbecker, whose playing was musician-like and artistic. In nearly every respect, the soiree was a success that speaks well for the college instruction and for the progress of its pupils.

THE ABT SOCIETY.

This Society issued its first prospectus only about three weeks ago, yet its list of associate members is fast filling up. The rehearsals of the Society are progressing finely, and under the leadership of Mr. George Loesch this Society expects to eclipse the efforts of all societies which have preceded it in Chicago in the rendition of music for male voices, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not do so, as the chorus is selected from our best known singers. To those of the public not familiar with the organization it may be repeated that Mr. N. K. Fairbank is its President, and takes a lively interest in its welfare. It is composed of (and limited to that number) twenty-four active members, comprising such names as Barnes, Knorr, De Celle, Coffin, Smith, and Bird, in the first tenors, perhaps the strongest combination of a like number of voices on this leading part that could possibly have been made, while the second tenors may be found Howard, Dexter, Wheeler, Allen, Foote, and Collins. The first basses, Powers, Goldsmith, Booth, McWade, Baird, and Kimbark are a guarantee that this part will not be wanting in timbre or quality. The second basses are Sloan, Osborne, Lefler, Noble, and Hubbard; little need be said of the gentlemen on this part, as they will surely be *heard* from whenever a concert takes place.

The Society will give three public rehearsals during the season to its associate members, and will introduce the best solo talent and such other features as will make the concerts thoroughly enjoyable. Associate membership tickets (until they are all sold), can now be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Mr. L. D. Collins, No. 9 State street, at Lyon & Healy's music store, or of any of the active members. Price $5 admitting two persons, or $7 admitting three persons.

WHITNEY-ST. CECILIA-COUTHOUI ENTERTAINMENT.

A grand entertainment is projected to take place on the West Side about the 7th of December, when the residents of that portion of the city will be treated to one of the old-time concerts such as has not been given in the Union Park Church for two seasons past. The attraction will be the Whitney concert company (Fanny Kellog, Abby Clark, Fessenden, the popular tenor of the old Temple Quartette, and Whitney), the St. Cecilia Ladies' Quartette (Fanny Whitney, Lizzie Hoyne, Mrs. Frank G. Hall, and Mme. Kempton), together with the popular reader, Jessie Couthoui. With this array of artists the West Siders will be able to find in the one evening enough entertainment to last them for a whole week.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The pupils of Mr. S. G. Pratt will give a reception Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at the piano warerooms of Messrs. Lyon & Healey, State and Monroe streets.

The Marie Roze concert troupe will give a concert in this city Dec. 2, in McCormick Hall, under the auspices of the Farragut Boat Club. As the profits of the entertainment are to inure to the benefit of this popular organization, there will undoubtedly be a large attendance.

A slight error occurred in our last Sunday's notice of Signor De Campi's pupil, Miss Emma Roemheld. During the present month, she is singing *Gilda* in "Rigoletto" at Bozzolo. In January and February she will sing in the "Contessa d'Amalfi" at Pavia for the carnival. Her stage name is Emma Romeldi.

The first European news received here regarding Miss Fannie Blumenfeld, the former pupil of Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, is of a very welcome nature. She was first admitted to the preparatory department at the Vienna Conservatory, but, her remarkable talents asserting themselves, she was at once promoted to the first cultivation class, which she now leads.

Miss Annie M. R. R. Barnette's second "Musical Afternoon" will take place on Thursday next at Reed's Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State street, on which occasion the following pupils will sing: Misses Eloise Sargent, Emma Cook, Edith Gridley, Aggie Andrews, Christine Brealton, and Mr. Ernest Sargent. Mrs. Cora E. Daniels, elocutionist, has consented to read a couple of numbers.

On Monday evening at Flood's Hall, Hyde Park, the Mendelssohn Club will give their first reunion for this season, with an excellent miscellaneous programme. The Club is in better condition at present than ever before, both in numbers and quality, the chorus numbering 120 and the orchestra thirty-five. The Club also gives a grand concert in December, and at the second concert, some time in February, will give portions of Haydn's "Creation." Two other reunions will also be given during the season.

We have received the following new music from William A. Pond & Co., through the Chicago Music Company; "Soldier's Song," and "Chiquita," by Alfred H. Pease; "Egyptian March," by Johann Strauss; "In Summer Days," ballad, by George William Warren; "Good-By, but for a Little While," song, by Edward E. Rice; "Happy Greeting," morceau for piano, by A. E. Warren. Also, from R. A. Saalfield, New York: "I Wish I Was Somebody's Darling," and "Where Has Eva Gone?" by Charles Conway; "The Moonlight Sleeps," by Clifford Cox; "American Girls' Waltzes," and "Johnny Morgan Waltz," and "Chimes of Normandy Waltz," by James J. Freeman; and "Reflection Song," for soprano, by J. F. Burrill.

NEW YORK.

MME. GERSTER'S DEBUT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Gerster made a brilliant debut Monday night, as I telegraphed you briefly. Her immediate and unequivocal success was won through pure merit, in the face of disadvantages. She was weighted by such advance praise and laudation as rendered her audience at once highly expectant and critical. Added to this was the sympathy created by her severe illness, a chilling first experience in a foreign land, and the fact that Mr. Mapleson was in large measure dependent upon her for the ultimate success or failure of his operatic venture in America. In these trying circumstances, Mme. Gerster made her first appearance before as cultivated and brilliant an audience as ever represented the metropolis at the Academy. In these circumstances she won, thrilled, and captivated her hearers.

THE AUDIENCE

was about as much of a study as the opera was that night. At different stages of the opera's progress there seemed to be an attempt to restrain the enthusiasm that was everywhere creeping to the surface, as though people were afraid the ovation would be more demonstrative and emphatic than was becoming at a first hearing. But long before *Amina* reached the allegro "Ah non giunge," this restraint had been cast away, and the manifestation of approval and delight was natural and full; while after the exquisite rendering of the pathetic "Ah non credea," and her still more effective expression of heartfelt happiness in the allegro, there was an outburst of feeling that gave thorough evidence of the artist's power and the people's verdict in her favor. The first applause was a warm welcome such as New York accords every newcomer, an exhibition of generous and hearty feeling. The last applause was greater and more spontaneous than the first, and was a recognition of the rare artist.

It was a noteworthy fact that people were in no hurry to get away at the close, but tarried to talk over the event. Noteworthy again that Mme. Gerster was recalled three times after the curtain had fallen on the happy finale of "La Sonnambula." As a rule, it must be confessed, even the fastidious opera-goers begin to look after wraps and greatcoats during the closing scene, and many are rude enough to depart as if life depended on their making first exit. Hence it was significant that the rule had a decided exception.

Well, it is no wonder people were made to forget their usual habits.

A TRULY GREAT PRIMA DONNA

is one of life's rarities. The leading operatic singers of the world may be counted on one's fingers, not alone sopranos, but the tenors included. A rare artist merits rare recognition. Again, an operatic representation complete in every part is almost as rare as great singers are. The presentation of "La Sonnambula" Monday night was the most perfect ever given in America. If I have heard that expression once, I have heard it fifty times, with no dissent. It is strong commendation to say of anything that no improvement in it could be suggested or desired; but I have heard that frequently said also of Monday's performance. The combination was remarkably strong, and worthy of preservation. Following was the cast:

Elvino	Sig. Campanini
Il Conte Rodolfo	Sig. Foli
Alessio	Sig. Grazzi
Un Notario	Sig. Bolli
Lisa	Mlle. Robiati
Teresa	Mlle. Filomena
Amina	Mme. Etelka Gerster

The chorus and orchestra have been sufficiently spoken of hitherto. A prima donna capable to arouse enthusiasm and move the musical public as Patti and Nilsson and Lucca used to do was the only thing Mr. Mapleson wanted while Gerster was ill. Now that she is well, the company is complete.

My first impression of Mme. Gerster was received, by a happy chance, at rehearsal. The same chance made me witness of

A SCENE

such as was seldom, if ever before, witnessed at an Academy rehearsal. One day last week, not knowing that Mme. Gerster had recovered sufficiently to sing, I was passing along the Academy corridors toward Mr. Mapleson's cozy box of an office. Suddenly there came to greet me the sound of orchestral music. Signor Arditi was leading his musicians through the beautiful passage at the opening of the last scene of "La Sonnambula," where the chorus kneel in fear and trembling as the white-robed and sorrowing *Amina* crosses the plank over the stream by the mill, and in safety descends from her perilous position, all the while sleeping, yet in sleep singing of her lost lover and utter grief. In a moment there floated out through the half-open doors of the auditory the clear and thrilling notes of a voice I had never heard before. I knew the singer must be Gerster, and could not resist the temptation to take a stolen glance at her. She was appealing to Heaven for *Elvino's* happiness, uttering that pathetic "last prayer of an afflicted heart." Her face was not handsome, but it was beautiful. There could be no doubt, after witnessing her expression, that she was feeling the situation, acting from the heart. As she sang the requiem over her faded bridal-flowers one old, gray-haired member of the orchestra put his handkerchief to his eyes, and all the players, keen and sympathetic lovers of music as they are, were visibly affected. And when *Amina*, wakened from her sleep by the replacing of the wedding-ring on her finger, threw herself into her husband's arms with the cry, "Oh gioia! oh gioia!" the players rose and gave such a bravo as made the great empty auditory resound, while the chorus caught the infection and joined in a round of applause. At the conclusion of the "Ah! non giunge" there was another encore that Mme. Gerster might well be proud of. So she appeared to be, as she smiled and bowed her thanks.

In conversation with Mr. Mapleson later, he said there was just such a scene at Her Majesty's, in London, when the orchestra first heard Mme. Gerster. All his people were raving about her, the more because of her winning ways and generosity toward all with whom she came in contact.

"The difference between Gerster and some other great singers I might name," said the impressario, "is that she is not grasping, not one of the 'money-makers,' as they are called. She is generous to a fault, and cares less about the money she earns than any leading artist I have had to deal with. She is constantly doing kindly acts among the members of the company, is never overbearing or ill-natured, and no wonder they all love her. Why, I have known her to repeatedly visit and read to poor girls in the chorus who were sick, and to aid them as they required."

Mr. Mapleson added that the report at one time circulated that Mme. Gerster

WOULD PROBABLY GO BACK TO EUROPE

without appearing here arose no doubt from the fact that the manager of the Royal Opera-House at St. Petersburg had made overtures for Mme. Gerster, offering to pay any price demanded if Mr. Mapleson would send her to Russia, and arguing that the sea voyage would restore her health. Mr. Mapleson said he laid the proposition before Mme. Gerster, showing her the advantages offered, but she positively refused to leave America, saying that she came over here to sing, that the people had been told she would certainly sing, and that she meant to keep the pledges made for her.

"That is exactly characteristic of her," was Mr. Mapleson's comment.

The manager then told me of his final conclusion to try an outside tour, as I informed you last Sunday. His arrangements with Mr. McVicker were not quite completed at that time, but practically so, and he said it was his intention first to go to Boston, then direct to Chicago. The entire company is to be moved, with a full orchestra, thus securing to music-lovers in the West an exact reproduction of the operas which have been attractive without Mme. Gerster, and of the others which with her promise to put money in Mr. Mapleson's pocket, notwithstanding his enormous outlay. His nightly expenses, he informs me, are from $3,000 to $3,500.

MME. GERSTER'S REPERTOIRE

includes "Lucia," "Rigoletto," "Barbieri," "Talisman," "Lohengrin," "Leonora," "Queen of the Night," and "Hamlet." The list of operas to be given will be much enlarged now that she is able to take her place. Miss Hauck certainly deserves great praise for having carried the season along week after week, doing an amount of hard work that would wear out any ordinarily strong artist, yet keeping fresh through it all. It is no shame to her to be overshadowed by a voice so pure and superb, and a vocalization so exquisite and fine as that of Mme. Gerster. "Patti never did anything so fine," said a critic, as Gerster gave her thrilling finale. And the judgment of that severe old critic, Sir Michael Costa, who rarely ever had a good word for anybody, was epigrammatic enough to perpetuate: "The purity of Lind with the timbre of Malibran."

H. G.

IN GENERAL.

THE THOMAS CHAMBER CONCERTS.

The first of the Theodore Thomas Chamber Concerts was given in Cincinnati last week, the programme including the Mozart Quartet No. 1, in G; Saint-Saens' suite for 'cello and piano, op. 16; and Beethoven's Quartet No. 9 in C, op. 59. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the concert:

With the exception of the suite for violoncello and pianoforte there was nothing new on the programme. The Mozart Quartet and the Beethoven Quartet are among the most familiar and best loved examples in this department of musical literature, and their performance last night had a characteristic force that made a comparison of their style interesting. The classical model for the type, as many would have it, was seen in the former; in the latter the perruke was removed; a more heroic strain adopted; the four instuments were given a more ambitious task, and made more perilous essays; and with what effect? The question is not yet determined, for every new beauty born of heroic pains in the work of the later master is, of necessity, contrasted with the perfect loveliness that marks every movement of the Mozart work. Besides, there is surely nothing superficial in feeling of the andante cantabile of the quartet in G; indeed its melody, as given by Mr. Thomas last night, with broad, earnest, religious character, might have come from the mind of the devoutly-laboring Beethoven himself, rather than from the master who jotted some of his brightest ideas down while his companions in play made their shots at billiards.

Mr. Thomas played first in the Mozart piece, Mr. Jacobsohn in the other. The change did not disturb the perfect balance of the combination, nor the unity in sentiment, which two were the chief points of excellence. A trifling stiffness, noticed by the most critical in the beginning of the first number, rapidly wore away, and no trace was left when the sublime Andante was as sublimely rendered. This and the slow movement in the Beethoven quartet were the brilliant features of the evening, and they furnish an excellent test of merit, and give us reason for much self-gratulation in the possession of Mr. Thomas and his colleagues. The suite by Saint-Saens, besides serving to show the extraordinary merits of Mr. Hartdegen and the bright talent of Mr. Doerner, introduced itself to the public as a very striking and original composition. It has a romantic, and even an oriental tinge in parts, and, while not always unqualifiedly pleasing, is always interesting.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Anna S. Hill has been engaged by Max Strakosch, and expects to appear in the role of *Margherita*, in "Faust," when that opera is given in St. Louis.

A novel feature in the programme of the next concert by Mr. Thomas' orchestra will be Bach's concerto for three pianos, played by Mr. Andres, Mr. Singer, and Mr. Schneider.

Hathaway & Pond, who recently engaged the Roze-Mapleson troupe for a series of concerts, have engaged Gilmore and his band, with Levy, for a concert tour, beginning Jan. 6.

Mme. Florentini (Mrs. Jennings), who was prima donna at her Majesty's Theatre some seasons ago, and has since been performing in Italy and other countries, was married to Signor Bottesini at Geneva last month, the well-known double-bass player, who, with Signor Piatti, the violincellist, were at one time in Costa's Covent Garden band. Signor Bottesini was musical director and conductor of the Italian Opera-House in Cairo so long as the Khedive of Egypt had funds to sustain the theatre.

The father and mother of Adelina Patti's Nicolini still keep an inn at Dinan, Brittany. Adelina was there a year ago with her beau, and the pair were kindly received. They looked into the kitchen where Nicolini used to help along with the pots and kettles.

Mr. Thomas has determined to give "The Messiah" on Christmas Eve, in place of the fourth orchestra concert. The entire orchestra will, of course, be used, and the Harmonic, Choral, and Mænnerchor Societies united in the chorus. Mr. Whitney will sing the bass airs.

Mr. J. C. Fryer has been engaged as manager of the new French opera troupe, which will make a tour of the country with him. The company will appear at the new Gaiety Theatre, Boston, Dec. 9. It is rumored that this troupe will, during the season, give Bizet's "Carmen" in the original French.

On the 24th of October, Mme. Schumann celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her first appearance in public as a pianist at a private concert given at the Gewandhaus of Leipsic by the vocalist Caroline Perthaler. Upon this occasion she played her husband's concerto in A minor, his Romance, op. 28, and Novelette, op. 90.

A wealthy lady of Hibernian extraction, living in San Francisco, sent for a celebrated teacher of vocal music, and at the interview with him said: "I suppose, Mr. K., you're after playing all thim instruments as I see in thim orchestral matinees we're attinding at Platt's Hall?" The gentleman replied that he was a professor of singing and only played the piano; but that if she would tell him what instrument she referred to he could easily procure her the professor she was in search of. "Well, thin, that's moighty good of ye, anyway," she replied; "but I disremember exactly the name of the instrument. It's brass, I'm thinking, and shoots in and out, and I belave mi daughter said it was a thumbone. She has a beautiful arm, has my daughter, and the instrument would display it, d'ye see, every time she pulled the pipe of the thumbone out far and when she shut it up again. I'd have a dress made, d'ye mind,"—but the lady was alone; all that reached her ears were the stifled cachinnations of a flabergasted tenor hurrying wildly down the garden steps *con strepito allegro molto furioso*.

THE DRAMA.

CHICAGO.

A LIGHT AND FROTHY WEEK.

If there was nothing specially new or true to be seen or heard on the stage this last week, it didn't much signify, as the play-going people appeared to have made up their minds to take a rest, and allow the opera to have a show. Outside of opea, the theatres have been devoted to the light, frothy kind of entertainment variously known as burlesque, farce, extravaganza, variety, and mammoth. The "mammoth" shows, strange to say, are usually the flimsiest of them all, consisting of jig dancers, song-and-dances, banjo strummers, rope-walkers, and the like. Toe only thing to be said about them is that they appear to afford unbounded delight to the class of people who patronize them. A young lady was taken to task one day by her guide, philosopher, and friend,—the minister of the church she attended,—for going so much to these frivolous entertainments. "What real enjoyment can you possibly find in such things?" said he. "Is there anything intellectual in it; is there any instruction to be found in it?" She replied, "I suppose not; I never stopped to think of that. But tell me, don't you like to have your back rubbed when you are tired? Well, there's nothing intellectual or instructive in that, but then you like it all the same. I go to the theatre for the same reason that you ask your wife to rub your back—because you like it." We don't know what answer the parson made to this saucy explanation, but we imagine the young lady was in the main right. The majority of theatre-going people go there simply to be amused, or to gratify an appetite for excitement, just as the majority of people drink beer—not because it is nourishing, but because they don't know what else to do with themselves.

Your "unco guid" folks are ever and again raising the cry of depraved public taste when the town becomes overflooded with this variety trash. But they seem to forget that the stage of to-day is supported, not as of old, by an exclusive class, but by the mass of the people, and that the mass do not go thither for instruction but for pleasure. Instructive entertainment is sought for elsewhere, and so the theatre degenerates naturally into a caterer, and the writer of plays has to follow in the same path, and think not so much of "magnifying his office," as of producing just the kind of dramatic fodder that will go down easiest.

There is no longer any distinction between comedy and farce, such as there was in days when social strata were more accurately defined, as in dress or manners. Up to the time of Cumberland there was a clear line of demarcation between the two forms of comic delineation. "Comedy," says Dryden in one of his prefaces, "consists, though of low persons, yet of natural actions and characters, such humors, adventures, and designs as are to be met with in the world. Farce, on the other side, consists of forced humors and unnatural events. Comedy presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical. The one causes laughter in those who can judge of men and manners by the lively representation of their folly or corruption; the other produces the same effect on those who can judge of neither, and that only by its extravagances. . . . In short, there is the same difference betwixt farce and comedy as betwixt an empirique and a true physician. Both of them may attain their ends, but what the one performs by hazard the other does by skill. And as the artist is often unsuccessful while the mountebank succeeds, so farces more commonly take the people than comedies."

This seems a fair enough definition which may help those who like to prate of "the legitimate" to understand what they are talking about. The comedies of contemporaneous life cannot be like those of two hundred years ago, because the social condition under which they were written no longer exist. What we call comedy to-day would have been called farce then. "Our Boys" is a farce, and so are all the so-called comedies of the present day—"Our Bachelors," "Hurricanes," and the thousand-and-one productions of a similar order which aim, not to depict contemporary life, but merely to produce merriment by contriving ridiculous and impossible situations.

This tendency is equally manifest in the more recent burlesques, which seem to be for the most part mere contrivances for the exhibition of tumbling clowns and prettily-draped nymphs. Physical skill, or well-proportioned charms, take the place of art even in this lower order of comedy work, which, some twenty years ago, employed artists of real ability. It is a notable fact that very few people who attend these extravaganzas are even heard to express much disappointment if there is poor singing or poor music so long as the girls are pretty enough and the clowns make sufficient noise and grimace.

What we are coming to in the future of course no fellow can find out, but it would surely seem that the public would some time grow weary of this perpetual fooling,—this burlesquing of burlesque,—and seek a more reasonable sort of enjoyment.

The only thing that could be called an event this last week in the dramatic affairs of Chicago was the production of Mr. Dalzeil's comedy of "Ju-Jubes," which is a reasonably good performance of an emphatically English type, and appealing in its humor distinctly and exclusively to an English taste. It is dignified by the name of "comedy," but it is in reality a farce. This is not said by way of disparagement, but only to place the performance in its proper category. Some of the situations are cleverly conceived, and there is an abundance of fun throughout the two acts to keep an audience in a roar.

The Colville Folly Company close their engagement at Haverly's this evening. It has been a successful one so far, and the production of several burlesques has served to make the public acquainted with the "tricks and the manners" and the faces and forms of a company of very pleasant people.

The Academy of Music, the Metropolitan, and Hamlin's have been occupied with variety business, some of it being of a very agreeable and enjoyable kind.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Salsbury Troubadours have done a fine business in Milwaukee during the past week.

Dave Hanchett was in the city during the past week engaging people for his new piece, entitled "Bed Rock." He starts on a tour from Indianapolis.

The Roze-Mapleson concert troupe are arranging dates for a trip through the Northwest, making Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis the principal points.

At the Academy of Music a good variety programme is offered for the week, including Howard, Dore, and Ion, the acrobats; Lulu Delmay and Archer, singers; the Richmond Sisters, Blanche Selwyn, Leonzo and Ryan, Sanford and Wilson, Eloise Allen, Ned Barry, Ben Gilfoil, etc. A new local drama will be presented, written by Hugh Fay, called "Darley Doyle."

Miss Lina Tettenborn, with her highly educated dog Snyder, is now in the city, forming a combination to play her new piece, "Tina, the Milk-vender of Germantown."

The Union Division Temperance Reformers give their free musical and literary entertainment at Union Park Hall, No. 517 West Madison street, Tuesday evening.

The Lingard company start on a Southern tour to-morrow. Mrs. Alice Dunning Lingard and George DeVere go to England to look out for some fresh talent and new pieces.

J. B. Dickson, Manager of the Grand Opera House, Indianapolis, is about organizing a party to produce the spectacular play, "The Green Huntsman," to take the road about Dec. 1.

The attractions for the week at the Metropolitan Theatre are: Scanlon and Cronin, in Irish comedy; Neil and Eldridge, dialect; Kate Howard, Muller and Magee, Dick Rowe, Cincinnatus, Harry Stanwood, Rinehart and dogs, Martino illusionist, and others, in a variety bill.

Nick Roberts' "Humpty Dumpty" troupe appear at Haverly's to-morrow evening. The company contains two Grimaldis as *Clown*, Ida Maussey as *Columbine*, Charles Constantine as *Pantaloon*, Ravel as *Harlequin*, and other talent, including the well-known Siegrist children.

At Hamlin's Theatre Wagner and Cotton's minstrel company will enter upon a second week to-morrow evening. A number of new specialty artists will augment the troupe, among whom are Carroll and sons, Yeating and Sands, Wingfield and Gregory, and George H. Edwards. An entire change of programme is announced.

Mr. Haverly having purchased Mr. Harrington's interest in the Haverley Theatre, the latter gentleman relinquished his position of Assistant Manager last Monday, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charley Andrews, the Treasurer. Mr. Andrews is one of the most competent and enterprising young men engaged in theatrical management. He has hosts of friends who will rejoice to hear of his promotion.

Mr. Charles R. Gardner, whilom of the Academy of Music in Chicago, appears to have become involved in some trouble in New York. The *Dramatic News* publishes the statement of a young actress, which charges Gardner with conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and for which the brother of the young lady, if she has one, should at once go and lash him from one end of the continent to the other. Those in Chicago who are familiar with the story of the "Dead room" on Halsted street will hardly be surprised to hear that he is at his old tricks again.

Eliza Weathersby's Froliques will be the feature of the week at Hooley's Theatre. Their new musical sketch, "Hobbies," written by the author of "The Mighty Dollar," is said to be an exceedingly clever bit of work, and the performance has been highly applauded. The company includes N. C. Goodwin, Elma Delaro, Miss Jennie Weathersby, Mr. Harry Phillips, Mr. W. J. Stanton, and others, comprising a neat little comedy party. Goodwin gives during the piece imitations of well-known actors, and the entertainment is prefaced by a farce called "Under the Rose."

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

Signor Salvini, it is reported, is engaged for a professional tour in Russia.

John Brougham is proud to say, "No actor or actress was ever tried for a capital crime."

Lulu Richmond, of the Richmond Sisters, had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs in Montreal last week, and is seriously ill.

The Vokes Family in England now have a London Comedietta Company with them, which enables them to give the whole entertainment of the evening.

Robert Stickney has just returned from Europe, where he performed for two weeks. He is organizing a circus, with which he proposes to travel through the Southern cities.

John Gilbert, whose benefit is one of the present subjects of green-room talk in New York, made his first appearance on the stage as *Jaffier*, in Otway's "Venice Preserved," at the Boston Tremont Theatre in 1828.

Leonard Grover's Combination played "Our Boarding-House" before the inmates of the Hospital for the Insane at Columbus, O. Since that time almost every inmate has been sent home labeled, "A perfect cure."

Ah, another! this time with a thrill of terror in it. We now learn that "Lotta's carriage, while lately crossing a railroad track in Massachusetts, cleared a railroad train by only two feet." And so the good work goes bravely on!

"Mrs. Dion Boucicault is not coming to America," says an Eastern paper. The fact has been announced again and again, but it is well to keep it in mind. She might come upon us unexpectedly some day, and "Joy is dangerous."

S. W. Piercy met with a mishap recently in falling on the stage in San Francisco, which deprived him of the use of his arm for a time. He has declined the position of leading man at the California Theatre, and is going to star in a play of his own.

Mr. Sothern is announced to appear at the Park Theatre, New York, at Christmas. The painful news of his sudden illness was happily followed by that of his partial recovery, and it is understood he will be able to fill all his American engagements.

Little Lotta is not behind her advertising sisters in the profession. She wears a dress which, it is claimed, cost just $12.86, with no nothings to the tails of the figure to make it look imposing. It was designed by herself and not by Worth. Lotta deserves a medal.

A new play by Mr. Bronson Howard, entitled "Qui Vive," has been accepted by the Wallack's Theatre management, and will be produced in the course of the season. This play has been generally confounded with a new Irish drama by Mr. Boucicault, now under consideration at the same theatre.

Leo, the trapeze performer, met with an accident recently in a Denver theatre which nearly nearly set the place on fire, and from which he escaped with slight injury. The rope broke, and Leo turned a double summersault, bruising his knee, spraining his ankle, and setting the footlights ablaze.

Mrs. John T. Raymond's success in Burnett's play, "That Lass o' Lowries," in Philadelphia is said to have been so emphatic that she will return there on the 18th to play another engagement with the same piece. On the 25th of this month she will appear at the Broadway Theatre in New York.

An adaptation of the same Spanish play which Mr. W. D. Howells has recently translated and adapted for Lawrence Barrett, was presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, several seasons ago, with Mr. Louis James (now of the Boston Theatre) in the leading role. It was then called "Yorick."

Fred May, the young man who fought an alleged duel with James Gordon Bennett, is going on the stage, it is said. He is young, handsome, and can wear on the stage the costumes of to-day without unfamiliarity with them. In such parts as were assumed by Montague he would be to the female mind irresistible. He has been a clerk in a dry-goods store.

Robson and Crane are appointed as the coming *Dromios* in "The Comedy of Errors" at the Park Theatre, New York. The piece has not been seen on the New York stage since the days of John S. Clarke, at the old Winter Garden. Clarke, with W. S. Andrews—and also the popular and lamented J. G. Hanley—were then seen as the *Dromios*. The appearance of Robson and Crane in New York, will, of course, be welcomed with renewed interest.

A Paris actress, whose face is her fortune, was recently engaged in one of the small theatres. The day after her engagement was signed she received notice of a rehearsal. She replied: "It is impossible for me to rehearse during the day. I have not the time, for I do not leave bed till noon, then bath, breakfast, hair-dresser, and mantua-makers keep me busy till it is time to go to the Bois de Boulogne. I wish you would distribute my salary, if I have a salary (which I forgot to ask you), among the dressing-maids of your theatre."

Col. Ingersoll is preparing a series of lectures on Shakspeare, to be delivered a year from the coming winter. "I think Shakspeare," says the Colonel, "the greatest genius the world ever produced. I have often thought that if the Almighty had wished to make a revelation to man, and had waited until the time of Shakspeare, and had allowed him to write it, no one would have ever denied its inspiration, because there is more poetry, more tenderness, more elevation of thought, more practical wit, more morality, more real prophecy in Shakspeare's works than in all the so-called sacred writings in the whole world."

Samuel Phelps, who died in London recently, was one of the most versatile actors of his day. His first appearance in London was made at the Haymarket, where he played *Shylock* with great success, impressing those who saw him as an actor bound to win distinction, as he had intelligence, power, and originality. When Macready leased the Covent Garden Theatre, Phelps was engaged to support him, and he appeared in a long succession of Shakspearean parts. For nearly thirty years as manager of the Sadlers Wells Theatre he produced nothing but legitimate plays, except an occasional holiday pantomime, and he never would play in trifling or merely fashionable pieces. In March, 1839, he created a great sensation by his production of *Richelieu*, in Lytton's play, and it was afterward considered one of his greatest triumphs. A list of the parts with which he was familiar, and in some of which he was great, would be almost incredibly long. With equal success he played *Sir Giles Overreach*, *Bottom*, *Sir Peter Teazle*, *Lord Ogleby*, *Mercutio*, and *Macbeth*. He was esteemed an unapproachable *Sir Pertinax McSycophant*, the best *Malvolio* on the stage, a great *Justice Shallow*, an excellent *Falstaff*, while his *King John* and *Hubert* were remarkable performances. One of his favorite parts was *Joseph Surface*, and his skill as a comedian was illustrated by his quaint personation of the part of *Baillie Nicol Jarvie*, in which he delighted spectators by dancing a jig. He was a prudent man, and boasted in his old age that after long years of hard work, he had always been able to pay his debts and bring up his large family in something more than comfort.

Nat Goodwin is a Boston boy, having been born at the Hub in 1855. He began his career as a dramatic reader, in which he was successful. He first went on the stage in New York, where he accepted a week's engagement to give imitations of actors, and remained nine months. He began on a salary of $50 a week, and was getting $200 when he quit. He next devoted himself to the study of tragedy, and debuted, after a year's study, in a play called "The Bottle," in which he failed disastrously, and after which he joined the Evangeline combination. The rest of his biography is known by the public. He has been on the stage only four years, but is recognized as one of the best comedians in the profession.

NEW YORK.

THE NEW PLAY AT THE STANDARD.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Henderson has struck oil at the Standard Theatre with his new play, "Almost a Life," of which I gave you a synopsis two weeks ago. I am glad of it, for two or three reasons. In the first place, Henderson is a plucky manager, who has made fortunes and lost them with equal calmness. He gathered to himself, years ago, a big stack of ducats as a "circuit" manager in the East. Then he leased the Opera-House in Providence, where he is said to have parted with $50,000. After that he came to New York, and seeing, as he thought, a bonanza in Josh Hart's Eagle Theatre, reached out and scooped it in. His first venture this season gained the distinction of being the most colossal thing in the failure line ever seen here. The second attempt was not much better, and Emmett jumped in to pull the business up. His engagement closed last Friday night, and the following evening the new play was produced. Everybody was there, and pretty nearly everybody said beforehand that the piece would be a failure. That is one of my reasons for being glad that it is a success. When a lot of actors, litterateurs, and other first-nighters set out to damn a play in advance, it soaks my soul in balm of Gilead to see 'em "get left."

THE HOUSE WAS PACKED

to the doors when the curtain rolled up on the first act. but the silence in front was rather ominous. The play went along at a slow gait until Charles Le Clercq came on, and by his marvelous personation of the idiot *Colinette* started the tide of sentiment to the right-about. From that point on to the final scene the play "went" with great approval. To Mr. Le Clercq the management is indebted, more than to any other member of the company, for the success achieved by "Almost a Life." He is, beyond all question, the best character-actor in the country—not excepting even F. F. Mackay. And yet this is the first real opportunity he has had to show what he can do, although he has been in America a number of years. He is a brother of Carlotta Le Clercq, and crossed the water from England at the same time she did, supporting Fechter. New York has not seen such a wonderful piece of acting for many a year. *Colinette* is the most utterly repulsive character I ever looked at; and yet Le Clercq has such power that he carries the spectator with him just as if the hideous imbecile were the central figure, about whom the sympathy naturally gathers. All New York is talking about it, and Le Clercq ought to be contented over his final, though tardy, appreciation.

Among the other members of

MR. HENDERSON'S COMPANY

who appear to good advantage are Ben Maginley, H. A. Weaver, B. T. Ringgold, Gustavus Levick, Rose Osborne, and Virginia Buchanan. Maud Granger is overweighted with too much part and too many good clothes. If this millinery scheme goes on much longer managers will be obliged to announce, "Seventeen new dresses will play the part of *Camille* this evening, supported by Miss Maude Granger and an efficient company of costumes." The fact is, this over-dressing is getting to be played out in New York. The people who go to the theatre are beginning to find out what the actors themselves have known all along, that no actress who depends entirely upon her salary can afford to wear five or six new costumes in every play, when those costumes could not have been bought for less than $400 or $500 apiece. And the aforesaid people are beginning to wonder where the money comes from to purchase these dresses which, but for some mysterious income, would be beyond the reach of the actresses. I am not speaking with reference to any particular one in this city just at present, but there are several "in my mind's eye, Horatio" (or Thomas, or whoever reads this), to whom it will apply. The matter must end in one of two ways: Either those actresses who live entirely by their art will be crowded out of New York altogether, as they are out of London, or else the women who wear thousands of dollars' worth of clothes on salaries of $50 or $75 a week will have to pull out.

WALLACK'S SEASON.

Some of the newspapers are trying hard to cover up the fact that Wallack has for several weeks been at his wits' end for some kind of a new attraction. It certainly is not pleasant to admit that the theatre which has long been recognized as the leading place of amusement in New York, if not in America, is in a bad way. But the fact remains, nevertheless. It is notorious that the play with which the season opened was a rank failure; and it is equally well known that the old comedies which followed have not been patronized with sufficient liberality to cover the expenses of the theatre. In fact, I have been informed, upon authority which is of the highest order, that since Mr. Wallack gave up his former plan of producing Mr. Boucicault's new play, he has been scratching around for something new in a way which speaks volumes for his agility, and shows that youthful energy doesn't always desert a man, even in advanced age.

In short, Mr. Wallack has rustled about until he has succeeded in laying in enough plays to last him all winter. In the first place, he bought the New York right of production for "Our Club," played last year in London. Then he rushed on to Boston, where an adaptation from the German comedy "Mein Leopoldt" was being played at the Museum, under the name of "My Son." This, too, he gathered in. After that he came back here and had a talk with Steele Mackaye, which ended in the provisional purchase of a drama from the pen of that Delsartian disciple. But that Mr. Wallack is going to produce Mackaye's play at once, or that he has been making money this season, or that his company is nearly as strong as in years past,—all that is untrue. "Our Club" will be produced first of the new plays, "My Son" second, and Mackaye's piece third. Either George Clarke or Charles Barron will probably have a part in the first play. They wanted Clarke, but were scared by the salary he demands for short engagements, and for the time, at least, gave him up. The stage manager was sailing toward the telegraph office to try and catch Barron, the last time I saw him.

ALLEGED GOOD THING.

I heard a good thing said about Wallack the other day,—at least it will be good to those who know about his infirmities. In the office of Morris Simmonds, the dramatic agent, hangs a steel engraving which represents Lester when he was a young man. The most noticeable thing about the picture is the hair, which covers the head and face in great bushy masses of hirsute splendor.

Among a party of actors who were looking at the engraving was one old gentleman, noted in the profession for the brightness of his sayings. He was asked if he knew who the picture represented.

"Know it? Why, yes. That's Lester Wallack."

Then he paused a moment, readjusted his eye-glasses, and continued, quietly:

"When that picture was taken, Wallack was all hair and no head. But now, egad, he's all head and no hair!"

GEORGE KNIGHT HAS STRUCK THE PUBLIC

unexpectedly hard with his "Otto,"—which only goes to show how uncertain a thing the public is. Last year, you remember, Mr. Knight tried to star with the same play, but the people wouldn't have him at all. His broken Dutch was just as good then as it is now, and his songs and dances were quite as well executed at that time as they are at present. But the people wouldn't come to see him under any conditions whatever. Yet this season, with the same play, the same dialect, the same songs and dances, and the same—no, a worse company, he has had uninterrupted success. His first appearance here last week was to a fair house. By the third night the auditorium was packed to its utmost; and that's the way it has been at every performance since then. The people have gone wild over him, and the managers of the Broadway are so surprised and tickled at the result that they have been trying desperately to buy off the attraction which was announced to follow next week. They hadn't succeeded, up to last accounts, but there is no telling how their oft-repeated and tempting offers may yet result. It is even said that Mr. Edgar is willing to forego his own Metropolitan debut in *King Lear* and *Othello* for this purpose. But the success of the plan yet rests in the hands of heaven and Mrs. John Raymond's manager.

HERR MORITZ, THE HUNGARIAN TRAGEDIAN,

is here. It will be remembered that he appeared in London last winter. He came, backed up by something less than a cart-load of letters from different parcels of Royalty, scattered over different parts of the globe, and, on the strength of those credentials, secured an opening in the world's metropolis. Whether he played *Othello* three consecutive nights, or four, I am uncertain. But his career ended within a week, anyhow. His friends say it was luminous, though brief, and that he retired through having stepped upon a sword which had been left lying upon the stage, thereby cutting his foot terribly. His enemies say his engagement in London was a dire failure, and that the sword story is the outgrowth of the manager's brilliant imagination, which discerned through that tale an opportunity for his declining star to set peacefully. It is impossible to tell which narrative is correct. For instance, two of my personal friends who were in London at that time—one of them a journalist and the other an actor—tell totally different things. The journalist says it was a glorious success; the actor says it was an awful swindle, and that such people as attended the performances went there to guy. I don't know which of them is correct, but I tell the tale as 'twas told to me. Herr Moritz is going to act in New York. His manager is William Stuart,—old William Stuart, who used to run the old Winter Garden Theatre, on Broadway, and who subsequently built the Park Theatre.

He's a funny old chap, is Stuart. McKee Rankin tells a story about taking him to the theatre once to see a play in which he (Rankin) was interested. Stuart went calmly to sleep in the first act, and never awoke until the curtain fell on the last scene. Then he shook himself, sailed out into the aisle, patted Rankin on the back, and said, thickly:

"Splendid piece, Mac, perfectly splendid. Never enjoyed a play so much in my life. [Pause.] Is it a comedy or a melodrama?"

AT THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE

they are about ready to bring out Bronson Howard's "Lillian," under the name of "The Banker's Daughter." Mr. Howard has rewritten his comedy, I believe, since it was played at Hooley's, five or six years ago, with Charles Bishop, Eliza O'Connor, J. W. Blaisdell, and Sydney Cowell in the cast. The characters have been somewhat remodeled so, as to suit the present company, and I am told that the story itself has been strengthened. If it is as well played here as it was at Hooley's, it ought to make a big hit. At the same time Shook and Palmer send a part of their company over to Philadelphia to play "Mother and Son" for a fortnight. They think that as Thanksgiving-Day comes in one of the weeks the city will stand an engagement for that length of time. Otherwise they wouldn't play more than a week. The New York managers don't like to rush the country towns too hard, you see.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE,

Booth has begun his engagement, which is to cover five weeks before Mr. Jefferson begins. The opening play was "Hamlet," and afforded the critics a chance to pitch into the stock company employed by Fiske & Harkins to an extent which makes insiders wonder what's up. Everybody gets a shot in the dailies,—even Booth don't escape scot-free, although he was long ago accepted as the best *Hamlet* we have. These New York critics are getting some queer notions into their heads. They would rowel Shakspeare if they dared. I wonder if Modjeska hasn't turned their heads a little? Since she played *Juliet* they have all concluded that nobody ever knew how to play it before her. For my part, I shall be glad to see Neilson come back and render the regulation *Juliet*. Modjeska plays parts of the piece as though she thought Shakspeare's greatest heroine was a soubrette. In the balcony scene she introduces some hide-and-seek business with *Romeo* around the corner of the balcony which would make Lotta envious. Indeed, I'm not so sure but that's what makes little Skeesix burlesque the tall *Camille*. Modjeska is great in the society drama. That is conceded by almost everybody. But her *Juliet* did not make a deep impression here, and was withdrawn because the people wouldn't have *Frou-Frou* business in the legitimate, and stayed away. They tell me at the Fifth Avenue Theatre that the difference between the management and Neilson's agent does not result from her refusal to play at that house, but from their own refusal to pay her the terms she wants.

IF SHE GOES TO BOOTH'S,

it will be because Booth's is a "snap" theatre, open at any time to any party who pays the rent of $900 a week in advance. Neilson's agent is a fellow who used to be employed on the *Times* as the alleged dramatic editor of that journal. And it was because he paid too much attention to the business of Miss Neilson and some other actors and actresses, at the expense of his own duties, added to the facts that he was in the habit of boasting of his relations with those actresses, and that the managerial purse had greater charms for him than the players,—it was all this which led to his being "fired out" of his literary position. Neilson still employs him, however, possibly upon the old theory that "Charity covereth a multitude," etc.

JOSH HART GOES TO CALIFORNIA

next week with a big variety company. Josh is one of the oldest variety managers in America, and has made more money at the business than any of the others. He used to do "straight" business (that is a mysterious term of the profession, indicating that he was *not* a song-and-dance man), and afterward became a manager in a small way. Then he went to Boston and started on his own hook in opposition to John Stetson. They both made lots of wealth, and Josh came back here, opened the Theatre Comique, and "knocked the town." He made, it is said, $100,000 a year, over all expenses, as long as he held that house. Then Josh thought the business was going up-town. So he built the Eagle Theatre. It did not pay from the first, and he let it to Mr. Henderson. But Mr. Hart was not the man to lie idle—Oh, no! Dan Bryant's old opera-house was empty, and Josh tackled it. Result—big business for a couple of weeks, and then an awful tumble. He now takes his company away, subletting the theatre to Tracy Titus and his new opera party. I understand that Hart is going to appear himself before many months, in a new play which is to be brought out. The character, though a secondary one, has been written especially for him, and he is likely to make a hit in it.

And speaking of

THE TITUS OPERA COMPANY

a moment ago reminded me that they opened at the St. James Monday night. The prima donna is Catherine Lewis, who is a sister of Jeffreys-Lewis. She came here from California, and was eagerly gobbled up by Mr. Titus, whose speculative eyes saw prospective ducats in her. He was wise in his selection, for she has already become a favorite. The opera chosen for the opening was the "Bells of Coneville." The little theatre was packed to its utmost, and when Miss Lewis, as *Leopolette*, bounded upon the stage, the people saw a short, stout, luscious little body, full of animal spirits, with hair falling in heavy masses almost to the ground,—a smooth, sympathetic voice which was highly cultivated,—and a figure which made every bald head in the auditorium shine like varnish. Miss Lewis sang and kicked up her heels with pleasing success until the last act, where she introduced the "Drinking Song" from "Girofle-Girofla." That settled it. The audience clapped, stamped, and yelled the best they knew how. They made her sing it over again until she had no more breath left before they would let up on her. Then they were satisfied, and she was a favorite. Henry Peakes sang *Gaspard* with great success, and was called before the curtain. Laura Joyce was also well received, and Mose Fiske furnished a good deal of fun as the *Bailie*. At the close of their engagement here the party will take the road. And so you will probably see them in Chicago.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

plays next week in Brooklyn, and two weeks later at the Grand Opera-House in this city. His business is still big through the provinces. Cincinnati is the worst place he has struck so far. But even there his receipts were larger than what a good many "bang-up" stars think they're doing well to draw.

ITHURIEL.

LOVING FOES.

They tell me I should love my foes,
And, if my *left* cheek they should smite,
I must not dare return their blows,
But meekly let them strike my *right*.
But will these saintly creatures stop
When *both* my jaw-bones they have smashed;
And will they let my carcass drop
Ere it is into jelly thrashed?

"Forgive thy foes." Christ's words sublime,
Tried by the centuries of time—
Around them Mercy's light doth play,
And drives the demon Hate away.
But I—not cast in saintly mold—
Believe in Justice calm and cold;
So, when my foe strikes me, 'tis plain
I'll surely strike him back again.

He who can soon forgive a wrong
Is never in affection strong;
From friends with tearless eye he'll part,
And cold as iceberg is his heart.
But he whose *hate* knows no control,
Will *love* with all his heart and soul.
Give me the man, where'er I go,
Who loves his friend and hates his foe.

NOVEMBER, 1878. ROBERT TURNEY.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

TROTTING ON THE ICE.

"You talk about scheming and figuring at horse-races," said a horseman of this city one night last week, in conversation with a party of sports. "Why, it isn't a marker to the way they do things down in York State, and over in Canada every winter, at the races on the ice. Talk about judging! Well, all I have to say is that I have seen some funny work in the stand on the turf, but it wasn't to be compared to what a man may be a disgusted witness of at an ice-race. I never had much of an idea about such matters until one winter, seven or eight years ago, when I concluded to start out on an ice campaign. My stable consisted of an old, broken-down horse, with not a sound leg under him, and not worth above $30 to look at. He could trot the turf in just about "forty," but on ice this was not a jogging gait for the old cuss, as he could bang in every heat in from 2:27 to 2:30.

"Well, I started out, and about the first town I struck was Richfield Springs, N. Y. There was to be a big ice trot there, and Bill Tanner had sent down to Albany and got Wm. H. Taylor, a horse that had quite a local fame, and was considered a world-beater when it came to ice-trotting. The other entries were my horse—Nimble Dick—and Lew Baker. The track was laid out in some kind of fashion, the quarters being marked by bunches of brushwood. Well, we went at it, and from the start the fight was between Nimble Dick and Lew Baker. It was an all-day struggle, and when four heats had been trotted each horse had two, and no heat had been won by more than a length. Just as they were called out for the fifth heat, a dense fog came up, so thick, in fact, that it was impossible to distinguish objects a hundred feet distant. It was growing dark rapidly, and this fact didn't help matters. When the horses came out the owner of Lew Baker requested Jim Dougrey—who was well known afterwards as the owner of Joker—to drive his horse, and Jim consented. Now my horse, although not the fastest trotter in the world, could run like a Derby winner, and catch from a break as handy as Little Fred. As the heat was to be the deciding one, I mildly suggested to my driver that he 'get there,' not specifying any particular line of action, however, as I knew his judgment on such matters to be first-class. Patrol-judges had been stationed at each quarter-pole, to see that everything was done fairly.

"The word was given, and away went the trotters. My driver had concluded that by doing a little running between each quarter-pole he could win easily, as the fog prevented anybody from catching sight of him except when he passed each patrol-judge. He carried out his plan, but overdid it. That old horse would fly through the fog like a scared dog, but just as each quarter-pole was reached the driver would catch him, and trot by the patrol-judges as steady as a clock, breaking into the wildest kind of a run as soon as the fog had hidden him from their sight. Well, to make a short story of it, Nimble Dick came in so soon that all the judges thought their watches had stopped. I won't undertake to say what the time of the heat was, but there's no doubt about its being the fastest mile on record, so far as trotting is concerned. The other horses were so long getting there that people began to think they had gone under the ice and would never be heard of again. They came along, however, after a while, and then the fun began.

"The judges knew my horse must have run, but it had to be proven. So they asked everybody. Each patrol judge said, truthfully enough, that he had seen no running. Finally Jim Dougrey, who drove Baker, was appealed to: 'Did you see this horse run, Mr. Dougrey?' said one of the judges. 'Well,' said Jim, 'I was looking at him when the word was given, and, so help me God, I never laid eyes on him from that time until now.'

"It was no use. My horse had come in ahead, and nobody had seen him run, consequently the purse was paid. But the owner of Lew Baker propounded a conundrum that nobody was able to answer: 'Judges,' said he, 'these horses trotted four heats, and were head and head in each one all the way, weren't they?'

"The judges allowed this to be a fact.

"'Then what I want to know,' continued the indignant owner, 'is how in h—l can this fellow beat me a quarter of a mile in the fifth heat?'

"As this was precisely what everybody within half a mile of the place had been endeavoring, without much success, to figure out, he received no answer, and the crowd dispersed.

"I remember a great ice-race I had one winter at Redwing, N. Y. There was only one horse in the race against me, and I could beat him easily. He was called Pilot, and, as the owner lived somewhere around there, he was anxious to win, so that he could go home and tell the folks about beating Nimble Dick. There was only one chance for him, and that was to 'square' the judges, which he immediately proceeded to do. I remember well how things looked at the place where the track had been laid out. The judges' stand consisted of two empty flour-barrels, across which was a plank, and on this the judges stood and rendered their remarkable decisions. Just as the word was given for the first heat, my horse cast a shoe, but, in spite of the accident, managed to get home a length ahead. 'Pilot wins this heat,' shouted one of the judges, as soon as that horse passed the wire, seemingly unaware of the fact that Dick finished in front. I saw where the trouble was then, but concluded to say nothing, thinking that in the next heat I could beat Pilot so far there would be no room for doubt. The horse was sent to town, and the thrown shoe replaced,—a job which consumed an hour and a half. When he returned, another heat was trotted, and this time Nimble Dick won by ten lengths. 'Pilot wins the heat,' shouted the judge, as usual. By this time I was getting hot. There was a party of Irishmen there who wanted to see fair play, and they came to me and said that if I would only give the word they would put the judges, barrels, and all, under the ice. 'Well,' says I, 'I don't want murder committed here, but, if they don't give me the next heat, you get your hole ready.' The judges saw that trouble was brewing, and the brother of one of them came to me and asked what I would give to win the race. At first I refused to be bled, but it was getting towards evening, and I finally agreed to allow the gentlemen $25 if they would be honest enough to give me justice. The next heat things were all right, and Dick was declared the victor. Then Pilot threw a shoe, and the owner started for town with the horse to have it replaced. After he had gone, the judges decided to allow him *fifteen minutes* in which to have the job done, when it was a sure thing that the distance between the blacksmith-shop and the race-track could not be gone over in less than an hour. When the time was up, Dick came up, got the word, and jogged around the course, Pilot being declared distanced. Then I told the judges that, inasmuch as he had not started in the last heat, he could of course have no claim to the second money, $50. Of course I don't actually know anything about the matter, but am willing to lose some money that the judges awarded the balance of the purse to themselves."

THE 2:30 LIST OF 1878.

In accordance with the usual custom, THE TRIBUNE presents to its readers this week a table, alphabetically arranged, showing the horses that have dropped into the 2:30 list during the past season. There may possibly be some additions to the list, but this is not probable, as the time for fast work is over:

Name.	Record.	Name.	Record.
Abbotsford	2:21½	Happy Jack	2:30
Annie G.	2:28	Header	2:28
Annulus	2:28	Iron Clad	2:25¼
Aldine	2:28¾	Iron King	2:30
Ambler	2:30	Iron Age	2:28¾
Amboy	2:26	Indianapolis	2:21
Alice	2:29	Josephine	2:30
Ancient Order Boy	2:27	Jessie Hayes	2:28
Bay Dick	2:29½	Jack Rapid	2:26
Belle Oakley	2:27	J. J. Cook	2:29¼
Bill Ed	2:28	J. G. Morrill	2:29
Bushwhacker	2:29¼	John White	2:27¼
Billy Dow	2:27	Joe Kellogg	2:30
Bay Fanny	2:30	John Hall	2:25¼
Billy Barefoot	2:28¼	Key West	2:28½
Bonesetter	2:20	Katie Middleton	2:30
Bickford	2:29¼	Kitty Bates	2:29
Colonel	2:27	Little Jake	2:30
Cora F.	2:30	Lady Groesbeck	2:25½
Cairo	2:25	Lady Alice	2:29¼
Callahan Maid	2:25	Lady Crossin	2:30
Camors	2:30	Lady Lemon	2:30
Capt. Emmons	2:23¼	Little Gem	2:30
Careless Boy	2:30	Little Mink	2:30
Carrie K.	2:30	Lady Sampson	2:28¾
Champion Girl	2:30	Logan	2:30
Chance	2:26¼	Maggie Mitchell	2:27
Chestnut Hill	2:26¼	Marguerite	2:29
Cleveland	2:28¼	Mignon	2:30
Clifton Boy	2:30	Major Lord	2:28¼
Col. Lewis	2:18¼	Myrtle	2:29
Convoy	2:27	Mary Russell	2:23¼
Corisande	2:24¼	Mary Day	2:30
Croxie	2:19¼	Mollie	2:27¼
Col. Dawes	2:25	Morris	2:29
Dakota Maid	2:26¼	M. R.	2:30
Daisydale	2:29¼	Maggie M.	2:27¼
Dame Trot	2:22	Maggie C.	2:29
David Wallace	2:28	Nellie Webster	2:28¼
Dictator	2:26¾	Newbrook	2:30
Duroc	2:29	Nelia	2:26
Dio	2:30	Noontide	2:28¼
Dream	2:25	Oceana Chief	2:28¼
Doc Lewis	2:24	Oscar	2:30
Edwin B.	2:29	Phil	2:23¼
Envoy	2:28	Pompey	2:29
Essex Maid	2:30	Peaceful	2:27
Ethel	2:23	Red Oak	2:30
Fury	2:29¼	Richwood	2:30
Fancy	2:30	Rufus	2:30
Fanny Jefferson	2:29	Rose Medium	2:26¼
Fearnaught	2:28¼	Russian Spy	2:26¼
Frank	2:28	Richmond	2:30
Frank Hull	2:28¼	Scott's Thomas	2:21
Farmer Maid	2:28	S. S. Ellsworth	2:29
Grace	2:27	Sussex	2:30
Gibraltar	2:24¼	Sweetness	2:30
Goldfinder	2:26	Shadow	2:28
Graves	2:22¼	T. B. Patchen	2:28
Great Western	2:30	Volunteer Maid	2:29
Glide	2:27¼	Wizz	2:25¼
Gray Salem	2:27¼	Wildair	2:23
George Henry	2:29¼	Woodford Mamb.	2:21½
Harry	2:30	Yankee Sam	2:29
Hambrino	2:27		

THE ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB.

The St. Louis Jockey and Trotting Club, which started out at the beginning of the present season, and gave the most successful and brilliant running meeting of the year, has been in trouble lately, from which it seems to be but just emerging. The causes that led to the difficulty were want of harmony among the officers of the Club and bad financial management. Having given a successful running meeting, the Club tried its hand at one for trotters, and was badly "left," the public seeming to take no interest in that kind of sport, although Rarus, Hopeful, and other prominent horses were present and trotted. Then, when dissension and trouble was breeding at a rapid rate, wise counsels prevailed, and matters were straightened out. The annual meeting of the Club was held a few days ago, and officers elected as follows: President, E. C. Lackland; Vice-President, E. C. Simmons; Treasurer, M. M. Buck; Superintendent, R. S. Carr. It will be noticed that Mr. Jesse January, the retiring President, holds no position in the new Board of officers, and this is to be regretted, as he is exactly the man who can conduct the affairs of the Club successfully.

THE DUKE'S RECORD.

As the Duke of Magenta, recently shipped to England by Pierre Lorillard is undoubtedly the best American race-horse that ever crossed the Atlantic, a summary of his performances during the two years he has been upon the turf will be of interest. It shows him to have run nineteen races, of which he won fourteen, and in another divided the money with Spartan, after making a dead heat. His total winnings for the two years foot up the enormous sum of $46,387:

TWO-YEAR-OLD—1877.

June 8—Second to Perfection for the Juvenile Stakes at Jerome Park, half a mile; $200.

July 24—Won Flash Stakes at Saratoga, half a mile in 0:49¼; $2,600.

July 31—Second to Bramble for the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile; $200.

Aug. 11—Second to Pride of the Village for the Kentucky Stakes at Saratoga, three-quarters of a mile; $200.

Aug. 16—Dead heat for the Grinstead Stakes at Saratoga with Spartan, three-quarters of a mile, 1:16¾; stake divided; $687.50.

Sept. 29—Won Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park, three-quarters of a mile, 1:17¼; $3,900.

Oct. 23—Won Central Stakes at Baltimore, one mile, 1:50¼; $2,200. Total, $9,987.50.

THREE-YEAR-OLD—1878.

May 27—Won Preakness Stakes at Baltimore, mile and a half, 110 lbs., 2:41¾; $2,150.

May 30—Won Withers Stakes at Jerome Park, one mile, 118 lbs., 1:48; $3,600.

June 8—Won Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park, mile and a half, 118 lbs., 2:43½; $3,950.

June 29—Beaten by Spartan and Danicheff for the Jersey Derby, mile and a half.

July 20—Won Travers' Stakes at Saratoga, mile and three-quarters, 118 lbs., 3.08; $4,350, including $500 in plate.

Aug. 3—Won Sequel Stakes at Saratoga, mile and three-quarters, 123 lbs., 3:15; $1,800.

Aug. 13—Won Kenner Stakes at Saratoga, two miles, 118 lbs., 3:41½; $4,100.

Aug. 20—Won Harding Stakes at Saratoga, mile and a half, 118 lbs., 2:50¾; $1,550.

Oct. 5—Won Jerome Stakes at Jerome Park, mile and three-quarters, 118 lbs., 3:11¼; $3,400.

Oct. 12—Won Annual Stakes at Jerome Park, two miles, 118 lbs., 3:43; $4,500.

Oct. 22—Won Dixie Stakes at Baltimore, two miles, 110 lbs., 3:41; value, $4,200.

Oct. 26—Won Breckenridge Stakes at Baltimore, two miles, 115 lbs., 3:42; value, $2,900.

CARD FROM JERE DUNN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—It has come to my notice that there is one Saunders, editor or proprietor of a sheet dubbed the *Stock Journal*, who claims to have power of attorney to make sale of my mare Lady Alice. Permit me to state that this personage has no authority whatever to interfere in any manner, nor has he ever had control of a hair in said animal. Upon inquiry I learn that this man Saunders has a mania for interfering in the sales of celebrated stock. I would suggest that, if his small sheet will not bring him a livelihood without blackmailing either buyers or sellers of stock, that he go to herding, and earn an honest and honorable living. Respectfully,

JERE DUNN.

TRACK TALK.

Budd Doble left for Kentucky a few days ago, and expects to return this week.

Mazo-Manie was named after an Indian Chief. The English of it is "Iron Horse."

J. C. Deyo, formerly owner of Small Hopes, was in the city during the past week.

Lew Glenn, a well-known Western driver, was in Chicago on a flying visit last week.

Charlie Green says that Edwin Forrest will trot in 2:10 sure before two years have passed.

The well-known jockeys Fisher, Hughes, and Barrett have gone to Europe for the winter.

Edward is said to be a failure as a pole-horse, and Mr. Work is looking for another mate to Bill Thunder.

The current number of the *Spirit* contains a very good picture of the recently deceased race-horse, Harry Bassett.

Ed White, record 2:27, has been out on a ringing campaign this season under the name of Narrow-Gauge. Young Bruno, record 2:22¾, has gone into the same business.

Peter Johnson takes a daily airing on the road behind the black gelding Capt. Bunnell. The little horse is looking well, and is likely to be in the free-for-all before the close of next season.

Mr. John H. Harbeck, a well-known road-rider of New York, recently drove his white mare, Fannie Atwood, a full mile over Fleetwood Park in 2:32¼, to road wagon, which, with the driver, weighed 308¼ pounds.

There was a running race at Cranston, L. I., Nov. 3, in which Flora Belle and Costello participated. Flora Belle won the race, the worst on record, in 2:18¾; 2 35. At that clip, Rarus could draw a sulky and distance them both.

Mr. M. W. Winters, of Mount Pleasant, Ia., was in town a few days ago. He says the reported sale of the chestnut gelding Modoc, record 2:25, owned by him, was an error. The horse is still in his possession, and will winter at Mount Pleasant.

W. L. Beck, Esq., has returned to this city with the trotting mare Carrie K. "Nosey" Brown, who drove Carrie during the season, has not yet shown up, but is expected along in the course of a month or so. "Nosey" made a bluff at a colored gentleman during the recent meeting at Newark, O., which resulted in his temporary retirement from the turf.

A. Doughty, of the Western Avenue Stables, sold yesterday to T. D. Jones, of this city, the bay yearling colt Bunch, by Woodford, dam by Blue Grass, a son of Hambletonian; also a roan weanling colt by Woodford, dam by Cornell's Ethan Allen, the sire of Sheppard Boy. Price, $500. Woodford is by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¼, out of Mahalla, by Mahomet.

That long-talked of organization of Pacific Slope horsemen and breeders was finally completed at San Francisco Nov. 1, under the name of the Pacific Blood-Horse Association. The following officers were elected: President, E. J. Baldwin; Vice-Presidents, Theo. Winters and Col. C. Dorsey; Directors, E. J. Baldwin, Theo. Winters, C. Dorsey, Judge J. McShafter, Henry Schwartz, Leland Stanford, and J. M. Coghlan; Nominating Committee, Col. Gift, George Treat, and Theo. Winters.

The California stallion Abbotsford, which recently trotted a second heat at Stockton in 2:21½, and the fourth in 2:24½, is by Woodford Membrino, owned by R. C. Pate, Esq., of St. Louis. The 2:21¼ of Abbotsford is the same as the record of his sire, made at Minneapolis this fall. It is the first instance in the history of trotting where sire and son have fallen into the same notch. Jay Gould's 2:21¼ and King Phillip's 2:21 has heretofore stood as the nearest approach to it.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Claremont, who finished second in this year's Derby, was recently sold at auction for $2,300.

There is an English racer that travels under the horrible name, "Tommy Up a Pear Tree."

Shinglass, a very promising Irish two-year old, has been purchased by Mr. Flowers for $5,000.

Beddington was bought in for 450 guineas, after winning a selling stake at Newmarket recently.

Oxford, a well-known English thoroughbred stallion, was recently stricken with paralysis, and shot by order of his owner.

With Economy and Harbinger, Mr. Gretten recently accomplished the unprecedented feat of winning first and last for the Cambridgeshire.

There is no truth in the reported break up of the Lagrange Confederacy. The stable will soon be weeded out, however, by an auction sale in Paris.

BASE-BALL.

THE LEAGUE BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES.

The following table shows the batting and fielding averages of all the League players who have taken part in six or more games during the past season. They are not the official ones, those not being yet completed by Secretary Young, but the figures will not differ materially from his record:

PLAYERS.	Batting rank…	Fielding rank…	Per cent in batting…	Per cent in fielding…
Dalrymple, Milwaukee	1	33	.358	.833
Hines, Providence	2	32	.347	.836
Start, Chicago	3	2	.345	.957
Shaffer, Indianapolis	4	31	.344	.844
Anson, Chicago	5	36	.334	.818
Ferguson, Chicago	5	19	.334	.881
Pike, Cincinnati	6	37	.331	.816
Higham, Providence	7	39	.320	.810
Brown, Providence	8	17	.315	.884
Peters, Milwaukee	9	23	.311	.872
York, Providence	10	24	.310	.867
Dickerson, Cincinnati	11	20	.309	.877
J. White, Cincinnati	12	35	.308	.824
Gerhardt, Cincinnati	13	12	.303	.906
Harbidge, Chicago	14	21	.298	.876
Jones, Cincinnati	15	14	.297	.893
Clapp, Indianapolis	16	8	.296	.924
McVey, Cincinnati	17	38	.293	.813
Larkin, Chicago	18	28	.289	.849
Kelley, Cincinnati	19	32	.281	.836
O'Rourke, Boston	20	26	.274	.860
Foley, Milwaukee	21	23	.271	.872
Hankinson, Chicago	22	22	.268	.873
Allison, Providence	22	5	.268	.937
Cassidy, Chicago	23	43	.261	.798
Burdock, Boston	24	9	.260	.917
Leonard, Boston	25	46	.259	.776
Nolan, Indianapolis	25	51	.259	.748
Sullivan, Cincinnati	26	1	.255	.974
Hallinan, Chicago	27	44	.254	.789
Carey, Providence	28	25	.251	.863
Manning, Boston	29	50	.250	.752
Mitchell, Cincinnati	28	41	.250	.804
Goodman, Milwaukee	30	5	.246	.943
Bennett, Milwaukee	30	52	.246	.744
Warner, Indianapolis	31	12	.243	.906
Morrill, Boston	32	2	.240	.579
Murnan, Providence	33	6	.235	.934
Remsen, Chicago	34	6	.233	.934
Redmond, Milwaukee	35	45	.299	.784
Flint, Indianapolis	36	11	.228	.912
Sutton, Boston	37	15	.226	.888
Wright, Boston	38	3	.225	.947
Williamson, Indianapolis	39	28	.223	.850
McKelvey, Indianapolis	40	29	.222	.847
McClellan, Chicago	41	26	.221	.860
Geer, Cincinnati	42	24	.215	.887
Quest, Indianapolis	43	16	.213	.886
Snyder, Boston	44	11	.212	.912
Bond, Boston	44	18	.212	.882
Cramer, Milwaukee	44	32	.212	.836
Hague, Providence	45	10	.211	.915
Ward, Providence	45	37	.209	.816
Golden, Milwaukee	46	48	.209	.768
Weaver, Milwaukee	47	20	.205	.877
Morgan, Milwaukee	48	47	.198	.769
Holbert, Milwaukee	49	27	.184	.851
Nichols, Providence	49	49	.184	.754
Sweasy, Providence	50	30	.178	.815
Healy, Indianapolis	51	53	.177	.654
Croft, Indianapolis	52	13	.162	.824
Powers, Chicago	53	7	.161	.925
Cory, Providence	54	45	.150	.784
Wheeler, Providence	55	54	.149	.438
McCormick, Indianapolis	56	42	.143	.800
W. White, Cincinnati	57	40	.140	.809
Nelson, Indianapolis	58	34	.136	.831

THE MILWAUKEE MENAGERIE.

As stated in these columns last Sunday, THE TRIBUNE's statement of the fact that the so-called Milwaukee Club was not likely to be admitted as a member of the League next year, and the further fact that it was still in arrears to several players, has raised quite a breeze, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to counteract its effect, but thus far without much success. After all the Milwaukee papers had yelped about the matter, the manager of the Club, Jack Chapman, took occasion during a trip to Cincinnati to publish a statement in the papers of that city emphatically denying the truth of the charge made by THE TRIBUNE, saying that he had seen every one of the men paid in full. Mr. Chapman may be very honest in his belief that all the Milwaukee players were settled with according to contract, but, unfortunately for him, the facts do not bear him out, but, on the contrary, go to show that he either misrepresented the matter or did not know what he was talking about. It was not the intention of this paper, when the matter was first broached, to enter into any elaborate discussion of the subject, but, inasmuch as its statements have been denied by several interested parties, there is nothing left but to go ahead and catch the coon. In the first place, let the matter of salaries be considered. It will not be denied by the Milwaukee management that Peters was not paid in full. The excuse for this action is that he violated his contract by refusing to play when ordered, and therefore was not entitled to his wages. This is the thinnest kind of an argument, but whether it will hold water or not this paper does not propose to say. But Peters is not the only man who claims to have been the victim of some rather sharp practice at the hands of the Milwaukee Club. Joe Ellick is one of the sufferers. The facts in his case may be learned by a perusal of the following letter from him, which states the case very plainly:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—In the *Enquirer* of this morning is an article from Manager Jack Chapman, of the Milwaukees, stating that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's accusation that the Milwaukee Club were not paid up in full was false.

I wish to contradict Manager Chapman's statement. The Milwaukee Club has not paid me for services rendered during the past season.

During the month of June the Club released me *verbally*, the cause of my release being that they had too many men—fourteen.

After that time I served on the gate at Mr. Rogers' request. In fact, I remained in Milwaukee for six or eight weeks after the 22d of June, and finally Mr. Rogers gave me a ticket to Cincinnati. And that was all the pay I received during all that time.

JOE J. ELLICK.

But there are still others who are quite certain that the Milwaukee Club owes them money for services rendered. One of them is Golden, well known in this city as a square man and ball-player. He has a claim for unpaid salary, and has placed the facts in his case in the hands of Secretary Young. These instances should be sufficient to prove to any fair-minded person that, when this paper said the Milwaukee Club had not paid all its players in full, it was not very wide of the mark.

In regard to the admission of the Club into the League, the facts are simple and easily understood. When the Milwaukee Club applied for admission it was a regularly-organized concern, with proper officers, etc. Along towards the middle of the season the audiences which attended the games became more and more microscopic, until at last it was a matter of some difficulty to discern them at all. As no audiences means no money in the treasury, the Club very soon reached a point where financial dissolution was an unpleasantly prominent reality. A gentleman named Rogers had a claim against the concern, and proceeded to close up the grounds and arrange for the funeral generally. He finally concluded to reorganize the corpse, and did so, thereafter signing himself as "proprietor." The long and short of the matter is, that the Milwaukee Club, as admitted to the League, died some time ago, and the menagerie of which Mr. Rogers is proprietor and Mr. Chapman manager cannot be foisted upon the League, as at present constituted, as a bona fide ball club. Its very appearance and actions are against it. The League does not want any members which cannot pay hotel bills, and this the Milwaukee menagerie has been unable or unwilling to do. Lest the Milwaukee papers should waste type in denying this assertion, THE TRIBUNE will say that the hotel is located at Rockford, in this State, and not only did the Milwaukeeans omit the pleasing ceremony of paying the bill, but borrowed $15 to get out of town with. Such little eccentricities are liable to prejudice almost any fair-minded man against the organization, and for this reason THE TRIBUNE thinks that the question of the Club being admitted to the League next year has already been settled in the negative.

DEVLIN DISPOSED OF.

Jim Devlin, whose career in this city, where he developed into a pitcher, and at Louisville, where his moral obliquity was pretty plainly proven, has for the last year or so been making every effort in his power to secure a reinstatement to the League. He saw the officers of nearly every club belonging to that organization, and represented his case to them in the strongest possible light. There was really some ground for pity, as since his expulsion by the League it has been rather rough sailing for the young man, and his efforts to get an honest living for himself and family have not been crowned with the greatest amount of success. During the past summer he played with a Canuck club, and as a reward for his services was beaten out of the greater part of the salary promised him. During the season he became convinced that there was no chance for mercy at the hands of the League, and since then his efforts have been directed towards the International Association. Every member of the Judiciary Committee of that organization has been seen, and in addition Devlin sent to the Committee a written statement of the case. After considering the matter for some time, a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Messrs. Spaulding, of Buffalo, and Kelly, of the Manchesters, voted in the negative; Messrs. Lynch, of Utica, and Waitt, of St. Louis, in the affirmative; while Mr. Butler, of Lowell, refused to have anything to do with the matter. This effectually settles the question, at least until a new Judiciary Committee is elected.

DAISY-CUTTERS.

The League meets in Cleveland, Dec. 4.

Mike McGeary has returned to St. Louis for the winter.

Joe Simmons, formerly of Chicago, and lately of Rochester, advertises that he is open for an engagement.

The Cincinnati Club will pay $6,250 to three of its men next year.

A certain League Club of 1878 still owes a hotel bill in Cincinnati.

Al Spalding is in Michigan superintending the manufacture of base-ball bats.

The amateur season in New York is to be continued until Thanksgiving-Day.

Fergy Malone is talked of as short-stop for the dizzy Milwaukee nine next season.

Flint, of next year's Chicagos, is in Indianapolis. He is the only member of the Indianapolis Club remaining in that city.

William K. Coons, a well-known Philadelphia player, has signed for third baseman and change catcher of the Milwaukees next season.

At last accounts nobody had been engaged by the Bostons to take George Wright's place at short-field. "Brother Sam" is talked of.

The International Judiciary Committee will meet next Tuesday, and decide the disputed championship question between the Buffalos and Stars.

All of the Boston nine, with the exception of Bond, Snyder, and O'Rourke will remain at the Hub during the winter, and base ball on the ice is talked of.

The case of Ross Barnes vs. the Chicago Ball Club, for salary alleged to be due, was not decided by Judge Loomis yesterday, his Honor postponing the matter until next Saturday.

The annual election of the Buffalo Base-Ball Association was held Nov. 12; the old Board was elected, as follows: Howard H. Baker, Edward B. Smith, Henry S. Sprague, Edward R. Spaulding, John Van Velsor, John R. Kenney, and John B. Sage.

There is a clause in all the contracts signed by players with the Cincinnati Club for next year which provides that in case the Club shall fail to pay salaries promptly, such fact shall constitute an abrogation of the contract. This was a very wise move for the boys to make.

Mr. Hollinger, whose falling out with the management of the Cleveland Club has already been alluded to in these columns, says he will have a nine in Cleveland next year, to be known as the Forest City Club, and that Glasscock and Phillips will be obliged to stand by the contracts they made personally with him.

Dolan, late of the Buffalos, has been admitted to practice law. He tried his first case a few days ago, having Webb Hayes for an opponent, and, much to his credit, he laid out the President's son handsomely. This is no fiction. —*Cincinnati Enquirer*. But an out-and-out, downright falsehood.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

The New York *Sun*, in commenting at length upon the record for the year, says: "It is pleasant to note that the season's record in the professional arena for 1878 is free from the taint of dishonest play such as disgraced the professional name in 1877. It is true there have been several instances of expulsion of players, but in every case it has been for a minor offense, such as intemperance or violation of contract, and not for 'crooked' play, as in the instance of the four Louisville players in 1877."

The Athletics of San Francisco have been strengthening their nine, as have also the Californians, who are engaged in a series of games for the championship of the Pacific coast. It is said that French, who has played centre field for the last few games, is not French at all, but Nolan, the well-known Eastern pitcher, who pitches as well with one hand as with the other —who puts on all sorts of deceitful curves, and who never has been batted yet by anybody to speak of. He is said to be one of the swiftest pitchers in the country, his delivery being so rapid that only one or two professional catchers can hold him, and very few are bold enough to stand behind the bat for him. If this be the case, Malone will have his hands full next Sunday. It is said that Nolan will pitch in the Athletic game.—*Call, of Oct. 27.*

BILLIARDS.

THE SCHAEFER-SLOSSON MATCH.

An unusual amount of local interest is manifested in connection with the match of 1,000 points between Schaefer and Slosson, which occurs at North Turner-Hall next Wednesday evening, and in New York, too, the match has attracted general attention, as it is known that both Schaefer and Slosson are playing better billiards than ever before, and their performances in this contest will have an important bearing upon the big tournament which occurs in New York in January. The game with Slosson will be Schaefer's first public appearance in a match of these dimensions, and the friends of Sexton are intensely interested in knowing how the Chicago boy acquits himself Judging from the practice games that both Slosson and Schaefer are playing, the performance of next Wednesday will far surpass anything ever seen in this region. For the greater convenience of spectators raised seats have been provided for, so that with the gallery everybody is insured an excellent view of the play.

THE NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

The current number of the *Billiard Mirror* announces definitely the purpose of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company to give a tournament in New York, with prizes aggregating about $3,000, which will be the biggest affair of the kind ever arranged. The first prize will be not less than $1,000, besides the championship emblem, and from that down to $100 for the fifth prize. It is understood that the tourney will begin about Jan. 12, 1878, and that at least eight of the leading players of the world will participate.

Brown has reopened his new billiard-hall, one door south of his old stand, Nos. 155 and 157 Dearborn street, and a good many of "the boys" know it, judging from appearances. Go and see him.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Davies, the backer of Guyon, states in this week's *Clipper* that the recent walking-match at the Exposition Building for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd was a rather scaly affair, and charges that Schmehl, who received the first prize, was not entitled to it.

Frank L. Richardson, of Brattleboro, Vt., completed, at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 9, the feat of walking 250 miles inside of seventy-three consecutive hours. He commenced on Wednesday at 10 p. m. His actual walking time was 58h. 58m., and his resting time 14h. 38m., during about three hours of which he slept, making one hour's sleep per day. The fastest mile was the eighty-fourth, 10m. 3s., and the slowest the seventieth, 19m. 30s. The time of the first mile was 11m. 30s., and of the last 13m. He concluded the walk five minutes ahead of time, and his pulse tallied 140 to the minute at the close. Although greatly exhausted he was game to the end. The attendance was hardly large enough to pay his hall rent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 16.—At 10:30 o'clock to-day Campana's score was 529 miles, but, the track being short 572 feet in the mile, the pedestrian had still fifty-five miles and thirteen hours to make a record for O'Leary to beat of 521 miles.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 16.—Campana abandoned his walk at 1:30 to-day, having completed 543 of his track miles, or 484 miles, 1,032 feet, actual distance. Campana was not made aware that the track was short until too late for him to equal O'Leary's score.

At the solicitation of friends Campana returned to the track, and at 9:30 to-night finished his task, having completed 521 miles 54 feet, as officially announced. Thirty-seven miles were accomplished since 2 o'clock, nearly all on the run, one mile being run in seven minutes and thirty-three seconds. So far as appearances indicate, Campana could have kept on all night. He did not touch liquor during the whole week.

WRESTLING.

The McLaughlin-McMahon match, as already announced, will take place at McCormick Hall next Saturday evening, and will undoubtedly attract a large audience.

James Owens, of Fairfield, Vt., the present champion of this country at collar-and-elbow wrestling, has accepted the challenge of Charles Connor, of New York. The stakes are $500 a side, of which one-half, $250 a side, was put up as forfeit on Wednesday last, the balance to be posted on the 19th inst., the day before the contest, which will take place at Beethoven Hall, Wednesday evening, the 20th. The falls are best two in three, fair back falls; and, as both men are about equal in size, the battle will probably be one of the hardest Owen has yet been engaged in.

CRIBBAGE.

A cribbage tournament, under the management of W. H. Leonard, begins Monday night of this week at No. 508 West Madison street. Many admirers of "fifteen two" will remember with pleasure similar occasions at the same hostelry, and enter for the race. Suitable prizes will be awarded the three best players, and the tournament will continue the entire week.

THE TRIGGER.

Messrs. F. P. Taylor and C. W. Willard will leave to-morrow for a ten days' shooting trip in Missouri.

Abe Kleinman will give a big shoot at Grand Crossing Thanksgiving Day, when it is expected that about 1,000 birds will be slaughtered.

The annual shoot of the Audubon Club for the diamond badge, now held by Mr. C. E. Felton, will take place during the first week of December.

THE WILD WEST.

Mr. A. C. Hesing's Journey Through Arizona and Sonora.

American Husbands and Mexican Wives the Parents of Dirt.

He Meets Several Old Chicagoans in the Mining Camps.

Translated from the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

TUCSON, Arizona, Oct. 21, 1878.—We had learned in the Patagonia Mountains that we were but five miles from Mexican territory, that is, from the Mexican State Sonora, and so Mr. Farrel and I decided to continue our journey through the valley of the Santa Cruz by way of the Mexican city Santa Cruz. A glance at the map will show that the Patagonia Mountains extend into Mexico.

We left the mountains to the west and traveled on a pretty good road into the Santa Cruz Valley, reaching the City of Santa Cruz, where we intended to put up for the night, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

But where put up in a city of cut-throats and thieves, who exist entirely on foraging expeditions into Arizona? We were surrounded by about forty or fifty men, many of whom had perhaps never before seen a covered vehicle; among them was one whose clearer complexion and rather intelligent looks attracted my attention. I had my friend ask him to show us to a hotel, and he did show us into an apparently empty house, without furniture of any kind. We had to put up with what we found, unharnessed our horses, and carried all the contents of our wagon for safekeeping into our "hotel." Our horses we would not risk in the open street, and so bought some corn-stalks and fastened them in the inclosure back of our abode. Then we ordered something to eat from our host and inspected the interior. It was the old story. The walls pitch-black with dirt, the windowless room lighted dimly by a tallow-candle, an old hag surrounded by some naked imps cowering on the floor. In such surroundings we were invited to eat a supper, the very sight of which almost turned my stomach. God forbid that these savages ever should be admitted into the Union. We spent the night on the clay floor, guarding our property.

At 4 o'clock I rose to look after our horses. As soon as the night had passed I took a walk through the streets, which were by no means inviting. I did not see a single window in the whole place; the doors of the huts stand open, and I cannot see how the inhabitants slept in disgusting confusion on the floor. At daybreak the dirty crowd crept out of their holes. The Mexicans in Sonora know no beds, no furniture. They sleep on the bare floor under blankets, which they use as dresses in the daytime, eat from the floor, and never use a chair.

The experience we had undergone at supper-time was enough, and we depended on our own stores for breakfast. We were glad to get out of the god-forsaken place, and for hours we kept looking backward, to see if the thieving villains were not following us to get our lives and our property.

Our journey continued on the banks of the Santa Cruz, and brought us about 3 o'clock again into Arizona. At 6 o'clock we reached the ranche of an American, of whom my companion had told me so much that I was quite anxious to make his acquaintance. He is of good family, has some education, and came here about twenty-five years ago. He has read a great deal, and experienced all the different phases of frontier life. About five years ago he had to defend himself against a band of red-skins. He shot five of his assailants down, but was wounded in the foot, and would, with his family, have fallen a victim to the Indians had not help come from outside. Three years ago he was elected Treasurer of Pinca County, and is generally held in great esteem by all the people on the frontier. His wife is a Mexican woman. One should think that an educated American would elevate a savage half-Indian—that and no more are the Mexican women in these parts—to his own level, would educate her, but the contrary is the case. Since I have been in Arizona, I have learned that Americans are the worst educators. Instead of elevating their Mexican wives, they

LOWER THEMSELVES TO THEIR LEVEL.

The American looks upon his Mexican wife as his mistress, increases the number of his children every year, but does not trouble himself about the education of either his children or his wife, and loses all taste for comfort.

He is the owner of 600 head of fattened cattle pasturing on his land, of 100 or 200 hens running about his house and yard, of several horses, and of perhaps 2,000 head of sheep. Still, with all this wealth, the interior of his domicile is simply miserable. I found the entire family sitting on the bare floor around the fire. Not far from them, in the same room, was an old blind horse, traveling around in a circle, driving a mill, consisting of two flat stones, the upper one of which is turned over the lower one by means of a stick hitched to it, to which the horse is tied. The mill is fed through a hole in the upper stone. In another corner we saw an old woman dressed in rags and dirty, oh, so dirty, from head to toe. She was grinding between two stones the Mexican favorite delicacy, "penole." Penole is made of wheat that is first boiled, then roasted, then rubbed fine, and at last sifted.

A nice place we saw indeed. However, I fared pretty well, as I was assigned to a separate room in the building, which had no windows, but which contained a chair and an iron bedstead. The latter was turned over to me, while the family slept wrapped in blankets on the bare floor. Our supper was taken outdoors at about 7 o'clock. It consisted of beans, miserable bread and cake made of peas. Notwithstanding the yard swarmed with hens, no eggs were to be had; notwithstanding the large herds of cattle, neither milk nor butter was provided; nor were there mutton-chops, nor pork, nor lard, notwithstanding the wealth of my host in sheep and pigs. And such conditions as those are by no means exceptional; on the contrary, they prevail almost everywhere where Americans are married to Mexican women.

Of course, some exceptions are to be found. I met in Tucson several very well educated and pleasant-mannered Mexicans, who carried on considerable trade and enjoyed well-appointed houses; but they are very rare exceptions indeed. I have so far hardly met a dozen Mexicans who could lay claim to pure Castilian blood. Those who are of pure race, or at least three-fourths so, live like civilized people. The general run of Mexicans, however, shows features like those of the Repapo Indians, with whom they seem to have mixed the most.

About noon we reached Tubac, an old Mexican city, which, under Mexican as well as under American Government, up to a few years ago served as a military post. The city is now run down. It contains about ten Mexican families, one American, and one German, both married to Mexican wives. The former is a trader, and furnishes supplies to the mines; the latter keeps a hotel. To the credit of the German race it must be mentioned that in the German's family everything appeared clean and neat. His children talk English, and are at work about the house, while his wife can make a capital roast of lamb, cook meat, vegetables, etc.

In the afternoon we left Tubac for the Santa Ritas Mountains, where we were to inspect the Aztec, Tyndale, and Toltec mining districts. We found prospects for some rich mines, but so far but little development. The Aztec Syndicate sold their mines, some twenty in number, but a little while ago, to a corporation in Philadelphia for $150,000. We there met an Englishman, a Mr. Hunter, who was going to start a ten-stamp mill, for which the machinery is now on the road from Cincinnati. Mr. Hunter, who used to superintend some mines in Utah, has great expectations in regard to this district. Mr. Waller, in Lake View, is also said to have bought four mines lately in the Aztec district.

Capt. Jenks, a former resident of Chicago, and formerly connected with the house of Underwood & Co., but now the proprietor of some mines here, gave us lodgings for the night, and a good supper cooked by his own hands.

We found in the mountains quite a number of mines which had been abandoned for a number of years, but are now being worked with very good results.

After stopping a day, we again passed through Tubac, and arrived late at night at Cerro Colorado. There Gen. Heintzelman, assisted by a rich company of European and American capitalists, worked a mine, some twenty years ago, which yielded rich treasures. But the Apaches drove the miners off, burned the buildings and the machinery, and the mine had to be abandoned. Now it has been bought, with several others, by a company formed by St. Louis and Indiana gentlemen, amongst them Gov. Hendricks and Treasurer New. We found there a great deal of activity. Some fifty men were at work. The shaft, which is said to be 260 feet deep, and to contain untold treasures, was being pumped out.

OUR NEXT STOPPING PLACE

was Arivaca, six miles south of Cerro Colorado. This is also an old settlement, whose inhabitants had been forced to flee by the Apaches. We found a German tavern and a store there. Since we intended to visit the mines in the neighborhood, we spent the night on the hard floor of the store, at the kind invitation of the owner. But we could neither sleep nor rest. The floor was too hard and rough to admit of rest, while before the store there were some twenty Mexicans camping around a fire, who were to shear some 13,000 sheep in the morning. I could not sleep on account of their continuous chattering, and so at 4 o'clock I rose and took a look at those savages. I found it quite interesting to watch them get their breakfast. They had the usual mess—beans and dried meat cut up into little bits and spiced with red pepper. Still they seemed to be quite contented with their miserable fare, and partook of it amid laughing and joking. After daylight they started for their work, and I must confess I seldom saw greater skill and dexterity displayed at shearing sheep than those half-savages showed. The Mexican who owns the sheep-ranches is about three-fourths white, and speaks the English language quite fluently. He told me he expected to ship about 75,000 pounds of wool during this year.

After breakfast we put saddles on our horses—we had to borrow saddles, as the roads would not admit of our using the wagons—and rode into the mining districts, which had an especial interest for me, owing to the fact that some of its mines are partly owned by a Chicagoan, Mr. William Sturges. The Superintendent of the mines was kind enough to show us around, and I rather gained the belief that they promise well for permanency and rich yields. On our return trip we stopped at the place where the company of St. Louis and Indiana gentlemen, which I mentioned once before, is erecting a twenty-stamp mill. The location appeared well chosen. Water and feed are near at hand, and a number of good mines are in the immediate neighborhood. The building was almost finished, and they were laying the foundation for the machinery. The boilers and a steam-engine had already arrived. They expect to be in working trim within the next three months.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we started again by wagon, but were obliged, after having crawled about eight miles, to leave our wagon on the road and to continue our journey in the saddle. We then were several miles distant from any settlement, and I felt rather nervous about leaving our wagon, harnesses, etc., behind, entirely unprotected, but my friend allayed my fears with the assurance that the Mexicans would only steal horses. He, with others, did not think for a moment that any one but a Mexican would commit an unlawful act. About 7 o'clock in the evening we reached the mining district of Oro Branko, a tent inhabited by three most amiable young men, engaged in gold and silver hunting. With them we found the usual hospitality. They immediately proceeded, in charge of Mr. Durand, a Frenchman, as chief cook, to prepare a royal supper. They offered us a venison-steak, splendid bread, preserved pears, excellent coffee, etc. I have not often spent an evening more pleasantly than in their company. The gentlemen were all well educated, full of fun, and splendid story-tellers. Each could tell of his rich and varied experience. Every one of them was owner of seven to nine mines, and they were now engaged in settling up some law business, but they are just as good at handling spade and pickax as the most robust son of Ireland. Later in the evening an old miner, living near by, came into the tent, who recognized in me an old acquaintance. His name was Shay, and he came to Chicago forty years ago. He recollected more of my life in connection with the political struggles of the years 1857, 1858, and 1859, when he left Chicago, than I did at the moment myself. He had taken a great interest in me in Chicago, and recollected all that had happened with which my name was connected in the old Seventh Ward; he even reminded me of amusing incidents in the boyhood days of my son and of my nephew, Albert Reinke, whom he used to see when he passed my house. Everything he said was so interesting to me that I asked for permission to stay with him in his cabin over night, and he insisted on leaving his bed to me and resting on the floor. Our conversation lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning.

ORO BRANKO LIES NEAR

the Mexican line, several miles west of Santa Cruz. This district is sure of a very great future. The mountains are thickly covered with oak, and there is plenty of water. The mines are excellent, containing large veins and yielding pretty rich ore. The discoverers, Kirkpatrick, Flood, and Hutchins, have so far made but very few sales; for six mines they got $75,000. The purchaser was a Dr. Allen in Indianapolis, if I am rightly informed. The village of Oro Branko, containing five or six cabins, is entirely deserted. It was formerly inhabited by Mexicans, who have gone away.

On the second morning we started on our way back to Tucson, about seventy-five miles' travel from Oro Branko. This district, I should say, is the last one of the mining districts discovered south of Tucson. The first day we made about fifty miles, as I greatly desired to visit an old well-preserved church, standing about nine miles from Tucson off the road. For about thirty miles we traveled the same road we came, until we struck the Santa Cruz Valley north of Tubac. About 6 o'clock we prepared to stop over night in the open air. We found grass enough to prepare a soft couch, but, unfortunately, it contained a terrible lot of weeds full of thorns. Every shrub is thorny; there are briars on every flower, on every weed, and, when one strikes a cactus, it is hard to keep from swearing, and one would like to raise Cain. But no, I have never really become furious at those little troubles. I suppressed the swearing, and laughed and joked away the pain.

The worst was, however, our provisions began to run short. We bought supplies where we could, but also shared often with the miners we met. In Oro Branko we had given away pretty much all we had; only a few crackers and some bacon was left, and all I could find in a store were two boxes of sardines. Our supper as well as our breakfast, therefore consisted exclusively of sardines, half a dozen crackers, and a few cups of penole (boiled, roasted, and ground wheat), diluted with water. Early the next morning we started again, had a hearty meal about dinner-time at a ranche, and continued our journey to St. Xavier's Church, the Passion-Mission, and the Reservation. Coming from the south, about fifteen miles from Tucson, one gets into a heavy mesquiti forest belonging to the Indians. Here one sees handsome cattle, nice corn-fields, and well-cultivated wheat-lands, the latter, of course, now harvested, and all this the property of the Papagos Indians. This tribe was converted soon after the starting of the mission by the Franciscan Brothers. I am told it now numbers some 5,000 souls. The Papagos never had any subsidies from the Government; they were always peaceable, are sober, moral, and exist on agriculture. The location for the church is well selected; it affords a splendid view of the plain and of the valley, and is surrounded on three sides by hills. I was astonished on entering the church to find grand traces of former splendor and even present beauty, which I had not dreamed to expect in this spot, far off from all civilization.

The present building, I am told, was begun in 1768, and finished in 1798, in place of an old church built of sun-dried brick. It is 115 feet long by seventy feet wide, has a dome and two spires. It is built of brick, covered with cement. The interior presents the shape of the cross. Over the front entrance the coat of arms of the Franciscan Order is cut in stone, flanked by several statues of saints which are by no means badly executed. Around the roof runs an ornamental cornice, made of cement. The church contains three altars and a number of statues. The walls are covered with fresco-paintings, and everywhere the eye is met by traces of former splendor, especially of rich gilding. The high-altar is consecrated to the patron-saint of the church, St. Francis Xavier, and quite a remarkable work of art. The ceiling in the main entrance contains a fresco-painting representing the Holy Supper. To the right of the altar there is the sacristy, in which our guide, an old Papago Chief, showed us the treasures of the church,—rich church-vestments made of silks and velvets, embroidered with gold, a very heavy gold chalice of magnificent workmanship, and a crucifix wrought by an artist's hand. We were also shown an old Missale printed in 1700. The old Chief told us in good English that every Sunday a priest visited the church to read mass and preach in Spanish.

Very near by is a little Indian village, which looked exactly like Tubac and other places, inhabited formerly by the Mexicans. The old Chief served as guide here also; he was as happy as a child when we rewarded him for his trouble, and I told him I had come all the way from Chicago to visit his church.

Night was approaching when we started again, and we arrived a little past 7 o'clock at Tucson, we had left a fortnight ago, after a journey of over 400 miles by wagon, besides many miles in the saddle. It was done, and we were glad to rest after having taken a bath and changed our clothes—our old ones were perfect rags. Later on I made a call at a German tavern, where a pretty good glass of beer was to be had. I was agreeably surprised to find there some genuine Berlin Tivoli beer, which had got to Tucson by way of Mexico. I enjoyed it hugely.

In a few hours I shall return to Globe City. Prescott and the northern part of Arizona I shall not be able to visit, as I promised to meet Gov. Safford in San Francisco on Nov. 8.

A. C. HESING.

The Lottery in France.

France has gone wild on the lottery question. The Government started to issue 1,000,000 tickets at a franc (20 cents) each,—one-half the money to be used to bring workingmen and peasants free to the Exposition, and the other half to be spent upon works of art which were to be distributed as prizes. The rush for the tickets has been so great that instead of 1,000,000 there have already been 6,000,000 sold, 2,000,000 more have been authorized, and probably 10,000,000 ($2,000,000) will be sold before the business ends. Even school-boys club their pennies together to get a ticket. The thing has taken on a political turn, and it is called unpatriotic not to go in. The whole shows, what the easy payment of the German indemnity before it showed, that the old stockings of France probably contain more money than the hiding-places of any other civilized people.

BARNUM'S SERPENTS.

Mr. Starr's Prodigious Narration of Events in Gilmore's Garden.

New York Sun.

Happening into Barnum's yesterday, a reporter for the *Sun* was told that the Rajah Hagar, whose duty it is twice a day, at the conclusion of afternoon and evening performances, to wind himself all up in torpid snakes, had been choked to that extent by a boa constrictor, which had in a measure lapsed from his torpidity, that he had well nigh died.

"The poor Rajah Hagar!" Mr. Starr, the press agent, said with a sigh; "his golden bowl was almost broken. Come and see the snakes."

Twenty boas and anacondas slumbered in a glass-fronted cage among the folds of a pair of blankets. The largest was as big around as a man's arm.

"The cold," said Mr. Starr, "makes them torpid. The Rajah Hagar likes to have them moderately torpid, but if they get too cold they die. Beneath the cage, in that compartment you see, we keep pans of hot water, the heat from which rises through perforations in the floor. The blankets also are provided to afford to the snakes additional warmth. In the London Zoological Gardens, in Regent Park, great difficulty was experienced in the preservation of blankets from the voracity of the reptiles, for whose comfort they were intended. A boa or an anaconda of even small diameter would, with the utmost facility and with seeming pleasure, swallow a horse blanket of the largest size. But you will notice that to each one of these blankets is attached a stout iron chain, whereby it is fast secured to the solid woodwork of the cage. That is an ingenious American provision. By means of it a blanket can always be recovered. These blankets are swallowed every night, but the Rajah Hagar draws them all out in the morning, and no harm done. But about the narrow escape of the Rajah Hagar. The boa that wound itself about his throat was a serpent of the size of the largest you see there. He contracted his deadly coil more and more. The poor Rajah's eyes started from their sockets. It was a favorite boa, but we were obliged to kill him in order to save the man. He was cut in two by Prof. Felix—Aha! allow me to introduce Prof. Felix McDonald, the lion tamer."

"Looking at the snakes?" said the Professor. "One of 'em died last night. Sometimes they sicken and drop off. Old age,——"

"Ahem!" said Mr. Starr. "No, Professor, that is not the way this boa constrictor died. He was cut in two. I was just telling this gentleman, who is a reporter, how the Rajah Hagar, being well-nigh choked by the aroused reptile, was saved by—by another party."

"I cut the snake in two," said the lion tamer, stooping to pick up a straw. "I'm used to these emergencies, and am always ready for 'em.

"You will observe," said Mr. Starr, "that Prof. McDonald's watch guard is made of gold mounted lions' claws. The Professor has mingled with lions in their cruelest and most dangerous moods. He has, on his scalp, and in various parts of his body, just seven less wounds than there are days in the year, all inflicted by lions. He once slew a lion by a single stroke of an iron bar, after the infuriated beast had torn all the tendons out of his (the Professor's) right leg, refusing a loaded pistol which his distracted wife was bearing toward the cage, and insisting that the frenzied woman, for her own safety, should be removed. But I will now show you the snake that—Oho! Permit me to introduce to you Mr. Fish, the champion bareback rider."

"How d'ye do!" said Mr. Fish. "Looking at the snakes? One of 'em died last night of old age. Four or five——"

"What!" cried Mr. Starr, "is it possible that you haven't heard of the narrow escape of our Rajah Hagar, who last night was coiled about in a deadly embrace by that anaconda that you say died of old age, but that in reality was cut in two just in the nick of time, as the Rajah's eyes were starting from his head, by the Professor here?"

"I cut him in two," said Mr. McDonald quietly.

"This is a reporter," said Mr. Starr.

"Why, to be sure!" cried Mr. Fish, whirling part way about, and snapping his finger with a look of the greatest irritation. "How strange that I should have forgotten all about it. The Rajah, poor fellow, is at this moment lying in his bed in a highly dangerous condition."

"No," returned Mr. Starr, as at this moment a young man clad in an Oriental turban and flowered robes approached, and, opening the door of the cage, bounded in among the snakes, "he recovered very miraculously a short time ago, and, as you see, is now here again, attending to his profession, absolutely undeterred by the tremendous danger which he so narrowly escaped. But I will show you the snake without further delay," continued Mr. Starr to the reporter. "Where is it Professor?"

"I cut it in two," returned Mr. McDonald, a little doubtfully.

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Starr, "but where are the pieces?"

"Oh," said the lion tamer, "I sent them to Andrews to be stuffed."

"Thus, while Andrews stuffed the boa, did Mr. Barnum's veracious taxidermists perform a like operation upon the reporter.

APART.

You on the path to Fame, with hopes raised high,
Dream of the life to come—I of the past.
'Twas sad to part!
A tender glance, clasped hands, a stifled sigh,
A little word, Farewell—it was the last—
The tears *would* start!

You tried to smile the old accustomed smile
At cruel Fate, but o'er your face had come
A strange, sad look
That no attempt at smiling could beguile
To cheerfulness: I read your heart like some
Wide-open book.

You struggled to be brave, but then a tear
Unmanned you, and for that I know you grieve;
But, doubt it not,
That drop impearled has made you still more dear;
Were that the only wound you might receive,
'Twere soon forgot!

In fancy o'er again I live each summer-day,
Those golden days with happiness replete!
My raptures rise:
Then thrills the painful thought—dead! dead for aye!
So Retrospection but yields bitter-sweet,
And fettered lies.

Still am I haunted by your happy face,
Where shadows of annoyance never came;
Your sunny eyes
Whose smiles, of old all tenderness and grace,
Bespoke a heart where sorrow had no claim,
Like cloudless skies.

O may you e'er be young as now at heart;
Untouched by wordly pride and earthly care,
Ascend the hight;
May all the sweetness life yields be your part,
And to your happy nature Earth for e'er
Seem fresh and bright! ELIZABETH B. B

CARRIE.

[Died Sept. 15, 1878.]

She is gone! Our darling Carrie
Vanished with the fading ray,
'Mid the Sabbath bells all chiming—
Gone to realms of endless day.
Thy sweet life it seemed a Sabbath,
With thy pure, untainted soul
Burning ever with a fever
Lest it should not reach its goal.
But thou'rt gone, O loving, loved one,
With bright hair and eyes of blue—
Vanished from the ones that loved thee,
From the hearts that knew thee true.
Didst thou listen in the twilight,
Soft, low voices then to hear?
Did thy spirit tell thee, loved one,
That without thee all was drear?
Canst thou then, from realms above us,
See thy mother, true and fond,
And another one that loved thee
Through the holy brother-bond?
And the one that held thee dearest,
All his whole true bosom's pride,
Chides he now thy Angel-sisters
That they stole away his bride—
Snatched thee from the very altar
Of sweet Hymen's holy bliss—
Tore thee from the ones that loved thee—
Gave in place Death's icy kiss.
Dost thou know that thus we murmur
Since thy parting with us here?
Dost thou list each time we whisper
Thy dear name or shed a tear?
Eight and ten times came the summers—
Each one, seemed thy heart more light;
But the Angels, they were beckoning,
And thou 'st ta'en thy heavenly flight.
One more word I fain would tell thee:
That we know thy home's on high;
That, through myriad years unnumbered,
Thy sweet soul shall never sigh.
JULIETTE G.

A Namesake.

Guelph (Can.) Herald.

Our Governors are always getting things named after them. It must be more than a coincidence, in view of the fact that the Marquis of Lorne is to govern us, that these hand-stamps to mark shirts with are now called marks of lawn.

REAL ESTA[TE]

Remarkable Immigrati[on] ... ness Men to Chi[cago]

From New York, Albany, ... cinnati, and Else[where]

Improved Inquiry for ... —Sales of the ...

New Building En... Loans of the W...

A Protest Against the B... of Chicago Stre[ets]

The principal real estate activ... has been in renting. The age... to this business report an

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF S...

in the city. A large proportio... applied for houses have come ... the East or from other cities to e... or are in the employ of such f... of stores reported below reveal... New York, Boston, Cincinn... New Haven. Eastern houses ... trade slipping away from them ... are forced to come here to est... In some cases the Chicago bra... main house. It used to be said... led to Rome. In the business ... to-day

LEAD TO CHICAG...

D. W. Storrs, for H. R. Hin... the building 229 and 231 St... Wakefield Rattan Company, ... three years from May 1, 1879, ... first year, and $3,600 for each ... ceeding years, they assuming ... and taking possession. This i... largest house in that line in th... They have wholesale and ret... York and Boston, also retail ... The branch here will be retail. ... portant, as showing the incre... the southward movement on ... C. Sampson & Co. represent... Rattan Company.

Nutting, the clothier of Ne... cago, has leased 104 and 10... street at $10,500 a year.

Potter Palmer has rented ... Adams street to Baggott, the ... at $900 a year.

Another Eastern manufactur... has

ESTABLISHED ITSELF I...

is the New Haven Clock C... Haven, Conn. They have rent... Jansen, McClurg & Co., at 11... street, for $2,600 a year.

A New York clothing hous... store 154 and 156 Clark stre... Sampson & Co., for $2,000 a ye...

Hiram Sibley & Co., of A... successors of Briggs Bros., hav... story and basement building ... ton street for $2,000 a year.

A. L. Levi, art importer, o... leased the store and basement ... for the holidays at the rate of ...

Other leases reported are f... Adams street to J. Cohn & Co. ... turers, for two years, at $1,20... and 81 State street, temporaril... shall, picture dealer.

W. L. Pierce, of William L. ... E. C. Ware, both favorably kno... dealers, have formed a partner... business under the firm name o...

The number of new

BUILDING ENTERP...

diminishes with the approach ... rington Lunt, for the Garrett... has leased forty feet on Lake ... Franklin and Market, to A. ... who have begun the erectio... story brick store. Tolman ... at work on their three-story and ... front store, 50x80, on West Ma... of Lafin. Permits were issued ... for forty structures. The most ... Charles Hopkinson, 2 two-sto... Twenty-second street, near We... to cost $5,000; Daniel Forbes ... ing on West Washington stre... avenue, to cost $1,800; A. ... three-story store on Lake stre... to cost $4,000; George H. Bra... store (five buildings) on the no... Wabash avenue and Randol... $80,000; M. L. Piquemard, tw... barn at 1582 and 1584 India... $6,000; Godfrey McDonald, a ... eighth street, to cost $1,500 ... ings, to cost $2,000.

James H. Walker, Esq., ma... cago house of A. T. Stewart ... chased a lot on Dearborn aven... age of 72¼ feet east, 170 feet ... street, for $14,000,

THE LOWEST PR...

that has yet been paid for so d... property. Mr. Walker will ... handsome residence, adding ... many such on that avenue.

E. C. Cole has sold 25x125 ... street for $600 cash.

Prof. A. J. Sawyer has boug... er, 1015 Michigan avenue, a ... brick barn, lot 32x100, for $12...

Ira Brown sold twenty-five ... for $2,500, four lots at Lake S...

At the corner of Adams an... feet were sold for $12,000.

In the sales of the week we... Sheldon street, near West Ran... 39x181 feet on Union avenue, ... avenue, improved, $6,000; 25... street, near Harrison, $6,000 ... Sedgwick street, near Schiller, ... 50x100 feet on Rush street, ... Indiana, $5,000; 48x124 feet ... street, east of Wabash aven... feet on West Madison street, ... improved, $6,250; 21x60 feet ... south of Fulton street, impr... 120 feet on Arnold avenue, ... Thirty-first street, improved, ... on Church street, southwest ... street, $4,000.

Loan agents complain th... time results from a prevalent ...

REAL ESTATE LO...

If first-class, can be had a... rate has been conceded on do... fault, that were extended at ... preference to foreclosure. T... the best loans is 7 per cent ... very good, are not taken bett... The applications for loans a... and agents report that owi... feeling about real estate, it i... it has been to conduct neg... The following table shows ... past two weeks:

	This wee[k]	
	No.	Amo[unt]
Mortgages	22	$ 33...
Trust deeds	86	200...
Total	108	$233...

IMPROVEMENTS DEMANDE[D]

To the Editor of The ...

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—When ... city there is but one thing in ... gives the impression that w... road to prosperity. They see... people and lined with mag... and new ones in process of e... have been led to believe tha... modations were largely in e... mate demand, but they fi... horse railways have been ye... meet the requirements of ... homes upon the outskirts of ... much greater degree during ... than in any similar period of ...

In the midst of all these ... prosperity there is one th... visitors to carry away a bad i... is the condition of our streets ... especially. It is really hard ... street in our city in good con... tire length.

The paving has in most ins... at different times and by ... Many of the jobs were ne... The bed for the paving was ... prepared. In many cases sh... all kinds, and decaying matt... inately dumped into the stre... ing carelessly laid upon them ... few cases properly leveled ... the result was that within a ... full of depressions caused by ... blocks into that portion of th... was left most loosely, and t... most impassable.

In very few of these cases ... suffered much wear, and in ... nearly as good as when laid. ... eral appearance of such stree... considerations, demand that ... arty upon them shall insti...

…6,000,000 sold, 2,000,000 more have …norized, and probably 10,000,000 … will be sold before the business …n school-boys club their pennies to- …et a ticket. The thing has taken on …urn, and it is called unpatriotic not …The whole shows, what the easy pay- …German indemnity before it showed, …l stockings of France probably con- …money than the hiding-places of any …zed people.

…RNUM'S SERPENTS.

…Prodigious Narration of Events in Gilmore's Garden.

New York Sun.

…g into Barnum's yesterday, a re- …he *Sun* was told that the Rajah …se duty it is twice a day, at the con- …fternoon and evening performances, …self all up in torpid snakes, had …d to that extent by a boa constrictor, …n a measure lapsed from his torpid- … had well nigh died. …r Rajah Hagar!" Mr. Starr, the …t, said with a sigh; "his golden …most broken. Come and see the … …oas and anacondas slumbered in a …d cage among the folds of a pair of …The largest was as big around as a … …d," said Mr. Starr, "makes them …e Rajah Hagar likes to have them …torpid, but if they get too cold they …ath the cage, in that compartment …keep pans of hot water, the heat …rises through perforations in the … blankets also are provided to afford …es additional warmth. In the Lon- …ical Gardens, in Regent Park, great …as experienced in the preservation of …om the voracity of the reptiles, for …fort they were intended. A boa or …onda of even small diameter …h the utmost facility and with seem- …e, swallow a horse blanket of the … But you will notice that to each …e blankets is attached a stout iron …reby it is fast secured to the solid …of the cage. That is an ingenious …provision. By means of it a blanket …be recovered. These blankets are …every night, but the Rajah Hagar … all out in the morning, and no harm … about the narrow escape of the …r. The boa that wound itself about …was a serpent of the size of the … see there. He contracted his deadly …nd more. The poor Rajah's eyes …n their sockets. It was a favorite … were obliged to kill him in order to …n. He was cut in two by Prof. Felix— … me to introduce Prof. Felix Me- …lion tamer." …g at the snakes?" said the Professor. …m died last night. Sometimes they …drop off. Old age,——" …" said Mr. Starr. "No, Professor, …the way this boa constrictor died. … in two. I was just telling this gen- …o is a reporter, how the Rajah Hagar, …nigh choked by the aroused reptile, …by—by another party." …e snake in two," said the lion tamer, … pick up a straw. "I'm used to these …s, and am always ready for 'em. …ll observe," said Mr. Starr, "that …onald's watch guard is made of gold … lions' claws. The Professor has …th lions in their cruelest and most …moods. He has, on his scalp, and in …ts of his body, just seven less wounds … are days in the year, all inflicted by …once slew a lion by a single stroke of … after the infuriated beast had torn …ions out of his (the Professor's) right …g a loaded pistol which his distract- … bearing toward the cage, and insist- …e frenzied woman, for her own safety, …removed. But I will now show you …hat—Oho! Permit me to introduce … Fish, the champion bareback rider." …'ye do?" said Mr. Fish. "Looking …es! One of 'em died last night of …four or five——" …" cried Mr. Starr, "is it possible that …'t heard of the narrow escape of our …ar, who last night was coiled about … embrace by that anaconda that you … old age, but that in reality was cut … in the nick of time, as the Rajah's …starting from his head, by the Pro- … …him in two," said Mr. McDonald … …a reporter," said Mr. Starr. …to be sure!" cried Mr. Fish, whirling …about, and snapping his finger with a …e greatest irritation. "How strange …uld have forgotten all about it. The …r fellow, is at this moment lying in … a highly dangerous condition." …returned Mr. Starr, as at this moment …an clad in an Oriental turban and …obes approached, and, opening the …e cage, bounded in among the snakes, …ered very miraculously a short time …as you see, is now here again, attend- …profession, absolutely undeterred by …ndous danger which he so narrowly … But I will show you the snake with- …r delay," continued Mr. Starr to the … "Where is it Professor?" … in two," returned Mr. McDonald, a …tfully. …s," said Mr. Starr, "but where are … …aid the lion-tamer, "I sent them to …be stuffed." …while Andrews stuffed the boa, did …m's veracious taxidermists perform a …ion upon the reporter.

APART.

…path to Fame, with hopes raised high, …e life to come—I of the past. … sad to part! …ance, clasped hands, a stifled sigh, …d, Farewell—it was the last— …ears *would* start! … smile the old accustomed smile …e, but o'er your face had come …nge, sad look …empt at smiling could beguile …ness: I read your heart like some … open book. …ed to be brave, but then a tear …you, and for that I know you grieved …oubt it not, …uparled has made you still more dear; … only wound you might receive, … soon forgot! …r again I live each summer-day, … days with happiness replete! …ture rise: … the painful thought—dead! dead for …ction but yields bitter-sweet, …ttered lies. …unted by your happy face, …ows of annoyance never came; …nany eyes …, of old all tenderness and grace, …art where sorrow had no claim, …oudless skies. …'er be young as now at heart; …y wordly pride and earthly care, … the blight; …sweetness life yields be your part, … happy nature Earth for e'er …resh and bright! ELIZABETH B. B.

CARRIE.

[Died Sept. 15, 1878.]

…ne! Our darling Carrie …ed with the fading ray. … Sabbath bells all chiming— …o realms of endless day. …t life it seemed a Sabbath, …y pure, untainted soul …ever with a fever … should not reach its goal. …'rt gone, O loving, loved one, …right hair and eyes of blue— … from the ones that loved thee, …he hearts that knew thee true. …u listen in the twilight, …w voices then to hear? …pirit tell thee, loved one, …thout thee all was drear? …n then, from realms above us, … mother, true and fond, …her one that loved thee …h the holy brother-bond? …ne that held thee dearest, … whole true bosom's pride, …e now thy Angel-sisters …ey stole away his bride— … thee from the very altar …t Hymen's holy bliss— … from the ones that loved thee— … place Death's icy kiss. … know that thus we murmur …y parting with us here? … list each time we whisper …r name or shed a tear? …r ten times came the summers— …, seemed thy heart more light; …ngels, they were beckoning. …u 'st ta'en thy heavenly flight. … word I fain would tell thee: … know thy home's on high; …ugh myriad years unnumbered, …et soul shall never sigh. JULIETTE C.

A Namesake.

Guelph (Can.) Herald.

…rnors are always getting things …them. It must be more than a co- … view of the fact that the Marquis … govern us, that these hand-stamps …s with are now called markers of

REAL ESTATE.

Remarkable Immigration of Business Men to Chicago,

From New York, Albany, Boston, Cincinnati, and Elsewhere.

Improved Inquiry for Real Estate ---Sales of the Week.

New Building Enterprises--Loans of the Week.

A Protest Against the Bad Condition of Chicago Streets.

The principal real estate activity of the week has been in renting. The agents who attend to this business report an

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF STRANGERS

in the city. A large proportion of those who applied for houses have come to this city from the East or from other cities to engage in business, or are in the employ of such firms. The leases of stores reported below reveals accessions from New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Albany, and New Haven. Eastern houses find their Western trade slipping away from them to Chicago, and are forced to come here to establish branches. In some cases the Chicago branch becomes the main house. It used to be said that all roads led to Rome. In the business world all roads to-day

LEAD TO CHICAGO.

D. W. Storrs, for H. R. Hinckley, has leased the building 229 and 231 State street to the Wakefield Rattan Company, of Boston, for three years from May 1, 1879, at $3,000 for the first year, and $3,600 for each of the two succeeding years, they assuming the present lease and taking possession. This is the oldest and largest house in that line in the United States. They have wholesale and retail stores in New York and Boston, also retail in San Francisco. The branch here will be retail. The lease is important, as showing the increasing tendency of the southward movement on State street. J. C. Sampson & Co. represented the Wakefield Rattan Company.

Nutting, the clothier of New York and Chicago, has leased 104 and 106 East Madison street at $10,500 a year.

Potter Palmer has rented his new store on Adams street to Baggott, the gas-fixture dealer, at $900 a year.

Another Eastern manufacturing company that has

ESTABLISHED ITSELF IN CHICAGO

is the New Haven Clock Company, of New Haven, Conn. They have rented the lofts over Jansen, McClurg & Co., at 111 and 113 State street, for $2,600 a year.

A New York clothing house has rented the store 154 and 156 Clark street, through J. C. Sampson & Co., for $2,000 a year.

Hiram Sibley & Co., of Albany, N. Y., the successors of Briggs Bros., have rented the five-story and basement building 23 East Washington street for $2,000 a year.

A. L. Levi, art importer, of New York, has leased the store and basement 106 East Madison for the holidays at the rate of $3,600 a year.

Other leases reported are four floors at 51 Adams street to J. Cohn & Co., cigar manufacturers, for two years, at $1,200 a year, and 79 and 81 State street, temporarily, to C. P. Coggeshall, picture dealer.

W. L. Pierce, of William L. Pierce & Co., and E. C. Ware, both favorably known as real-estate dealers, have formed a partnership, and will do business under the firm name of Pierce & Ware.

The number of new

BUILDING ENTERPRISES

diminishes with the approach of winter. Orrington Lunt, for the Garrett Biblical Institute, has leased forty feet on Lake street, between Franklin and Market, to A. H. Holden & Co., who have begun the erection on it a three-story brick store. Tolman & King are at work on their three-story and basement stone-front store, 50x80, on West Madison street, east of Laflin. Permits were issued during the week for forty structures. The most important were: Charles Hopkinson, 2 two-story dwellings on Twenty-second street, near Wentworth avenue, to cost $5,000; Daniel Forbes, two-story dwelling on West Washington street, near Kedzie avenue, to cost $1,800; A. H. Holden & Co., three-story store on Lake street, near Market, to cost $4,000; George H. Brand, Jr., five-story store (five buildings) on the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street, to cost $80,000; M. L. Piquemard, two dwellings and a barn at 1582 and 1584 Indiana avenue, to cost $6,000; Godfrey McDonald, a barn at 55 Twenty-eighth street, to cost $1,500; repairs to dwellings, to cost $2,000.

James H. Walker, Esq., manager of the Chicago house of A. T. Stewart & Co., has purchased a lot on Dearborn avenue with a frontage of 72¼ feet east, 170 feet north of Division street, for $14,000,

THE LOWEST PRICE

that has yet been paid for so desirable a piece of property. Mr. Walker will shortly erect a handsome residence, adding another to the many such on that avenue.

E. C. Cole has sold 25x125 feet on Kossuth street for $600 cash.

Prof. A. J. Sawyer has bought of F. A. Fisher, 1015 Michigan avenue, a stone house with brick barn, lot 32x100, for $12,000.

Ira Brown sold twenty-five lots at LaGrange for $2,500, four lots at Lake Side for $400.

At the corner of Adams and Halsted 100x75 feet were sold for $12,000.

In the sales of the week were 50x180 feet on Sheldon street, near West Randolph, for $5,000; 39x181 feet on Union avenue, east of Vincennes avenue, improved, $6,000; 25x100 feet on State street, near Harrison, $6,000; 73x150 feet on Sedgwick street, near Schiller, improved, $16,000; 50x100 feet on Rush street, southeast corner of Indiana, $5,000; 48x124 feet on Twenty-eighth street, east of Wabash avenue, $3,000; 25x200 feet on West Madison street, east of Elizabeth, improved, $6,250; 21x60 feet on Hoyne avenue, south of Fulton street, improved, $3,500; 64x120 feet on Arnold avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first street, improved, $4,500; 50x124 feet on Church street, southwest corner of Eugenie street, $4,000.

Loan agents complain that a vast loss of time results from a prevalent error that

REAL ESTATE LOANS,

if first-class, can be had at 6 per cent. This rate has been conceded on doubtful loans in default, that were extended at reduced interest in preference to foreclosure. The market rate for the best loans is 7 per cent; small loans, even if very good, are not taken better than 8 per cent. The applications for loans are fairly sustained, and agents report that owing to the improved feeling about real estate, it is much easier than it has been to conduct negotiations rapidly. The following table shows the business of the past two weeks:

	This week.		Previous week	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Mortgages	22	$ 33,344	17	$ 24,276
Trust deeds	86	200,389	85	197,684
Total	108	$233,733	102	$221,960

IMPROVEMENTS DEMANDED IN CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—When strangers visit our city there is but one thing in its appearance that gives the impression that we are not upon the road to prosperity. They see our streets full of people and lined with magnificent buildings, and new ones in process of erection. Strangers have been led to believe that our hotel accommodations were largely in excess of any legitimate demand, but they find them full. The horse railways have been yearly extended to meet the requirements of our population with homes upon the outskirts of the city, but to a much greater degree during the present year than in any similar period of the past.

In the midst of all these evidences of our prosperity there is one thing that allows our visitors to carry away a bad impression, and that is the condition of our streets, the paved streets especially. It is really hard to find a residence street in our city in good condition along its entire length.

The paving has in most instances been done at different times and by different parties. Many of the jobs were never properly done. The bed for the paving was not even decently prepared. In many cases shavings, rubbish of all kinds, and decaying matter, were indiscriminately dumped into the streets and the blocking carelessly laid upon them, and in but very few cases properly leveled or made solid, and the result was that within a year the paving was full of depressions caused by the sinking of the blocks into that portion of the road-bed which was left most loosely, and the streets are almost impassable.

In very few of these cases have the blocks suffered much wear, and in many streets are nearly as good as when laid. Not only the general appearance of such streets, but economical considerations, demand that the owners of property upon them shall institute measures for taking up the blocking, properly level and harden the road-bed, and relay the pavement.

But few new blocks will be needed in many instances, and a slight expenditure now will change the appearance of the street wonderfully, and make property upon it much more desirable.

When strangers visit Chicago a large proportion of them ride to the parks and boulevards. In going northward to Lincoln Park, or west to Humboldt, Central, or Douglas Parks they are compelled to ride over portions of paved streets that are absolutely worse than if never paved at all, and the same was true as regards reaching our southern parks and boulevards until last spring, when the property-owners upon Michigan avenue, many of them wealthy and far-seeing men, realizing the importance of having one really good thoroughfare in the South Division, took hold of the improvement of their street earnestly, and in a short time it again became the main drive southward. As one of the results, improvement of property and the building of new houses upon this street has progressed wonderfully during the past season, and sales upon it have shown the wisdom of the slight expenditure its repair incurred. We have no doubt that equally beneficial results will follow the improvement of every street of the city, and we most earnestly urge the attention of our property-owners in this direction.

We have noticed some blocks in our city paved with broken stone that have not cost one-half the expense of block pavements, that are exceedingly pleasant to ride over, and which promise durability and little expenditure for repairs. The broken stone, some fifteen inches deep in the middle of the street and twelve inches at the sides and nicely covered, have cost only $1.50 per running foot. The stone costs some $6 per cord delivered. After two years' constant use on one entire block, which we have noticed more particularly, nothing thus far has been needed for repairs, and it is in much better condition than many of the block pavements to which we have alluded, which have not been so long in use. CHICAGO.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Nov. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ada st, 132 ft n of West Madison st, e f, 50x180 ft, dated April 10, 1877 (G. R. Martine to James E. Martine)........ $ 8,000
South Dearborn st, 263 3-10 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated Nov. 13 (A. M. & H. Roper to Henry Snowell)........ 2,050
Hubbard st, 151 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 23 (Charles A. Dibble to Mary A. O'Neill)........ 1,800
Coblenz st, 332 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1874 (F. Baumann to Charles Gladding)........ 500
Wendell st, 135 ft w of North Market st, s f, 25x109 ft, dated Nov. 11 (Z. Stiles Ely to P. G. Peterson)........ 1,100
Clinton st, 120 ft n of Carroll av, w f, 40x150 ft, dated Nov. 16 (John Emerson to L. and G. L. Barber)........ 5,270
Jefferson st, 110 ft s of West Madison st, w f, 25x79¼ ft, improved, dated Nov. 13 (Henry Rice to Martin Switzer)........ 1,150
Belden av, 150 ft e of Hurlbut st, n f, 25x121 ft, dated Nov. 16 (Miner Porter to J. Frank Richards)........ 900
Belden av, 175 ft e of Hurlbut st, n f, 50x121 ft, dated Nov. 16 (Miner Porter to Elizabeth E. Robinson)........ 1,800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Greenwood av, 200 ft s of Forty-ninth st, e f, in rear, 97 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Benjamin F. Jacobs to Daniel Sharp)..$ 2,500

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House, filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 16: City sales, 57; consideration, $328,521. North of city limits, sales, 2; consideration, $27,500. South of city limits, sales, 10; consideration, $14,373. West of city limits, sales, 2; consideration, $32,000. Total sales, 71. Total consideration, $402,394.

NEW YORK.

An interesting New York item is that A. T. Stewart & Co. have determined to move their wholesale store from Chambers street to Tenth street. The New York *World* remarks that the transfer of the wholesale business of A. T. Stewart & Co. from Chambers street to Tenth emphatically marks a new and very important stage in the "up-town movement." The transfer of the colossal wholesale business so far up town will be generally taken to indicate the effect already produced by the elevated railway system on the growth of the city, but it more properly shows upon what narrow lines that growth proceeds. The brown-stone rear of the City Hall remains to show that in 1810 it had never occurred to anybody as possible that the north side of that building would ever become as conspicuous an object in New York City as the south side. Forty years later Stewart's "down-town store" was built, and for many years after it was built its brick north front remained to show that during those fifty years the growth of the city had been in the way of lateral expansion mainly.

THE PROTECTION.

Maj. Woods' Testimony.

The Protection Life case was continued yesterday morning in the Criminal Court. H. F. Vallette, a lawyer of DuPage and Chicago, and F. E. Hinckley, railway manager of Chicago, testified to Woods' good character.

The examination of the defendant, Robert M. Woods, was resumed. The charges of an Actuary for making calculations and investigations were uniformly $25 a day. He was anxious to have Brinkerhoff assist him in the examination. His charges were $8 a day. But the Company had already the Actuary, Kellogg, on salary, and it would be a saving of expense to have him do the work and make the valuations. It would require equally as much clerical help to break up the Company as to pass it. Edwards had strongly objected to having Brinkerhoff there on account of the extra expense, but Woods told him he would be a cheaper man than an outside expert. The witness was shown the cash-book of the Company, and read from it one item, as follows:

To R. M. Woods for services rendered, as per bill on file, $500.

This was one of the regular charges that he made against the Company. The check shown to the witness covered $574, the extra $74 being for the services of Brinkerhoff. The witness considered these charges very small; certainly reasonable. The witness was shown the following check:

No. 476. PROTECTION LIFE-INSURANCE CO., CHICAGO, June 1, 1877.
German National Bank of Chicago,
Pay to [the order of] Cash
Five Hundred Dollars.
$500. MARTIN RYAN.

The words in brackets are crossed out in the check.

He testified that he did not know anything about the check, but he had heard enough about it. It had not been paid to him.

The schedule of losses adjusted was shown the witness; he said that the lists of death-losses made out by him were gathered from looking over a great number of pigeon-holes and books scattered around the office. Death-losses were the hardest things to find out about in an insurance company. The schedule above-mentioned was prepared by him and two gentlemen assisting him in the examination, and at the time he believed it to be correct. He had made out the lists of death-losses according to his best knowledge, and the lists were there. The dead-book, he explained, contained the list of death-losses which had been assessed and collected. There were $34,500 of death-losses which had been collated from other books.

The witness was asked to explain how he discovered that he had made

AN ERROR IN HIS ORIGINAL REPORT.

He said that in the month of May last, while in the office of the Receiver of the Protection Company, he had first discovered his error. That error consisted in omitting names of persons who had died before Feb. 28, 1877, and whose claims were naturally liabilities against the Company. He did not know how the mistake occurred, but he had a theory about it. The first three weeks of his investigation of the Company, in 1877, he had spent a good deal of time on the dead-book, taking each death-loss, following it to the tin-boxes, where he would see that the proper receipts were on file. He found that in each case where a death-loss was marked paid it had been so paid. Later, however, he had discovered that there were a few names that on the dead-book were marked paid, but that had not been so paid at the time, but had been paid at a date subsequent to Feb. 28. At the time of making the examination, however, he did not know that he had omitted any of them. He discovered his error nearly a year after having made his report.

Mr. Swett questioned the witness as to his exact conversation with the State Auditor when he returned to Springfield after making the examination. The witness stated that he said to the Auditor that the condition of the accounts were such that he had to pass the Company as solvent, as it had a surplus of $115,000, but he had found out that the business that was being done by the Ohio Trust Associations was illegal, and the Company could be closed up on that score; and he suggested that it be so closed up. The Auditor replied that the Company had been running five or six years, during the terms of several Auditors, and there had been no complaints against it. He, therefore, did not feel like taking action. The witness then suggested that the matter be referred to the Attorney-General.

Some time later the application for a quo warranto was made to the Attorney-General. The witness was present in that official's office at the time. Maj. Edwards and Gov. Palmer, representing the Protection Company, and Mr. Everett representing parties whom he (Everett) refused to name.

The witness was shown a document which he identified as the report made by him, accompanying a letter to the Attorney-General, concerning the Trust Associations. Mr. Swett read from that report certain clauses referring to the Pomeroy and Franklin Associations.

The witness related the circumstances of his visit to the Attorney-General's office. He went there and found only the clerk, Fred Trapp. He talked with Trapp, and told him that proceedings should be commenced to close up the Protection Company. Trapp said he would have to leave that to the Attorney-General, who was out of town. A week or two later he called again, and presented the full facts to the Attorney-General, who said that the report did not furnish enough material to proceed against the Company. He must show that the Trust Associations were issuing real "wager policies," and that the Company was interested in the Trust Associations. The witness said that he had no authority to go to Ohio and look up evidence, and that the books of the Company in Chicago did not furnish such evidence. He had three conversations with the Attorney-General. Later, while in Chicago examining the American Insurance Company, he received a letter from the Auditor directing him to close up the Protection Company. He immediately prepared the necessary papers, and gave them to E. B. Sherman, the attorney for the State in Chicago, and the Company was closed up. His intention was to have the Company stopped and a Receiver appointed.

The witness was shown a list of death losses omitted from his report because marked "paid" on the dead-book. The amount was $97,000. These, he said, were marked paid, but were not actually paid until after Feb. 28. At the time of his examination he had submitted the policies of the Company to the State Actuary in order to get an estimate of the liabilities upon them. That estimate was given him, but seemed so small that he was not satisfied, and submitted the same question to the Actuary of the Pennsylvania Department, who was then in Chicago. The latter's opinion was that those policies upon which there were no liabilities were not insurance policies at all, and that the Protection Life was not an insurance company, but a sort of collection agency.

Mr. W. J. Hynes asked if Ryan had assisted him in making his first report, or was in any way concerned in it. He replied that he was not.

AT THIS POINT BEGAN THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

by Mr. Weber. The witness was shown a paper containing the assessment lists, made by a clerk in the Protection office, and was asked if he had verified the figures by referring to the books. He replied that he had. The same formula was gone through with in reference to the restoration analyses and the death-losses. He explained that the reason for going back to Feb. 28 in making his report (the examination being actually begun April 23) was because he wanted to prevent the Company from fixing up the books.

Mr. Weber read a list of death-losses not included in Woods' report, and on each one asked him why he had not included it in that report. The witness gave several explanations. Many of the names read, he said, were of persons who had died before Feb. 28, but whose claim had not been fully filed until a month or more later. These, he said, could not be counted as liabilities before Feb. 28. In regard to persons who had been members of Trust Associations, the witness said that their claims were always paid immediately on their death, the reason being that the Trust Associations were always in debt to the Company, and the claim was therefore paid by simply crediting the associations with the amount of the policy. There were other death-losses which the witness did not pretend to account for, simply saying that he ought to have included them in his report, and did not know how he happened to miss them. Mr. Weber also called his attention to numerous death-losses which the ledger showed to have been paid in September or October, 1876, but which were not assessed for until March or April, 1877. The witness said he had only looked to see whether or not certain claims had been paid,—not to see when they were paid. The date he considered of no consequence. Mr. Weber also called his attention to several losses which had been assessed for and collected, but which had never been paid, but the witness did not know anything about them.

At this point some objections were made by the opposing counsel, and Mr. Weber stated that he proposed to show that in a certain class of policies called

"A POLICIES"

the Company guaranteed to pay to the beneficiary $1,000 certain, and a percentage on all that it could collect over that amount from the members of that class. He would also show that for all these policies, where their face value was $5,000, Woods deducted $4,000, and even threw off the other $1,000 in numerous cases, thus taking off a large part of the liabilities of the Company, the exact amount thus taken off being $214,000. There were also $85,000 of losses in which the proofs had not been filed Feb. 28, but which should have been charged as liabilities.

The witness continued. In his report he had credited the Company with $27,000 for the amounts assessed but not collected, that being customary in all insurance examinations. He allowed the Company credit also for the cash on hand and in bank. He did not go around to the bank to verify the account, but took the bank-book for his authority. He did not know that at the time the Protection Company was owing the banks large sums of money, for which they had deposited as security premium and stock notes.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning.

THE GRAND JURY.

disappointed all the expectations formed of it Friday by adjourning yesterday without returning any indictments. The explanation given is that they were on the Hibbard case, had learned from mere rumor that Judge Blodgett wanted them to get through during the day, and probably would, should they present the Custom-House indictments, dismiss them to their homes, in which case the work on the Hibbard case would be wholly lost. That was what they had heard, or are said to have heard, and on this mere hearing, according to one story, they resolved to take the matter into their own hands, so to speak, and to adjourn till Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when they could resume the Hibbard investigation, of which they seemed to be afraid they might be balked had they presented themselves before Judge Blodgett yesterday with the Custom-House indictments. Then another story is that the faction in the jury who are trying to ring in a lot of Government officers of unquestioned probity in order to indict them along with Hills, Mueller, Mills, Burling, and Prussing, so as to make the whole thing appear supremely ridiculous, asserted themselves strongly, and even drew to their support some who had previously held aloof from such a scheme. It is said that concessions were made, the effect of which was to make it altogether probable that Reed and Wheaton, who were formerly employed about the Government stoneyards, will also be indicted. On whatever rock the jury split, however, it is clear that they did split, and the result of it all was the postponement of indictment-day for an indefinite period. This jury, it may be remarked, is, above all others, a peculiarly constituted sort of an organization.

Some further advances were made in the Hibbard case,—the examination of Mr. Knickerboker being carried on during the breathing-spells that occurred between the warring factions. It is believed that a few days will end the entire business of the jury, although the man cannot now be found around the building who has the hardihood to fasten the thing down to any definite time.

AN AUTUMN REVERIE.

Out in the grand old woodland aisles,
The birds are gracefully hopping;
Plaintive and soft, their liquid notes,
Like sweet sounds of water, are dropping—
Breaking into a saddened strain
That the songs of the Summer are hushed again.

Out in the shadowy, dreamy woods,
The breezes are moving slowly,
Pausing to kiss the tender buds
That droop on their couches so lowly—
Breathing often a mournful sigh
That so quickly, alas! the beautiful die.

All of this fair, sweet Autumn day,
The sunshine was softly creeping
In and among the pendent boughs,
Where fast-changing leaflets were sleeping,
Tinting them with amber and brown,
With deep crimson and gold, ere they floated down.

Twilight deepens the sombre aisles:
Flower-bells are tenderly swinging;
Out in the distance softly floats
The music of evening-bells ringing:
Buds and flowers are passing away,
And the shadows and sunshine blending each day.

But 'bove the wail of the sorrowful winds,
And shadows that seem to lengthen,
Out from the clouds of mist and gloom
That seem oft to gather and strengthen,
Faith whispers, "These shall not remain,
But the songs of the Summer shall come again."

So, in our hearts, and loves, and homes,
Bright hopes our futures are molding;
Sunshine and smiles revive the buds,
And daily their leaves are unfolding:
One by one may the shadows creep,
But we know that not long shall the beautiful sleep.

ANNIE BLYE.

QUITE HAPPY.

I take a brief moment, my dear friend, to say
That at last I have promised to love and obey.
As I knelt by the altar, and heard the words fall
That pronounced me a wife, I thought, dear, of all
That I told you that day in the far-distant past,
When each promised the other that, while life should last,
Our friendship should live.
It is singular quite,
But the tears fill my eyes as this letter I write.
Let it pass. Give my love to your kind brother Dale,
And tell him I'm happy; and then, without fail,
You must add that I say I regret not the past,
That backward no sorrowful thought do I cast,
But am happy—quite happy.
To you let me say
I am glad, dearest friend, that you are away;
For I never could look in your calm, earnest eyes,
And smile sweet assent to this tissue of lies.
But farewell—I must haste to remove every trace
Of tears and emotion from eyes and from face,
For I leave in an hour with a gay group to dine,
Where the hours will speed by with music and wine.
But one word ere I close:
When you kneel by your bed,
Give one thought to me as one thinks of the dead;
And then add a word that will bring without fail
Heaven's choicest, best gift to your kind brother Dale.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1878. LAURA UNDERHILL.

EVANSTON.

The funeral services of one of the mothers of Evanston occurs at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Sarah A. Gedney, aged 75 years, died of old age last Thursday afternoon at the residence of her son, Mr. W. A. Gedney, on North Ridge avenue between Foster and Noyes streets. The services will be held at the same place.

News comes to the Evanston friends of Mr. Lamott Holmes, until last September a theological student in the place, that he is at present lying in the Minneapolis, Minn., city jail, on the charge of robbing an employer. The story comes direct, but as no trial has yet taken place there is as yet no sure proof of guilt known.

The "grand colossal" concert is definitely appointed for Tuesday evening.

All the churches are to be regularly occupied to-day.

"MY SOUL THY SACRED IMAGE KEEPS."

And the undying thought which paineth
Is—that we no more shall meet.
Across the dreary gulf which yawns,
My longing arms shall reach in vain;
Through noons, or nights, or dewy dawns,
Our lips shall never meet again.
But—though God's widest ocean roll
Between our lives its soundless deeps,
And sever us as pole from pole—
"My soul thy sacred image keeps."

Against thy loving, faithful heart
No—more shall mine in rapture throb;
But—when from glad, sweet dreams I start,
To lie awake with moan and sob—
Remember, though upon thy breast
Some happy, happy creature sleeps,
Afar from thee, with grief oppress,
"My soul thy sacred image keeps."

Hot tears pour down my face like rain;
But out from anguish'd depths I cry:
"My broken heart can bear the pain;
O God! let sorrow pass him by!"
Farewell, my darling! Be thou sure—
Whatever future on me sweeps,
Whatever love may seek to lure—
"My soul *thy* sacred image keeps."

MIRIAM BEATRICE DEANE.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF ZACHARIAH CLEMENTSON will call on his mother at 63 Irving-place, corner of Eighteenth-st., New York City, he will hear of something to his advantage through the death of his father, Henry Clementson, of Demerara. Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the above gentleman will receive $50.

PERSONAL—LETTER WRITTEN TO ROBERT Holmes was answered, and place appointed, but person failed to appear. Answer why, and give address in full. Address F 98, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF THE FURS ARE RETURNED AS the cloaks were, there will be no prosecution. The thief is known.

PERSONAL—WANTED—TO LEARN THE WHEREabouts of Cornelius Shannon, of Upper Church Parish, County Tipperary, Ireland. He left for America 30 years ago; supposed to be somewhere in Illinois. Information will be gratefully received by addressing Lock-Box 1957, Ottawa, Ill.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. WIGHT, FROM GRAND Rapids, is in the city, please address IDA, 56 Huron.

PERSONAL—CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED BY A young man, a stranger in the city, with a young lady, object being acquaintance and social intercourse during the winter. Address F 78, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—G. M. R. OR A. B. G.: WON'T WORK; too thin. Chestnut-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 West Madison-st., have a complete stock of housefurnishing goods in every department, which they are selling for low prices for cash or upon their special payment plan. Heating stoves, cooks, ranges, and parlor cooks; tinware, woodenware, crockery-ware, glassware, and Rogers' A 1 plated-ware. Bedding of all kinds, tables, chromos water-colors, mirrors, bookcases, secretaries, ladies' desks. A line of pretty ingrains, tapestries, oilcloths and stove mats, hassocks, ottomans, rugs, and mats. In parlor furniture they have suits in all coverings, handsome patent rockers; new designs in cane-chairs, willow, and easy chairs; parlor couches and bed-lounges. Our goods are honest made and warranted. We extend inspection to all, feeling confident that our manner of doing business will meet their approval. Our past record is a sufficient guarantee for our fairness in business matters, as our many customers will attest. If we can sell you once, your future trade is ours, as we do business in a way that will merit it. Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madison-st.

AT REDUCED PRICES—FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, and crockery, on terms to suit purchaser. We carry the largest, most reliable, best finished and selected stock of goods to be found in any house-furnishing establishment in the city. Our goods being largely of our own manufacture, we can make our customers a lower figure on better goods than most other dealers. We have a large line of the latest designs of Brussels and ingrain carpets that we offer at the lowest cash prices, on easy payments. In our furniture department we have everything from the finest-finished marble-top dressing-case suit to the lowest priced bureau; also parlor suits and lounges in every style and color, in an endless variety. Our stock of stoves contains some of the best and most favorably known parlor stoves, cooking stoves, and kitchen ranges ever offered in this city. We sell all our goods on easy terms, and are the only house in the city that sells exclusively in that way. We invite all buyers to post themselves by learning our prices and examining our goods before completing purchases elsewhere. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

ALL PARTIES CONTEMPLATING HOUSEKEEPing or wishing to purchase any article would do well to call and examine our goods and prices, as we have everything, comprising all kinds of chamber sets, wardrobes, bookcases, parlor sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, silver-plated ware, stoves, etc., at moderate prices, either for cash or on easy terms at cash prices. S. GOLDSTEIN, 314 and 316 State-st.

AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE—20 HEATING AND cook stoves, 100 yards Brussels carpets, chamber sets, chandeliers, mirrors, etc., and general assortment of used household goods. Fidelity Storage Co., 76, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, etc., on easy weekly or monthly payments, at our regular low cash prices. N. BARSALOUX, 80 West Madison-st.

CARPETS, STOVES, FURNITURE, ETC., AT reduced prices during November to make room for holiday goods. Elegant marble-top chamber-suits, $35, $45, $50, $60, $65, to $110; our $110-suit worth $150. Walnut chamber-suits, $25, $30, $35. Parlor suits, in plush, raw silk, terry, and hair-cloth, $35, $45, $65, $85, $100, to $125. Patent rockers, easy chairs, bed, and French lounges, cylinder and other bookcases, wardrobes, spring-beds, mattresses, and pillows. In fact, we will furnish you complete on short notice, and all goods warranted, for cash or easy installments. Terms to suit customers at the WEST END FURNITURE COMPANY, 298 West Madison-st. N. B.—Stop cars at Carpenter-st.

CASH PAID FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, LARGE or small lots. Furniture of private residences purchased. A F W, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st.

EASY PAYMENTS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, and crockery sold on easy monthly payments at cash prices. Houses furnished throughout with first-class goods. Call and inspect our stock before purchasing, and you will save money. CALHOUN, CHENEY & CO., 420 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE—FOR A SHORT TIME WE WILL sell our stock of parlor suites at cost, to make room for new styles. EASTMAN & WILKINS, wholesale manufacturers, 290 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER-SUITE less than cost to manufacture, and all kinds of furniture at wholesale: the best woven mattress, $5.50; a No. 1 mattress, $4.60; parlor set, seven pieces, $38, at wholesale furniture factory; the goods are all A No. 1. 1015 State-st., two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY—A handsome parlor stove, self-feeder. E. SMITH, 623 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT PARLOR SET of 7 pieces, as good as new. Call at 1852 Wabash-av., second door north of Thirty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—STOVES, RANGES, HOUSE FURnishing goods, hardware, tools, machinery, stove fixtures, and everything in store and basement of 184 Madison-st., corner of Halsted. All the above will be sold at cost, and some goods less than cost, by order of ALBERT WILLEY.

FOR SALE—BANKRUPT SALE—HEATING stoves, ranges, house-furnishing goods, hardware, tools, etc.: selling at cost this week. 184 Madison-st., corner Halsted.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OFFICE STOVE AND pipe, complete, for $15, cost $40. Address F 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE FOR TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE—A parlor set of furniture; been used only a short time, and good as new; upholstered in blue and drab. Address W 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—A RESERVOIR COOKstove, a little used; also three stoves without reservoir. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—A SECOND-HAND Baltimore heater in perfect order. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND hot-air furnace in good order. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

ON EASY PAYMENTS AT CASH PRICES—ALL styles of furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cook stoves, ranges, parlor stoves of the latest designs, marble-top dressing-case sets, parlor suits, all styles and colors, marble-top and extension tables, plain and patent lounges, easy chairs and rockers, and everything to furnish a house complete, at ULICK BOURKE'S, 92 West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST SALOONS, NEAR THE Board of Trade, in this city, doing a good business; can be had on reasonable terms, or will exchange for good, improved city property; going into other business. Call at 145 South Clark-st., Room 26.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MANUFACTURED AT Troy, Albany, Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, at W. C. METZNER'S, 127 and 129 West Randolph-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND ALL CONTEMPLATing housekeeping—Special bargains in chamber sets, parlor suits, and carpets—$30 will furnish a room well; $50 will furnish a room handsomely; $75 will furnish a room elegantly; $100 will start you well in housekeeping; $150 will furnish up your cottage in good style; $300 will furnish your house in grand style; $8 buys an elegant lounge; $7 buys a handsome easy chair; $15 buys a first-class cook stove; $18 buys a splendid range; $10 buys a luxurious hair mattress, best tick, 40 pounds weight; $35 buys a handsome marble-top chamber set; $40 buys an elegant parlor suit: 85 cents buys a good tapestry Brussels carpet; ingrain carpets at 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c. The Argand base-burner, the justly celebrated parlor stove, in new and magnificent designs for 1878; don't buy till you see it. Parlor stoves in great variety: The Florence, the Model, the Irving, the Favorite, at $8, $10, $12, $15, $18. Silver-plated table ware at bottom prices. The Empire parlor bedstead, in ten styles, at $18, $25, $35, $45, $50, $65, $75, and up to $250. Houses furnished throughout at a day's notice. All goods on installments or for cash at prices lower than the lowest. Easy terms and square dealing. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 381 and 383 West Madison-st.

THE CELEBRATED EMPIRE EFRNACES. A. E. LEAVENWORTH, Manufacturer, 63 and 65 Lake.

WE ARE OFFERING FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, crockery, etc., in large or small quantities, on easy weekly or monthly payments, at the very lowest cash figures. Examine our stock and prices of goods before you make your purchases, and see if the comparison is not in our favor. J. C. & G. PARRY, 272 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

20 SECOND-HAND HEATING STOVES FOR sale very cheap. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

53 SECOND-HAND STOVES AT $3, $5, AND upwards, for sale very cheap to make room. W. G. MORRIS, 302 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

AT THE PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE OF W. W. KIMBALL, CORNER OF STATE AND ADAMS-STS., can be seen the finest exhibition of pianos ever offered in this city. UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, SQUARE GRANDS, of the following well-known makes: Hallet, Davis & Co. W. W. Kimball. Emerson Piano Company. J. P. Hale. ALSO 200 Smith American organs. 200 Kimball Orchestral organs. 150 Shoninger Eureka organs. 100 Kimball Chime organs. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

A CHANCE TO SELECT FROM THE LARGEST STOCK OF SECOND-HAND ORGANS IN THE CITY From well-known makes on easy monthly payments. The above organs are all in good order. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new. New squares or upright pianos to rent or for sale on monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND PIANOS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO. STEINWAY & SONS. HAZLETON BROS. CHICKERING & SONS. EMERSON PIANO CO. We will offer these pianos for sale Monday, Nov. 17. They are in fine order—good as new. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

AMERICAN TENOR WANTED, SOUTH SIDE, TO complete high, refined, professional double quartette; pay, voice culture, now. F 10, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID SIX-OCTAVE ORGAN FOR SALE for $75, by the Western Music Company, 179 State-st., Palmer House.

A FINE 7⅓-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO FOR sale cheap for cash, or will take a good workhorse: must sell. W 31, Tribune office.

A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY WISHES to sell her new piano; will sell cheap; a great bargain. Address MUSIC, Tribune office.

BUY THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS: THEY HAVE the electro-gold strings; they do not rust or corrode. WM. R. PROSSER, Agent, 215 State-st.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE, 493 WABASH-AV. (South Division); 44 Loomis-st. (West Division). The winter term begins Monday, Nov. 18, 1878. Send for catalogue.

ELEGANT NEW FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO at half the usual price. It will pay you to examine it. 174 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW EIGHT-STOP PARLOR ORgan, large elegant case, with good music, $75 cash. Address E. MENZIE, care J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—HALLET & DAVIS PIANO, 7-octave, modern style, only $130. FIDELITY STORAGE CO., 76, 78, and 80 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT NEW STANDARD-make piano, Square Grand, latest improvements, a superior instrument in every respect. 381 Oak-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — GOOD SECOND-HAND piano, in perfect order. Also seal furs—muff and boa, at 474 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HALLET & CUMston grand piano, four round corners, carved legs and lyre. Inquire at 120 Honore-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, STANDARD make, and has all improvements; am willing to take $50 down and balance in small monthly payments. Address W 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE MATHUSHEK ORCHESTRAL piano which has been used but six months: will be sold very low if taken this week. Call at 137 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR RENT—NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS; RENT money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS piano, used nine months; small monthly payments taken. Can be seen at 148 Illinois-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. These renowned Pianos—Recommended and used by the greatest artists in the Old and New World, pronounced by Musical Critics everywhere as the highest achievement in the art of Piano-Forte making—can be found only at Warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

I HAVE A MORTGAGE UPON A STRICTLY FIRST-class piano, past due; piano nearly new; will sell and give time on balance due on mortgage. Address H 84, Tribune office.

I HAVE TRADED FOR A NEW, BEAUTIFUL-toned piano; not having a wife I do not need it; will sell on easy monthly payments, or will take in part calcimining, painting, groceries, watch and chain, or furniture. Address H 83, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS PIANO (CHOICE of several leading makes given) and take a good buggy in part payment. Address W 41, Tribune office.

J. G. CROSS, TEACHER OF VIOLIN, GUITAR, flute, banjo, etc.; best methods used; new beginners especially solicited. Terms moderate. 275 State-st.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS. NEW SQUARE PIANOS. NEW ORGANS. To rent or for sale on installments, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—300 SQUARE PIANOS. 100 UPRIGHT PIANOS. 100 ORGANS. AT REASONABLE RATES. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 263 and 265 Wabash-av., Between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT; PRICES ARE low; instruments kept in order; instruments on commission at low prices and easy terms. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

PIANO VERY LITTLE USED; WILL SELL CHEAP; it has all the patent fixings. Call at or address 194 South Desplaines-st.

PIANO-TUNING "PAR EXCELLENCE," $2; 1,700 references; orders by mail attended to within twenty-four hours. G. E. BLOOMFIELD, 834 West Madison-st.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—SECOND-HAND ORGANS. PIANOS FROM $75 TO $200. ORGANS FROM $35 TO $75. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. TERMS EASY. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 263 and 265 Wabash-av. Between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

THE FAVORITE BAUER PIANOS—SQUARES AND UPRIGHT. Used by 20,000 Families, Professors, and Amateurs. Unsurpassed in tone, durability, and beauty. Prices moderate. Terms easy. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 263 and 265 Wabash-av. Between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID SQUARE GRAND STEINway piano; references required. Apply to W. F. SINGLETON, St. Lawrence-av., fourth brick south of Forty-third-st.; Cottage Grove car.

TO RENT—WILL RENT MY PIANO FOR SEVeral hours each day to scholars wishing to practice. H 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano on monthly payments. Small piano preferred. H 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS Steinway or Chickering upright piano for cash. Address K 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD PIANO BY a responsible party on easy payments. Address H 8, Tribune office.

WISH TO SELL MY PIANO AT ONCE; WILL sell at great sacrifice; has been used only about four months; warranted for five years; part cash, balance in monthly payments if desired. Address or call at 335 Wabash-av., second floor, Flat 9.

$75 BUYS A CHICKERING SIX-OCTAVE PIANO in first-class order; good tone. 634 West Madison-st.

$350 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND ORchestrian; has eight cylinders; cost $750 when new. $265 cash will buy a very fine piano, or will take good top-buggy or parlor furniture in part payment. A first-class Smith American organ, 7 stops, for $60; cost, new, $150. Hand-organ, playing 12 pieces, for $12. New music-boxes at wholesale prices; also, full line of small musical instruments, at half the usual price; good strings for 10 cents, at 318 South Clark-st. H. C. KLEINSCHMIDT.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A CARD TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Chicago—Don't be imposed upon by parties misrepresenting the prices they pay for cast-off clothing. We buy coats at $6 to $18, pants at $5 to $6, overcoats at $6 to $30; ladies' dresses $6 to $30; miscellaneous goods and carpets at highest prices. Piano wanted. Address or call in person. J. DE YOUNG, 398 State-st.

ALL LADIES AND GENTS THAT HAVE CAST-off clothing for sale will do well by sending for S. MYERS, 319 South Halsted-st., who is the only man in this city that pays the highest cash price for same.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call on or address E. HERSCHEL, 516 State-st.

THE ORIGINAL A. ANDREWS, LOAN OFFICE, 322 State-st., opposite Congress-st., pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, watches, jewelry, diamonds, etc. Orders by mail promptly attended to. N. B.—No connection with any other establishment of this kind. Business strictly confidential. THE ORIGINAL A. ANDREWS, 322 State-st., proprietor.

394 STATE-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH prices for cast-off clothing, and we must have them, no matter what they cost. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Horse and buggy wanted cheap. Address Mr. or Mrs. ANDREWS.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND sewing-machines at from $5 to $20 each at THOMPSON'S, 293 South Halsted-st.

AT THE SINGER OFFICE, 228 SOUTH HALSTED-st., you get bargains in new Singers. Machines exchanged and rented. The cheapest place in the city to get a good second-hand machine; all warranted.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE WHEELER & WILSON machine cheap for cash. Apply at 508 Wabash-av.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S genuine machines sold on easy terms; liberal discount for cash. Machines rented. Old machines repaired or exchanged; those who desire can make gents' underwear to pay for machine; work can be taken home. 316 West Madison-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS—I WILL PAY CASH FOR ONE OR two karat white diamonds this week. Address K 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MAGNIFICENT DIAmond ear-rings, and also two diamond rings; a great bargain, as I must have money at once. Address F 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY FINE DIAMOND CROSS and one large elegant diamond ring. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address F 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE STEM-WINDING GOLD watch, for $50. H 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S FINE GOLD WATCH FOR $25, cost $45; also a fine cameo ring for $8. Address K 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH. HUNTing-case, stem-winder; must be a bargain, for cash. Address H 79, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted. House heated by furnace; hot and cold water. Day boarders accommodated.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, nicely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

13 NORTH MAY-ST. (STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, English)—Well furnished, very pleasant alcove room and good board for gentleman and wife. Price moderate.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Madison-sts.—A handsomely furnished room, and board for two, with unexceptionable references.

22 SOUTH ADA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED large front room to rent with good board; bath, gas, hot and cold water.

26 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE PARK—FURNISHED rooms, en suite and single, to let; thoroughly heated; with or without board; terms reasonable.

28 OGDEN-AV.—OPPOSITE UNION PARK—Handsome rooms, good board, $5 to $6; large alcove room; close to cars. Call to-day.

40 LOOMIS-ST., FRONTING JEFFERSON PARK—Furnished rooms to rent, single or en suite, with or without board. One block from Madison-st. cars. References exchanged.

47 NORTH ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING PARK—Pleasant furnished alcove on second floor; favorable terms to three rooming together; good table.

48 ADA-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM and board, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. Day boarders wanted.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE, also single rooms, with all modern conveniences, to rent, with board, at low rates.

52 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, partly furnished, and other rooms, with or without board.

62 THROOP-ST.—NICE FRONT ROOMS AND good board in quiet family.

78 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — COMFORTABLE room for two, with board, fire, gas, 6 o'clock dinner, at $4.50 per week; single room, $3.50.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—NICE QUIET APARTments, with or without board; modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and comforts of a home.

93 CENTRE-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in genteel family for two gentlemen, at $4.50 each.

127 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE OR TWO young ladies can have good and cheap board.

137 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, ALcove; also other pleasant rooms, with or without board: terms reasonable; private family.

139 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, with or without board.

158 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished, with board, low.

226 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — TWO GENTLEmen desiring furnished rooms or board in a private family can be accommodated.

281 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room to rent, with board; suitable for one or two; terms reasonable.

283 MONROE-ST.—A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM on second floor, with all modern improvements; also two connecting rooms on upper floor, suitable for two or three persons, with board.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT furnished rooms, southern exposure and modern conveniences; good table board; terms very reasonable.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite; day board $4 per week; references required.

342 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

443 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class board, nicely furnished, thoroughly heated rooms. Terms reasonable.

347 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT room, with good table board, for two or three gentlemen.

381 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT ALcove room with board, in cozy house with southern exposure; private family.

408 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE NICELY furnished alcove suite of rooms and hall room to rent, with board. All modern improvements.

425 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

530 MONROE-ST.—A BACK PARLOR, WITH bed-room off, to gent and wife or two gents; also one single room.

537 CARROLL-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—Rooms to rent with board.

631 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL suite of rooms, and beautifully furnished, with board, for two; would make a nice home for a new married couple; only four in the family; price, $50 a month.

A PLEASANT HOME WITH WARM FRONT ALcove room, every convenience, furnished or unfurnished, with board to responsible couple; vicinity of Union and Jefferson Parks. Address F 15, Tribune.

ASHLAND-AV., NEAR MONROE—FURNISHED room with board, gas, fire, to one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable; also day board for two. Address F 16, Tribune office.

South Side.

15 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—PLEASANTLY SITUated and nicely furnished rooms, with board. Call and examine.

15 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS DAY board, $6 per week; noon dinner.

19 EAST HARRISON-ST—WARM ROOM OVER parlor, with board; hot and cold water.

25 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS and board with private family for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; within two blocks of Twenty-second-st. depot, Illinois Central.

33 FOREST-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS WITH board; private family.

43 PECK-COURT—FURNISHED ALCOVE AND side rooms, with or without board.

60 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board; $6 to $7 per week.

177 CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FOURTH-st.—Unusually pleasant suite of rooms on parlor floor; also large alcove room to rent, with first-class board.

256 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT—VERY large, elegantly furnished front room for two, with board and fire, $12 week; also other handsome rooms, with board, $5 week.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE ABOVE HAS ONE large front suite vacant, suitable for married couple, with or without children, or two gentlemen.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a pleasant front room; has all the modern conveniences.

422 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, hot and cold water, with board.

489 AND 491 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished rooms, with or without board; $2, $3, $4, and $5 per week.

616 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board; table board, $3.50; references.

673 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, DESIRABLE front room, furnished, with board; references exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation boarding-house; terms, $3.50 per week.

830 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT, SECOND story rooms, with board.

959 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Rooms on second floor, furnished, with board.

1009 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished suite of rooms; references required.

1244 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-third-st.—To rent with board, pleasant furnished room. Reference required.

1449 INDIANA-AV.—CAN BE FOUND PLEASant rooms with good board. Reasonable terms.

1495 INDIANA-AV.—SEVERAL ROOMS, INcluding front alcove, all elegantly furnished, with board.

1695 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth—Board and lodging for ladies or gentlemen, $2.50 to $3.50 per week; convenient to cars.

1998 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. — A NICE BED-room and closet with use of parlor heated, with board for man and wife or two gentlemen. In private family, $10 per week, one block from cars. Call or address.

AN AGREEABLE FAMILY CAN FIND A WELL-furnished room, with all the comforts of home and superior table, on avenue, vicinity of Twenty-second-st. Address K 45, Tribune office.

CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Board for young man; terms low. Z 16, Tribune office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR MARried couple or two gentlemen, in private family. Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. References. H 52, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE family; South Side. Address F 76, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD. South Side avenue; good location. Reference given and required. H 3, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS AT A REAsonable rate if taken for the winter, on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st. Address K 25, Tribune.

INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-NINTH AND Thirtieth-sts.—Suite with alcove for couple, also parlor for gentlemen; private family; no children; east front; large barn. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—TWO OR four gentlemen can have two rooms, with board, in a private family. Address W 30, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—NICEly furnished front or rear room, with first-class board; every convenience and comfort, closets, &c. Address W 9, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST.—Rooms for gent and wife; board for lady only. Address F 64, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—ELegant accommodations and pleasant rooms, with home comforts, in marble front house. Address K 13, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTEENTH-ST—WELL furnished third-story back room, hot and cold water, with board, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. Address W 24, Tribune office.

ON SOUTH SIDE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, east front, and first-class board; reference required. Address K 40, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-ST.—TO RENT with board, nicely furnished room for gentleman and wife in private family; $45 per month. References. Address F 3, Tribune office.

WE DESIRE COMPANY; HAVE NO BOARDERS, nor are we compelled to keep any, but will give our front room nicely furnished and board to a couple with references for $9 per week. We live on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. Address H 82, Tribune.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board $3.50.

151 NORTH STATE-ST.—THREE SINGLE ROOMS and one double, with board, from $4 to $6 per week.

85 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS with board, for two gents.

104 MARKET-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Ohio—Rooms to rent with board.

109 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; day boarders wanted.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side—Continued.

123 WHITE-ST.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN can find good board and neat rooms in a quiet family; cars and bus pass the door. W 5, Tribune office.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room (third floor), with board, for gent and lady or two gentlemen; day boarders wanted.

130 NORTH STATE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of business part of city.

212 ERIE-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM AND good table; cheap.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM State and Madison—Nicely furnished rooms to rent with first-class board from $4 to $5 per week.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT room, well furnished, suitable for two, with good board at reasonable terms; references exchanged.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED single room, with board; hot and cold water, and closet in the room. Don't call Sunday.

238 ILLINOIS-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD, FROM $4 to $5 per week; also one unfurnished room with or without board; day board, $3.

249 EAST INDIANA-ST.—2 SINGLE ROOMS, with board. Splendid day-board.

250 INDIANA-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; reference.

253 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE south-front rooms to rent, with board.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, to rent, with board.

264 SOUTH ONTARIO-ST.—SOUTH ROOM FOR rent, suitable for two, with board.

265 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED south front room with or without board.

270 SUPERIOR-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room, with board, in private family, convenient to business centre. Terms reasonable to permanent parties.

283 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TO RENT, DEC. 1, with board, a suite of second floor south front rooms, heated by furnace and grate, furnished or unfurnished.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished front alcove room, with or without board; terms reasonable.

314 ERIE-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, nicely furnished, with board, for gentlemen; everything first-class; terms reasonable; references.

344 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with extra good board; first-class accommodations.

346 INDIANA-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR two and small room for one, with first-class table-board; prices reasonable.

385 CENTRE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM FOR gentleman; first-class.

487 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor with bedroom off; hot and cold water; also one large front room, in private family. Table first-class.

511 LARRABEE-ST.—TWO YOUNG LADIES can find good board in a private family (American) at $3 per week; inquire down-stairs.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR two; hot and cold water; private family; no other boarders. Address K 24, Tribune office.

LA SALLE-ST., NEAR OAK—SECOND FLOOR, furnished, with or without board; private family. Address W 49, Tribune office.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH bedroom off, to rent very low, with or without first-class board, at 157 East Huron-st., up-stairs.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN EXcellent neighborhood for gentlemen or ladies; very accessible. Address K 8, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BARNES HOUSE, RANDOLPH AND CANAL-STS.—Terms, $1.25 to $1.50 per day; by week, $5 to $7; 21 meal tickets, $4; day board, $3.50.

CLARENCE HOUSE, 351, 353, 355, AND 357 STATE-st., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day $1.50 to $2; per week, $5 to $10. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

DEARBORN-AV.—FINE ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; very desirable. Address W 2, Tribune office.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, $5 to $10 per week; day-board, $4; meals, 25 cents. Meal tickets sold.

IRVING HOUSE—218 WASHINGTON-ST.—$1.50 per day. Will take a few permanent boarders at greatly reduced prices; call and investigate.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, $1.50 per day; board for the winter at very low rates.

OGDEN HOUSE, CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND Franklin-sts.—A few more nice rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, with excellent board at moderate rates to first-class boarders.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week. Day-board, $4. Transients, $1.50 per day.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR LADY and gentleman; board for lady only. Address F 26, Tribune office.

GOOD HOME FOR LITTLE GIRL, WITH MUSICAL advantages, near one of the best schools; reasonable price. Address F 14, Tribune office.

Country.

A LADY WITH A NICE HOME IN THE COUNTRY would like to board a child. Address F 12, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR TWO gentlemen or gentleman and wife, one square from Englewood depot. Terms $4. Address H 50, Tribune.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE AND daughter, 8 years of age, a suite of south or east front well-furnished rooms, with first-class table board, in West Division; private family preferred. Address F 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children in first-class family where there are young people; references exchanged; state all particulars. Box 555, Evanston, Ill.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN PRIVATE family near Thirty-first-st. and Michigan-av.; terms must be moderate; references given if required. Address, on Monday, J. M. TAYLOR, with Ogden, Ablewhite & Co., 123 and 125 Archer-av., city.

BOARD—(DAY) IN PART PAY FOR MY NEW piano; will give bargain. Address H 85, Tribune.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON NORTH Side, within one mile of Chamber of Commerce; state accommodations. Address L, 164 Randolph-st.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR THE lake for a gentleman and three little girls. Address Room 10, 125 South Clark-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DURing the day in a strictly private family where she could have the comforts of a home. Must be either on North or West Side, centrally located. Terms must be reasonable. Address K 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG COUPLE. WEST SIDE, neighborhood of Union Park, preferred. Address H 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOM FOR YOUNG MARried couple. South Side, south of Twenty-fifth-st. Terms must be reasonable. Address F 88, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM AT REASONABLE FIGURES by two quiet young men, South Side north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address B, No. 123 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—WHERE CAN HAVE ROOM FOR HORSE. Pay all, or part, in furniture, silver-plated ware, or Estey organ, at lowest prices. Address F 55, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH and 342 Vernon-av., a pair of gold bowed spectacles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at 342 Vernon-av.

LOST—RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, CONtaining $70 to $75 in bills, three quarters of 1853, one quarter of 1878, two or three bath tickets. Liberal reward if returned to Room 1, C., R. I. & P. general offices.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, 15TH, ON HALSTED-st., between Randolph and Washington, one bracelet, marked Julia. Any one finding it will please return to 15 South Halsted-st., and will be well rewarded.

LOST—LIFE POLICY 10,619, ON THE PENN MUtual Life-Insurance Company, in Philadelphia, on the life of George B. Zernitz. Please return to ANNIE ZERNITZ, 570 Sedgwick-st.

LOST—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO PICKED up and put in his buggy a blue terrier slut on corner of Adams and Sangamon-sts. return it to owner, 135 South Sangamon-st.?

LOST—WEDNESDAY MORNING, IN WABASH-av. 'bus or on Madison-st., green leather-covered opera-glasses. Liberal reward, if returned to Room 18, 123 LaSalle-st.

LOST—A FOX ROBE, ON MADISON-ST., NEAR Central Park. A liberal reward will be given at 372 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A KING Charles spaniel, with metal collar on. Return to 27 Rush-st. and get $5 reward.

LOST—ON THE 15TH, $25, BETWEEN GAS-office on Dearborn-st. and Randolph-st. and Wabash-av., or on Blue Island car to Maxwell-st. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Jesuit Church.

REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR COW STOLEN from 75 Finnell-st., and no questions asked.

STRAYED—A COW, AT 85 ELSTON-AV. THE owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

$5 REWARD FOR A PACKAGE OF LACE AND passementerie. Return to 314 West Monroe-st.

$10 REWARD FOR ABRAHAM GRAHAM, OR furniture taken from 130 East Indiana-st., near Wells, Oct. 19. Expressmen please answer. Address H 33, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of Prof. A. W. Allen's satchel and its contents, which consists of three bottles of tape worms, two bottles of round worms, one bottle of pin worms, and one dozen packages of Prof. Allen's sweet worm wafers, stolen at the New York Restaurant, No. 254 Clark-st., Nov. 2, 1878. I will pay the above reward on the return of the satchel and its contents to the New York Restaurant. A. W. ALLEN.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL WALNUT-TOP COUNTERS at a bargain. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 269 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE—LOT OF counters and shelving; also 10-foot oval metal showcase and a 10-foot shelving, with glass doors. 269 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—THREE MEDIUM-SIZE SAFES; ALSO a number of copying presses and copying-press stands very cheap, at SPRINGER'S Machinery Depot, 52 to 68 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CYLINDER-DESK, MEDium size; cash for bargain. H 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH TWO second-hand fire-proof safes, one medium size, single door, and one with double doors. Address W 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SAFE WITH LATEST IMproved lock, at 910 West Lake-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY INFORMATION OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Mr. William Tripp will be thankfully received by his sister Sarah, late from England. Address GEO. TRIPP, Belvidere, Ill., Box 893.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CATHERINE KAVanaugh, daughter of Daniel Kavanaugh, from Ballinglass, Parish of Dunquin, near Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, who landed in New York about twenty years ago. Address LIZZIE KAVANAUGH, care of Maurice Crean, 33 Hanover-st., Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED—I WILL GIVE $5 FOR information where Richard Dobson, harness-maker formerly of Chicago and Detroit, Mich., or proofs concerning his death. Address F 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND EXPERIENCED salesman in a retail clothing house in a city of 25,000 in this State; none but those competent to fill such a position need apply. SILVERMAN, LINDAUER & CO., 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk. Must be a good sign-writer. Address H 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD TENOR; HIGH, REFINED concert party; fine chance. See musical.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE TO learn the retail drug business. Address, with references, H 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK SALESman or saleslady. State experience, and address W 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR FURNIture and general household goods, at L. GOLDSTEIN'S, 174 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN TO solicit orders for custom-made shirts (best in the world); also, one for linen collars and cuffs. LONE STAR SHIRT COMPANY, 193 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOY AS CLERK IN A REAL ESTATE office, one who resides with his parents and can furnish best of references. Address giving age and references W 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK. Apply in person to L. H. WEHMER, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN; MUST be a good writer and have a knowledge of bookkeeping. Address H 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, ONE acquainted with jewelry business preferred. Apply between 11 and 1 Sunday at M. KRONBERG'S, 167 State-st. Call at store.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SHINGLE-SAWYER that can keep shingle saws in order and run a hand-feed one saw (Evarts' patent) shingle-machine. Steady employment. Apply to WILLIAMS & CO., Lumber Manufacturers, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKers Monday morning. F. R. WOLFINGER, corner Randolph and Ann-sts.

WANTED—TAILORS ON REPAIRING. CALL for three days at 369 South Clark-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM COAT AND pant makers at OGDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO.'S, corner Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st. Inquire for Mr. Hoberg, the foreman.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS AND 2 LABORERS at 27 Wallace-st. THOMAS MORSE.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH AT SCOTT'S BELting Factory, Johnson-st., cor. Twenty-second.

WANTED—A GOOD PLASTERER TO LATH and plaster a new cottage. Apply to HALL & BARTON, 150 Washington-st., Room 34.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY who has had experience as a compositor, in a first-class printing-office. Address H 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS, AT 214 EAST MONroe-st.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE FOREMAN EXPErienced with prison labor. J. PRATT & CO. northwest corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—PRACTICAL MARKERS AND CUTters. Apply at SIMON, STRAUSS & CO.'S, corner Franklin and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK CUTTER. Apply at HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.'S, 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—A STEREOTYPER. INQUIRE TOday or Monday at Room 37, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS CABINET MAKERS; a winter's job. Apply to SENYARD & VAUGHN, corner Congress and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS, 3 OR 4 PARLOR workers, Monday morning. No union men need apply. GANNON & McGRATH, 113, 115, and 117 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN TO RUN WOOD-WORKING machinery; one man to run scroll-saw and five cabinet makers. CLARK BROTHERS & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BURNISHER AND rouge buffer; best of references required. Address, stating lowest salary, Excelsior Plating Works, J. R. WENDOVER & CO., proprietors, 314 North Third-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—12 GOOD SEWER HANDS AND 3 drain layers; steady work to Jan. 1; wages from $2 to $3 per day. Inquire of W. M. DEE, 22 East Quincy-st., Sunday 4 p. m., Nov. 17.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HORSESHOERS AT 187 Jackson-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOPERS ON TIGHT WORK; $2.50 per day and steady work. Chicago Packing & Provision Company, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH HELPER AT NO. 793 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH-HELPER. One that understands a little to work on fence. None but a good one. Apply Monday, at 715 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—FOUR MEN TO DRIVE TEAMS. 701 Archer-av.

WANTED—STEADY MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS the care of horses. 84 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—STOUT BOY TO DRIVE TEAM; ONE handy with tools preferred; salary $3 per week. Address K 9, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa; free fare; winter's work; 200 for pineries, coal-miners, farmers, city work, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR SOUTHERN Iowa, 50 for Illinois, 25 masons, 5 farm-hands; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa, free fare; winter's work; 200 for pineries, coal-miners, farmers, city work, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—FOR SOUTHERN IOWA—300 MORE railroad laborers at $1.25 to $1.50 per day; 20 stone-masons at $2.25 per day; free fare; 300 for levee work South; 50 for pineries, and 50 for city work. Apply at 68 South Canal-st. W. H. McHUGH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS-MAN IMmediately to take general agency of this county or State for the Climax Clothes-Wringer. The territory is entirely new—not a single wringer having yet been sent. To a responsible, capable party a large margin will be given. The wringer is a recent invention, and clearly takes the lead of all other machines, both in price, convenience, and durability. The retail price is so low—only $1—that every one can afford to have it. It is warranted not to get out of repair, and it cannot rub off buttons like the rubber machines; neither does hot water affect it. New England and Middle States already taken. Asa Farr, General Agent, 130 Chamber-st., N. Y., cleared $175 in one week. Other wringers cost $5. Let every man in want of a business sit down at once and send (stamp) for circulars and the Agents' Advocate. The first canvasser ever started—only three weeks ago—sold 100 wringers in five days. Act promptly. W. H. THOMPSON & CO., 126 Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE; 300 firms describe 10,000 articles; four months free. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I HAVE ADVANCED MONEY ON some I. O. O. F. records, and will dispose of them very cheap. An energetic canvasser can make $200 inside of 30 days. J. B. BREESE, 120 Lake-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN THORoughly acquainted with the provision business, and who has an acquaintance and trade in the West and Southwest. Address F 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO SOLICIT COAL orders; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address H 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—PRACTICAL SEWING-MACHINE MEN of experience, capable of running branch offices in the country; must give name and address to secure interview. Address H 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELER TO SELL GUNS AND pistols for an Eastern house; one who could command a good article to sell from first hands in connection preferred. State full particulars. Address TRAVELER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO CARE for a horse and cow and make himself generally useful. Apply at 317 State-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF ABILITY AND experience with country connections to represent a staple line of goods on percentage of profits. Address with references, stating present engagements, etc., H 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS CHICAGO ON commission for an established business; none but gentlemen of good address and experience need apply. Call at 5 McCormick Block.

WANTED—AGENT TO REPRESENT WALKER & Co., New York City, in the sale of Walker's emulsion of cod-liver oil; a physician and one acquainted with the drug trade preferred. H 53, Tribune.

WANTED—A BOY IN CROCKERY STORE, AT L. THIEBEN'S, 304 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ERRAND BOYS, 13 TO 15 YEARS OF age. Address, in own handwriting, W 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO WORK IN OFFICE; one accustomed to figures; must live with parents. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, H 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIXTEEN MORE SOLICITORS, either male or female; $200 clear can be made by each before Jan. 1. For full particulars inquire of MR. MOORE, with Wm. W. Kelly & Co., 199 Randolph.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN (MECHANIC PREferred) on fair salary to employ time and invest small capital. Address H 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TRAVELING IN THE country to sell for us on liberal commissions; goods staple and in demand. Must be able to produce favorable references as to capacity and energy. Apply to Martell's Manf'g Co., 126 Michigan-av., cor. LaSalle.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR IMPROVED DOUBLE needle attachment to sewing-machines. Sews single or double seam, easily attached, simple to operate, no get out of order, beautiful stitch, straight seams, double work, and stronger. 133 Madison-st., Room 11. State agents wanted.

WANTED—STATE AGENTS TO SELL THE BEST selling article in the world. Call at Perpetual Wick Co., 96 Dearborn-st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT SITUATIONS, OR who want to employ help, to advertise in the "Daily Telegraph." Three lines three days for 10 cents. "The Telegraph" reaches 30,000 readers who seldom or never look into the other morning papers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN MAKE himself generally useful about the house; stranger preferred. Call at 878 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, WITH SOME EXPErience in the crockery business. 145 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOG SCRAPERS, AT $2.75 per day; steady work. Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE and Territory in the Union; a fair salary paid. Call or address La Belle Manufacturing Co., 93 Clark-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN IN EVERY MANUfacturing and jobbing town in the State to sell a publication needed by every jobber; large commissions. Address H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, DRUG, OR crockery traveling men, to call at 45 Madison-st., Room 21, and see an article that you can make money on. Light, useful, salable.

WANTED—BY AN EXPORTING, PROVISION, and breadstuffs firm, a successful traveling salesman possessing a couple thousand or so cash and highest business references, to represent them in Brazil. Advertisers do an extensive trade in most European countries, and will offer a splendid opening to a thoroughly wideawake business gentleman; one speaking Portuguese preferred. Address K 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OUTSIDE WORK on a newspaper; good pay and a steady job. Address K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—COLORED BOY TO ACT AS PORTER, at Waverly House, 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL SOME NEW ARticles, stationery, notions, etc., at low prices. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS WHO can take a "side issue" on commission to address H 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO LAKE View; good wages. Address K 48, Tribune.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO THE work for three in family; one who would appreciate home; wages, $2. 1176 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family, at 161 Thirty-fifth-st. German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—AT 397 WEST TAYLOR-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 12 OR 13, TO ASsist in housework, at 233 Wood-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN EXperienced girl as cook and laundress or as chambermaid and laundress; Swede or German preferred. Apply Monday, with references, at 470 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL AS COOK and laundress, at 543 West Monroe-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at No. 51 East Harrison-st., Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; one willing to go into country. Call at 220 East Kinzie-st., Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st. Board, $2 or $2.50 a week, and employment for girls and women.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework at 510 South Park-av. German preferred.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT 268 WEST Twelfth-st.; Irish preferred. Call Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; wages $2 per week. Call at the grocery 82 West Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. 611 Fulton-st., down-stairs.

WANTED—GERMAN OR DANISH GIRL FOR general work in a small family. 216 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—AT 765 WEST JACKSON-ST., A COMpetent girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl for general housework. Call at 226 South Green-st. after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—FROM DEC. 1, A GOOD, STRONG girl to do general housework. Good wages and pleasant home, with every convenience, to one well recommended. MRS. G. SMITH, Wellington-av., west of dummy road, Lake View, two blocks from street-cars.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Small family. Apply at 195 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL at 215 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—AT 188 VINCENNES-AV.—A GIRL for general housework.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE FOR GENERAL work and one for nursery. Address, with references, Box 694, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman to do housework for man and wife; low wages; references required. Address H 55, Tribune.

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family of three. Apply at 52 Loomis-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK, AT 112 South Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at once at 641 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework in small family. 349 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family small. Call to-day at 311 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, with reference, at 213 Ohio-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be first-class cook and laundress, with good city references; good pay. 153 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; Swede, Norwegian, or German preferred; must be a good cook and bring good references. 945 West Monroe-st.; call Monday.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT girl for general housework, to go 40 miles in the country; delightful place. H 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 4202 LANGLEY-av., corner Forty-second-st., only two in family.

WANTED—A NEAT, ORDERLY GIRL, 16 TO 18 years old, to assist in general housework. Inquire at 395 Dayton-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; must be a good cook and laundress, with best of references; family of three. Apply at No. 270 East Erie-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply Monday at 250 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL, AGED about 13 years, for nurse. Apply at No. 480 Lake Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children; references required. Call at No. 1180 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 136 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO washing, ironing, and cooking. Call at 91 Twenty-first-st., near Indiana-av.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY WOMAN FOR general housework; must be willing and competent; references required. Apply Monday at 59 Rush-st.

WANTED—AT 484 NORTH CLARK-ST., UPstairs, a girl for general housework.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply Monday at 164 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work and to take care of children. Apply at 1226 Prairie-av., with good references.

WANTED—A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE, WITH reference, to cook, wash, and iron, at 155 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call at 42 Pierce-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of two and child; take Cottage Grove-av. cars. Call Monday at 45 University-place.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH TWO GIRLS, UNderstanding cooking and waiting on table, can find a splendid opportunity to engage in dining-room business by applying to B. MAUZY, 120 South Halsted.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 157 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND girl for general housework, for a boarding-house. 7 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1133 Prairie-av. Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; a good washer and ironer. References required. Wages $3 per week. German or Swede preferred. 378 Vernon-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND SECOND GIRL in kitchen for South Chicago Hotel. Call at Irving House, 220 Washington-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND the other as second girl, at Temperance Coffee-House, 95 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT THE Briggs House, at once.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework. Inquire at 1693 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD TO help in kitchen at 127 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO NURSE GIRL; both must have references; German or Norwegian. Apply to day at 307 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL: MUST understand English and housework. Apply at 408 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 9 BEAURIVAGE, MICHIGAN-av., corner Van Buren, a second girl and a nurse girl; references required; German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 265 EAST Indiana-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR HOUSEwork in a family of two. To one desiring a comfortable home special inducements. Come prepared to stay at once at 379 Hubbard-st., near Noble.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL; SMALL FAMILY. 728 West Superior-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork who can cook nicely. Apply at 541 Wabash-av.

WANTD—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN. APply at Waverly House, 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl to do general housework; must have good references; to such a one will be given a good home. Call at 547 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERT SEWING MACHINE operator; one competent to do fancy stitching free handed; samples of work required; highest wages paid. Apply up stairs, third floor. CLEMENT & SAYER, 418 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER TO WORK BY THE day in a private family on the South Side; terms, $1.50 per day. Address, giving references, F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—60 EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND CIRcular makers, with or without machine; call early. J. HERZOG, 242 East Madison-st.

WANTED—3 MACHINE GIRLS; 3 GIRLS BY hand on coats. Inquire Sunday and Monday. 823 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—3 GIRLS TO DO HAND-SEWING; those in need of a home preferred. Call at once at 902 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR BASTING AND PLAIN pressing; also girls with their own sewing-machines, for making alpaca coats, at 227 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CLOAKmakers. MRS. J. DUFF, 240 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 25 GOOD CLOAK MAKERS. H. R. ATKINS, 112 Monroe-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS will find steady work and good wages at SIEGEL, HARZFELD & CO.'S, 115 Fifth-av.

WANTED—OPERATORS TO MAKE UNDERWEAR and boys' waists. WILSON BROS., 69 Washington-st.

WANTED—50 HANDS TO MAKE OVERALLS and neckwear. 84 and 86 Market-st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE GIRL AT DRESSmaking; one who can sew. 765 Michigan-av.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS ALPACA COATmakers; must furnish own sewing-machines; also 2 pressers. 168 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO SEW AND TAKE care of children. Apply on Monday, with references, at 72 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 50 MORE GOOD EXPERIenced cloakmakers; good pay; steady employment till the middle of January. J. STEIN, 189 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD DRESSMAKERS. 733 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TEN EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR tailoring. Also a man accustomed to preparing an eshop work. Apply Monday at 1277 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth and State, in the rear.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS of age. Call Monday at 437 Warren-av.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF one child 2 years old. References required. Call at 430 West Washington-st.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL AT 34 ALDINE-square; German preferred.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, ORphan preferred, for suburbs. Give price and age. Address F 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 638 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A girl of 16 years of age, to take charge of an infant.

WANTED—NURSE, A HALF-GROWN GIRL, WITH reference. Apply at 1125 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, IMMEDIATELY, AT 1244 Michigan-av., north of Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL: ONE WHO CAN come well recommended; none other need apply. Call at 37 Aldine Square.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD REFERENCES to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at 1214 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL 13 OR 14 YEARS OF age to take care of a baby. Apply at 777 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby during the day. Apply at 13 South Ada.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL 13 TO 16 YEARS OLD. Apply to-day at 448 West Van Buren-st., with references.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAREFUL NURSE-GIRL TO help take care of a young baby. Apply at 21 St. John's-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO AMUSE A CHILD from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., at 282 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE NURSE GIRL. APply at 417 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF children at 536 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL WHO CAN DO PLAIN sewing; wages $1.50. 546 West Washington-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT SINCLAIR'S LAUNDRY, 945 WAbash-av., corner Twenty-first-st., first-class shirt-ironers, collar-ironers, starcher, washer, and girl to attend washing-machines. Call Monday.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, MUST BE GOOD-looking, to act as cashier and tend cigar-stand in a barber-shop. Apply Monday morning at No. 102½ East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS MUSIC and to assist in light housework. 725 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 13 YEARS OLD in a small family to make it her home. Address Mrs. JAMES HARRIS, Oak Park.

WANTED—A LADY WHO THOROUGHLY understands pattern cutting and cloak fitting, and also can act in the capacity of saleslady. State what experience you have had in cloak fitting. H 11, Tribune.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG LADY TO LEARN song and dance; must have good voice; instructions free to the right party. Address K 22, Tribune.

WANTED—LADIES TO STUDY FOR THE STAGE with an actor of 30 years' experience; terms moderate. Prof. WM. McFARLAND, 213 West Madison-st., corner of Green, Room 12.

WANTED—LADIES TO CROCHET ON NET hoods and coats at their own homes; new patterns that will pay you. Apply at 137 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—FEMALE CANVASSERS FOR THE Illustrated Christian Weekly. Apply to GEO. W. SHARP, Rooms 7 and 8 McCormick Block, Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—50 CROCHETERS ON HOODS AND jackets; steady work. 147 East Twenty-second.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 23, SON of agricultural cake, seed, and corn merchant, England, and who has had four years in a Liverpool office, has traveled in corn, and is thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping, collecting, etc., wishes a situation in shipping or merchant's office. J. W. BARWELL, General Post-Office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BUSIness man and accountant of long experience in this and other cities, as manager, assistant, or bookkeeper, in a legitimate business. Can furnish the best of references as to character and capability. Call, or address, C. V. FRANKLIN, Room 9 Union Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG-CLERK HAVing five years' first-class experience. Address F 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXperienced in hardware, drugs, groceries, and confectionery; no bad habits; best of city references; wages no object. Address F 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AM FAMILIAR WITH general office work, management of credits and collections; number of years with an old-established firm in this city; experienced bookkeeper, salesman, collector, correspondent; best of credentials as to character and business qualifications. F 6, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL GIVE $50 TO ANY one who will procure for me a situation at a moderate salary where 8 years' experience in general office work can be made available. F 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY in a law office or elsewhere; speaks German; best references as to character and ability. F 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 3 years' experience in the drug business; city or country; speaks German. Address H 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 30, where his capacity will be appreciated; good salesman and accountant; speaks six languages; hard worker; means business, and asks for a trial; references. Address H 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH 10 years' experience in the drug business; country preferred. Address K 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age with some reliable firm; wages low, and best of reference given. Address W 33, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, salesman, traveling agent, or any honorable position, by a young married man of good habits, and one that can give unexceptionable references as regards character and ability, and who is willing to work hard for the interests of his employers. Address H 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY FIRST-class bookkeeper, correspondent, and general business manager seeks any position where his services could be made available; can furnish the very best of references, or security to any amount. Address H 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN OUTSIDE POSITION by a thorough business man, who has been connected with some of the largest mercantile houses in the United States for the past eighteen years. Address H 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SALESman, or entry clerk; ten years' experience; best of references. Address K 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk; can furnish best of references. Address H W, 121 Winchester-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a thorough and experienced bookkeeper: A 1 references. H 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED business correspondent, who is an expert on the typewriter, a position that will occupy a portion of his time each day until Jan. 1; can supply instrument. Address W 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHROMO and lithographic artist will be at liberty in December to accept engagement. For terms and specimens, address, with real name, CHROMO, Philadelphia office New York Herald.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN FURNIture manufactory by man who understands drawing and is first-class mechanic. Address H 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAper-ruler; have had several years' experience, and first-class references. Address, for 5 days, F 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN, PORTER, or watchman by a young man strictly temperate; best of references. H 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE CLOTHing house, by a foreman cutter of 15 years' experience: can furnish best of references. Address K 14, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman in a private family; is sober and faithful; understands his business; well posted; good reference. H 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN as hostler or driving coal-wagon. Call or address O J, 193 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) in a private family as coachman and to do general work about the place. Best of reference given. Address H 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman. Thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk. First-class reference. Address W 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands the business perfectly; will make himself generally useful; no objection to hard work. Address H 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (English) as coachman, or anything in the line of work; has A No. 1 reference. Address H 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Swedish man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages. Also can milk, take care of furnace, and is willing to make himself useful. Can bring the best of city references as to habits and ability. K 100, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—DOUBTLESS MANY SOLID and worthy firms have failed and closed out simply for the want of a proper, judicious, and economical system of advertising; a thoroughly competent and experienced man will engage with a responsible house to conduct advertising in every detail at a reasonable salary; I have no connection with swindling advertising concerns with "lists of thousands of papers," but will make large returns for any one who desires my services. Address H 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST YOUNG man in a law office; best of city reference given; I am 22 years of age. Address JOHN CULLUN, care G. M. Hanson & Co., 104 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DO most anything; has traveled a great deal throughout the East and West, and can give first-class city references. Address H 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a colored man who understands general housework and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from last employer's. H 87, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bartender. Speaks German, French, and English. Have had experience the last eight years at the finest hotels in the East. Highly recommended. Can give security if required. Address H 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF strictly temperate habits and integrity to work as a porter in private family, or doctor's or lawyer's office, in restaurant, or store, and be generally useful. Furnish best of references. Address W 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 847 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; also second girl, to live together or separate. Call Monday and Tuesday at 1085 Dearborn-st., north of Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, STEADY, respectable girl to do second work in a private family or general housework in a small family. Call or address for three days 822 South Clark-st., over grocery store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH three years' experience a line of samples to sell from reliable firm; can give best of reference. Address W 32, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by a Danish girl; vicinity of Oakland preferred. Call at 18 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl as cook or general housework. Please call for two days at 155 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman for any kind of work in a family; city or country. 152 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL; second work; is a good plain sewer; can be seen and recommended at her last place. 536 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Norwegian girls to do general housework, both in the same place. Call at 48 West Ohio-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK or second-girl in first-class private family. Apply through P. O. Box 801, Evanston, Ill., till Dec. 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a small family; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in her last place seven years. Inquire at 37 Boston-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of children. Call at 160 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work and sewing; good references. Call or address 369 West Fifteenth-st.; can be seen three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN GIRL for housework. 380 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NORman girl to do second work and plain sewing; can give good city reference. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 221 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, CAPABLE girl, as cook or general servant. Call at 162 South Desplaines-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in private family. Call two days at 364 Forty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, or second work and take care of children. Call at 11 Sanger-st., near Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL TO do second work in first-class private family. Best of references given. Apply at 206 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls who thoroughly understand their business, are neat and economical, as cook and second girl, together or separate. References from best families in city. Call Monday at 361 Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork by a superior German Protestant girl in a nice small family. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL FOR general housework. Please call at 877 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing or general work, by an extra good and pleasant girl. Monday at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or sewing, and make herself generally useful. Call at or address 180 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork by a German girl. Apply at 62 East Eighteenth-st., Sunday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOciety, 173 East Randolph-st. Female employes at low wages for city or country. Laundry, 75c a dozen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework. Two years' reference. 1835 Portland-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call or address 47 South Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Can give good reference. Apply at 42 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR SECOND work or general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 887 State-st., near Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL AS cook and laundress, or general work. Good calls solicited. Call Monday at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good references given. Call at 1008 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in a small family, or second girl. Call at 136 Sigel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do dining-room or chamberwork. Best reference. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH CANADIAN girl; is competent to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; if references are required, lived seven years in the last place. 1025 Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST woman to work by the day in boarding-house. Call northwest corner Chicago-av. and Clark-st., Room 15.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in hotel or large boarding-house. Call at 876 State-st. No postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Call at 1005 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, or do housework. Please call at 748 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl for general housework in a small respectable American family. Apply for two days at No. 218 North Market-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, OR FOR GENeral housework in a private family. Call Monday at 955 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL CApable of doing second work, or the care of children; best of reference. Please call Sunday and Monday at 1279 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family; can give the best of references. Call for 3 days at 344 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL; is a competent cook and laundress; best reference given. Also, one as second girl. 500 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND laundress in a first-class private family. Reference. South Side preferred. Address C, 123 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK to do general housework. Please call, for three days, at 981 Butterfield-st., between Archer-av. and Nineteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general or kitchen work in a small family. Can give eight years' recommendation. Call, for two days, at 102 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, willing girl to do general work in a small family. Call in store 716 State-st., near Fourteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework or take care of a child; best of references. Please call at 362½ Wabash-av., Room 4, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A FIRST-class boarding-house by a woman. Call Monday at 110 South Oakley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework, washing, and ironing. Apply at 500 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN A first-class family to do cooking and second work; good references given if necessary. Call or address 24 Sholto-st., near Harrison.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do cooking and laundry work; please the most particular, and first-class; tidy, obliging, and reliable; also second girl fully competent. 291 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework, cooking, washing, and ironing. Good references. Apply to 197 Mather-st., near Halsted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework in an American family. Good references. Call Monday at 19 Ray-st., between South Park and Calumet-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman in a small private family, in city or country. 265 West Division-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls in a private family. Will go together or separate. Good reference from last place. Call at No. 13 East Erie-st., Monday and Tuesday. No postal-cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl for general housework in a small American family. Inquire at 321 Michigan-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK or laundress. Call or address 291 North Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; can give good reference from last place. Call Monday at 109 East Ontario-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do general housework. Call for two days at 30 Smith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish woman as meat and pastry cook in a hotel, city or country. Please call at 18 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls to do cooking and second work or general housework, with good references. Call at 138 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, COMpetent girl to do the entire general housework for a first-class private family. Call at 183 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron or general housework in a private family. Apply at 76 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron or general housework in a private family. Call at 1386 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Please call at 7 Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, TIDY GIRL as second girl or general housework in a small family. Please call Monday at 146 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or general work, city or country. Call at 691 State-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do second work or general housework in small family. Call at 1820 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGISH WOMAN as first-class cook in private family or boarding house; best references. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL, as cook or laundress, in private family or boarding house. Please call at 525 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant girl for general housework, city or country. Call for two days at 33 Indiana-av., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN to do cooking or general housework. Call at 208 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call at 1245 South Halsted-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swede girl to do cooking or general housework or as laundress. Unexceptionable reference. Call for two days at 361 Stewart-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook in first-class boarding-house. Please call at 119 North Elizabeth-st., near Hubbard.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A 1 COOK IN first-class boarding-house. Call or address Mrs. M C H, 13 Boston-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat or pastry cook in hotel or restaurant, city or country. Call at 139 West Adams-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED chambermaid, in city or country. Apply at 9 South Green-st., Monday.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN PRIvate family; will assist in second-work or light housework; best of references. Call at 228 Townsend.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting, will go out by the day in private families. Please call or address 839 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO THORoughly understands S. T. Taylor's system of dress-cutting and fitting. Address U D, 1 Ellis Park.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS BY THE day or week; best of reference. Please call at 38 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO plain sewing and assist in light housework for her board this winter. K 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FIRST-CLASS dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; day or week. Call or address 94 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING; cutting and fitting a specialty. 137 West Monroe.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER who trims neatly; terms, $1 a day. Call at 876 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, with best city reference, in a few more families; terms reasonable. Address D, 123 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS TO DO family sewing and dressmaking; neat at white work; will furnish machine; no objection to country. Address Z 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WILL take work at home or go out by the day or week. 318 State-st., second flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, lately from the East, wishes engagements in families; expert at draping and designing; cuts from Taylor's system; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. 654 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WITH first-class references would like a few more customers at $1.50 per day. Address H 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes engagements in families to go out by the day. Call at or address 120 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker in private families; cutting and fitting a specialty. Address 73 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker; engagements in private family by the day or week. Call or address 98 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO work in families by the day, or at home. Call or address 54 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FASHIONABLE DRESSmaking done in families by the day at reasonable prices. Address 24 Oak-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR A single gentleman. Call at 77 Kinzie-st., near Desplaines.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR to take care of an invalid. Call at 242 South Green-st., down-stairs, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, GOVerness, or seamstress, by a young American lady; is plain but neat; no triflers need apply; good reference. Call 3 days at No. 63 Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house; can give best city reference. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR would do work in a small family; country preferred. Call or address for three days 109 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A plain family. Am willing to work. Call at 363 South May-st., near Taylor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Address F 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW with a child, as housekeeper in widower's family; no objection to children nor to the country; can give reference. Please address F 69, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress to work by the day; best of reference. K 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO WORK by the day; is a first-class washer and ironer. Address 207 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, to do laundry work in a first-class family; best reference. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHING AT 75 cents per dozen; satisfaction guaranteed. Call or address 511 Larrabee-st., down stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO GO OUT as a good wet-nurse. Inquire at 19 Hubbard-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET NURSE; CAN give reference. Call for three days at 628 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE IN A NICE family, by a girl of 20; not very strong, and requiring to be in the open air; will take faithful care of children, and work for small wages. 199 North May-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. DEARIEN, 416 WAbash-av., will furnish families and hotels with first-class help, German and all other nationalities, at short notice, with reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE BEST GIRLS OF ALL nations, city or country, in private families and boarding-houses, can be promptly supplied. Inquire of Mrs. P. REISS, 397 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN GIRLS FURnished by MRS. COHN, 597 State-st., on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OFFICE for women. Domestics of all nationalities constantly applying. A large number of efficient girls are coming to me from Wisconsin and other parts of the Northwest, who are giving most excellent satisfaction. The workingwomen know that my office is the only one in the city where their interests are fully protected, and those who would not apply at intelligence offices come to me. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 LaSalle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES WANTING help for housework call on MISS CUNNINGHAM, 449 Division-st. Also girls of all nationalities call.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A family or select school to teach French, by a thoroughly competent teacher, with best of references as to ability, etc. Address F 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do copying or writing at home or elsewhere; writes a neat plain hand. Address F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier, or would accept any other light employment; good references. F 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY IN A REspectable family; she will instruct children in music, drawing, or painting, or assist night and morning in household affairs and sewing, in exchange for board and washing. Address R, or call at 1229 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, EDUCATED, REfined, energetic, and efficient, would like to take the charge of motherless children, or any position in a family where good taste and good judgment would be of use; is a good reader and writer; would be an entertaining companion for an invalid; references exchanged. Address Post-Office Box 2718, New York City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady as cashier in some respectable business place; can give good reference from last place. Call one week at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady as governess, housekeeper, or copyist. Please address E 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CAPAble of teaching vocal and instrumental music, contemplating going to Colorado, wishes to obtain a situation there as teacher in a family, or would be willing to accept a position as governess to young children. Best of references. Address H 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EITHER CHEAP FOR CASH OR TO exchange for any kind of office furniture, or to be sold on part payment, the following articles:

One very handsome black walnut beer-counter, back side-board, with 16 feet of French plate mirror; cost new $1,000.

One very handsome side-wall showcase, fit either for a fine cigar-stand or for a library.

One very fine ebony and gilt, large size, easel.

One lot of 10 large size photographs from the original art gallery of King Maximilian of Munich, handsomely framed. One very handsome crimson tapestry covered parlor set of 7 pieces. One very handsome bronze mantel set of 3 pieces. Also, to exchange one very fine piano for a first-class buggy and harness.

I. GOLDSTEIN, 174 East Randolph-st., formerly 561 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD BRUNSWICK BILLIARD and pool tables, refitted, cheap for cash. W. D. MORRIS, 227 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—BUTCHERS, CALL AND EXAMINE our portable fixtures and ice-houses before fitting up; tools and machinery of all kinds. MATHESON & CO., 78 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NEWFOUNDLAND WATCH-dog. 318 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE FURNACE, SIX REGISters, 40 feet pipe, cheap for cash. Address H 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A VERY FINE CHILD'S crib; state what you have. H 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GAS-FIXTURES COMPLETE FOR residence. Apply at 182 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FRESH COWS CONSTANTLY on hand. BRAINERD, Room 3, 152 Dearborn-st., or northwest corner Forty-eighth-st. and Woodlawn-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME BARN, 3 STALLS and carriage room, cheap for cash. Address H 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUILDING, TO BE REMOVED. CALL at southeast corner of Beach and Mather-sts. first of the week.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK-AND-TAN GORDON setter dog, 6 months old; also, 4 water-spaniels; all thoroughbred. Call at 484 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A ZANTHmier lens; cost $90, will sell for $25. Call immediately, on MR. SENIOR, 18 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—TABERNACLE CHAIRS, CHEAP. Inquire at building.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE FRESH IOWA DAIRY butter, 20-pound packages, only 20 cents per pound. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A ¾-DIAMOND STUD FOR $20 CASH; cheap at $25. 193 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STANDING DESKS, SEVERAL showcases and counters, cheap for cash, separate or together. 193 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

A SAFE AND COMPLETE STORAGE WAREhouse for household goods, merchandise, and dry produce. 200 to 206 East Randolph-st.; advances.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875: permanent and reliable. Increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandise; advances made. Safety vaults. Furniture of private residences purchased for cash.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORed; advances made, 10 per year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 180 W. Monroe.

GOOD STORAGE FOR BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES in 3-story brick building, dry and clean, built expressly for carriage business. 400 West Madison-st.

STORAGE FOR GENERAL MERCHANDISE IN brick building, 63 and 65 West Washington-st. Good alley and steam elevators. A. E. BISHOP.

THE NATIONAL STORAGE COMPANY, 116 AND 118 Franklin-st. Central location. Advances made; lowest rates in the city.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—AMERICAN CYCLOpedia, old and new editions; Condensed American Zell's Encyclopedia; Chambers' Encyclopedia; Picturesque America, one set full one set half-morocco. 180 East Adams-st.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS—AT EDW. BUEHLER'S 235 State-st., near Jackson.

WANTED—AT REDUCED PRICE, CITY DIRECTory for '78-'79. Address K 44, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FULL STOCK OF THE MOST ELEGANT LANdaulets and coupes, four and six seat rockaways in all styles, and some styles to be found nowhere else; top wagons of all sizes manufactured by ourselves, also Brewster & Co., of New York; phaetons, etc., of all styles and prices; all work warranted, and square dealing sure; our carriages are very much the best, and our prices lower than any responsible house in the West. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., 370 Wabash-av.

A LEATHER-TOP SQUARE BOX BUGGY, VERY cheap (will exchange for three-spring wagon); one three-spring two-seated buggy, new, very low for cash; a handsome sound horse, can trot in 2:50 or no sale; must be sold at some price soon: your choice of a work or driving horse at a small price, and trial given before you pay a dollar. 42 Harmon-court.

ATTENTION! SLEIGHS!—WE ARE MANUFACturing a large number of swelled-side, Portland style, and double sleighs for the coming season; they are the best and cheapest ever offered in this market; will sell at wholesale or retail; will sell woodworks, ironed or not. Call and see us. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND harness every Thursday and Saturday by J. F. EMERY & CO., 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale and to exchange; money advanced. If you wish a bargain call and see us.

A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS CLARENCE CARRIAGE; a large, fine young fat cow, with calf, two double and two single sleighs, one new top buggy, for sale or exchange for horses, harness, or new farm wagon. 218 to 222 Twenty-second-st.

AN ALMOST NEW PLATFORM SPRING DElivery wagon, $75, worth $125; choice of two top phaetons, $75; a very light democrat wagon, $40; a bargain: 1118 West Lake-st.

A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP, consisting of heavy draft and nice driving horses, young and sound, will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock a. m., if not sold at private sale, at COOPER'S stable, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Monroe-st.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND BAROUCHE, IN FINE order, and a good Clarence carriage; very low for cash. Address W 13, Tribune office.

A FINE SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT FAMILY rockaway, one four-seat coupe rockaway, two good top and spring buggies; all second-hand; in fine order; cheap for cash. Address W 13, Tribune office.

A BREWSTER & CO. BROUGHAM, VERY LITTLE used, at a bargain. Also, one four-seat, and one six-seat rockaway from Pennoyer & Co., good as new, at just half price, at C. P. KIMBALL & CO.'S, 370 Wabash-av.

A PAIR OF FINE HORSES, CARRIAGE, AND harness wanted for a Kansas farm (clear). C. J. ADAMS, 69 Dearborn-st.

A CLARENCE CARRIAGE IN GOOD CONDITION for sale at a sacrifice. 159 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH, ONE PAIR OF NICE iron-gray horses, weight 2,500 pounds, 5 and 6 years old; three good business and driving horses; they are all warranted sound and good workers. Call to-day and to-morrow at 263 North Sangamon-st., between Milwaukee and Chicago-avs.

A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES JUST FROM FARMington, Ill., 2 span black carriage horses, one fine coupe horse, one extra saddle horse, one span Norman horses, weigh 3,000 lbs, one fine driving horse. T. G. McCONNELL, 249 State-st.

A COUPE, ONE COUPE-ROCKAWAY, ONE SIXseat rockaway, one fine two-seat sleigh, cost $200, as good as new, 20 cutters scarcely soiled, one very fine saddle-horse; all described are first-class, and will be sold at a great sacrifice; will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

A PARTY HAVING AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS of about $150,000 per annum in the mill supply line wishes to join interest with a concern having a trade in the same or similar line. Address K 30, Tribune office.

A CHANCE FOR TRAVELING SALESMEN (MEMbers of the Masonic fraternity) willing to work for $65 a month. 162 Lasalle-st., Room 42.

AN OLD AND VERY PROFITABLE COMMISSION business for sale, or will exchange for good horses and wagon or other property; present owner going West. Address H 4, Tribune office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN DESIROUS of going into business or handling stock of books—Stock of books worth $2,000 to be sold inside of two weeks; chance for party to continue in same location. Address by mail S C E, 18 Times Building.

BEST PLACE IN COOK COUNTY TO TURN OUT your horses; stabling for 40 horses: all upland and tame hay; call for references before turning out elsewhere; terms $1.50 per week; warranted good care. Address O C, Morgan Park.

BLACK TEAM, 15¼ HANDS, YOUNG, FAST, sound, and kind; used to city; lady can drive them single or double; with or without rig complete. For sale cheap for want of use. Address W 17, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES. ONE IS A HEAVY-SET, chunky, work horse, weighing between 1,400 and 1,500 pounds, and 7 years old. The other is a gray, weighing fully 1,200 pounds; he is 6 years of age, and fit for any kind of work; he is also chunky-built. They are both in fine condition. Also, two single platform-trucks and harness. They are to be sold, together or separate, at a great sacrifice. A trial given. They have been taken for debt, and the owner has no use for them. Apply at stable rear of 265 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT COVERED GROCERY wagon, new, worth $150, for $100. Apply at wagon-shop, 763 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—PENNOYER SIDE-SPRING BUGGY, sound young horse, and harness. First-class rig at reasonable price. Address F 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COUPE, ROCKAWAY, IN FIRST-class order, at one-third its cost. Can be seen at BRADLEY'S Repository, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT FISHER & TAYLOR'S LIVERY, boarding, and sale stable, corner Thirteen-st. and Wabash-av., a good lot of horses, consisting of coupe, carriage, coal-cart, omnibus, and draft horses. Have just arrived from the West. Will be sold according to the times.

FOR SALE—AT FISHER & TAYLOR'S STABLE, corner of Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av., a nice lot of horses well broke for the city, and will be sold cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—AT FISHER & TAYLOR'S LIVERY stable, corner of Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av., a magnificent gray Kentucky saddle-horse.

FOR SALE—A NEW SQUARE-BOX BUGGY, VERY light and fine; also, a first-class 3-spring business buggy; work guaranteed and price very low.

FOR SALE—HORSES, SINGLE OR DOUBLE; good to saddle; also, good work-horses. 245 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT LARGE, STYLISH saddle or buggy horse. 180 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE PAIR OF black Bashaw mares, fine drivers; extension-top rockaway; one buggy and harness complete; will exchange for real estate, bricks, or lumber. Apply at Room 2, 224 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING-GLASS FRONT 4-SEATed rockaway carriage, made by Brewster, almost new. Can be seen at 136 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE BRED MARE; WILL take pay in pasturing other horses. Apply at 155 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—9 HEAVY DRAFT AND DRIVING horses, from $35 to $125; 5 wagons, 4 buggies, and harness. Rear 25 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—11 HORSES AND MARES, FIT FOR any use in teams, and single workers. 569 West Eighteenth-st., corner Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—3 COAL CARTS, $15, $20, and $40; 1 one-horse coal wagon, $25; 1 two-horse coal wagon, $20; 1 three-spring grocery wagon, $25; 1 light two-horse spring truck, my own make; 1 one-horse spring truck. Apply to P. HICKS, 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE HORSE, OR will trade for a good trotter or pacer; must be first-class in style. Address for five days H 36, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & Quincy Railroad will sell its teams, 12 horses and harnesses, and 7 trucks and wagons; can be seen at stables on Meagher-st., near Halsted. Call on the Freight-Agent, or H. DEXTER, Foreman Freight-House.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—4 VERY FINE DRIVing horses, 3 heavy draft horses, 1 fine coupe horse, 3 good grocery horses, 1 fine saddle horse, 30 buggies of all kinds, and all kinds of harness. 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A HANDSOME driving mare, fine size, $65; choice of 5 light horses and mares, fit for wagon and buggy, $30 to $55; and choice of 5 fine top buggies for $75. Above must be sold, as owner is giving up business. At 371 West Fifteenth-st., first house east of Centre-av. Home all day.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BAKER'S WAGON, TWO horses and harness, with or without route. Inquire at Room 3 Honore Block.

FAMILY 5-SEAT COUPE-ROCKAWAY (PANEL), for one or two horses, light and new, cheap; must sell. Address W 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF BLACK MORGAN HORSES, 15 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, stylish, and sound, and one fine business horse, 1,200 lbs. Apply at milk depot, 26 Harmon-court, bet. Michigan and Wabash-avs.

FOR SALE—JUMP-SEAT BUGGY; MUST SELL AT first offer. MITCHELL'S, 838 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT MARRS & MILLER'S SALE stables, 61, 63, and 65 North Wells-st., 35 horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,600 pounds.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS AND DELIVery wagons, nice sample and notion wagons, top and open buggies. No. 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE AND DELIVERY wagon, with work of store. F 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1 LANDAU, 1 CLARENCE, 1 HEARSE, 1 Coan & TenBroeke Concord buggy, 2 square box top, and 2 open buggies, 1 democrat wagon, 1 3-spring phaeton, and 1 express wagon. 400 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TEAMS, WEIGHING 2,600 pounds; 6 smaller horses; no reasonable offer refused. 587 West Eighteenth-st., ten houses west Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE CHEAP HORSES, FIT FOR ALL use, from $20 to $45; also, one nice small 5-year old mule. Call to-day at 747 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—REAR 150 WEST MONROE-ST., CAR No. 1 horses, both workers and drivers; will be sold cheap and warranted; any trial given; also nearly new 4-inch thimble-skein wagon, with large box, suitable for coal or meat, etc.

HORSES WINTERED AT ATWOOD PLACE FARM, 3¼ miles from city limits; gentlemen's road horses a specialty; large barn, with 40 box stalls; plenty of paddocks for exercise; terms low; best reference. Address CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, Riverside, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED—STABLED NIGHTS AND stormy days on clay floors; dry yards on pleasant days for exercise; the best barn and hay; taken and returned free of charge. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED CHEAP AND BEST CARE taken, by R. W. RATHBORNE, 189 East Washington-st., Room 8.

I HAVE UNEXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR boarding horses during winter or summer. Can give all care required to fine horses. Parties desiring to have horses kept are invited to inspect my quarters. Stable within two minutes' walk of depot. Reliable reference given on application. Terms reasonable. HENRY M. KIDDER, North Evanston. City office, 48 Clark-st.

I HAVE TEN HEAD OF HORSES, ALL SIZES and all prices to suit the times; one 3-spring wagon and one single harness, at 198 Henry-st., two blocks west of Blue Island-av. T. & J. OHERN.

I HAVE SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS FOR wintering horses at my farm, four miles from Chicago, in town of Jefferson, at low rates. Apply to L. J. HOBART, 13 and 15 Dearborn-st. R. RUSK.

I WANT A BUGGY, AND WILL GIVE A GOOD piano in exchange for same. Choice of several leading makers given. Address W 40, Tribune office.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, all prices and all kinds. We guarantee all horses as we represent them to be in every respect. All kinds of horses, buggies, and wagons sold on low commission. Horses boarded cheaper than in any place in Chicago; from 30 to 40 cents per day. Also, dealer in all kinds of harness; second-hand harness bought and sold. Please give me a call and inspect my stock. MARTIN MAYERHOEFER, 120, 122 and 124 Hastings-st.

WANTED—HORSE TO USE IN BUGGY FOR keeping. Address H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGON WITH top; Brewster or Stiver preferred; will give short time bank paper drawing 10 per cent. Address K 30, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough pins, sprung knees, curbs without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York. Wholesale, VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size, 25 cents.

WANTED—TWO MEDIUM-SIZED HORSES TO drive double or single, and used to saddle; must be quiet and not afraid of anything. Also, close carriage or rockaway, with four inside seats; must be a bargain. Address, stating lowest figures, K 49, Tribune.

WANTED—FOR CASH—GOOD, SOUND, AND solid business horse, about 1,100 pounds; must give on trial. Call forenoons rear 546 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—ONE SINGLE MULE, WEIGHING from 1,000 to 1,050; brown or black; pay cash. Apply immediately at 463 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND LIGHT DOUBLE harness; give price. H 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SKELETON WAGON; must be cheap for cash. Address 1121 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A WOMAN'S SAFE driving horse and harness. Address 111 Throop.

WANTED—A SPAN OF MULES; WILL GIVE horse and buggy and cash. H 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD ROAD AND buggy horses for saddle horses, at LITTLE'S stable, near Post-Office, before Monday night. A. D. SMITH.

WILL EXCHANGE DIAMOND OR OTHER GOOD property for horse and buggy, or either. Address H 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST DELIVERY HORSE THAT $50 or $60 can buy. Call at 136 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE-HORSE WEIGHING about 1,000 pounds; must be an easy rider and cheap for cash. W 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY OR LIGHT top phaeton. Have a very good buggy horse; will exchange. W 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUGGY HORSE FOR ITS KEEP for the winter, with good care. W 34, Tribune.

WINTERING HORSES AT MY STABLES AT Hyde Park and South Chicago. Terms low. OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORSES ABOUT 15 hands; must be handsome, and trot in 4 minutes. P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st.

WANTED—A ROAD HORSE ABOUT 15½ HANDS; must trot in 3 minutes sure, and be handsome. Address F 70, Tribune office.

$20 TAKES A LITTLE MARE 7 YEARS OLD; also, light horse, a good chunk of a work-horse, coal-wagon, and harness. Apply to-day in rear of the coal-office, 612 Eighteenth-st.

$100 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST IN A good paying office business, strictly first-class. Address F 79, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN COMMERCIAL transactions, and about to visit New York City, solicits commissions; good references as to ability and integrity. Address K 2, Tribune office.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS—WILL pay liberal commission for securing party with about $3,000 to build cottages where much wanted, on my lots. Sales properly divided. W 12, Tribune office.

ALL PERSONS WANTING THEIR ROOFING done should apply to J. WILKES FORD & CO., Roofers, 153 and 155 West Washington-st.

AS WE ARE DISGUSTED WITH HAND-PLAITing, we go to 843 Wabash-av. and get the Parisian knife-plaiting; it is beautiful.

ANY ONE HAVING THE NEW YORK CLIPPER for the past five years may make something by addressing H 13, Tribune office.

A YOUNG LAWYER CAN FIND A GOOD CHANCE to establish himself in practice by addressing in his own name, with references, F 53, Tribune office.

COCKROACHES—COMAN, 1470 SOUTH DEARborn-st., exterminates roaches, bugs, moths, etc. Address postal and he will call and see you.

DRESS FITTING BY MY LATE IMPROVED "EXcelsior system," taught at half price for 10 days, at 74 State-st. C. BAIRD.

ELOCUTIONIST—MISS JEANNIE A. STAFFORD, after careful study under superior masters in the United States and Europe, desires engagements for entertainments, concerts, sociables, etc. Best of references submitted. Charges moderate. Address 1307 Butterfield-st.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS WILL FIND IT ADvantageous to join the Business Exchange, 153 Washington-st.

ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, MERCURIAL, VAPOR, Turkish, and Russian baths, Palmer House, are the best in the city, and unequaled anywhere.

FOUND—DR. PHIL. MAYERS, WITH HIS CELebrated Exposition Corn Medicine, at Bliski's, custom bootmaker, No. 90 East Randolph-st.

I WILL PUT $1,000 AND PART OF MY TIME INTO a business that will bear investigation; have had a banking experience. Address, with some particulars, F 5, Tribune office.

I WILL PUT $2,000 TO $4,000 IN A STAPLE, LUcrative business; manufacturing preferred. State some particulars of business. Address W 4, Tribune.

KID GLOVES—
REDUCTION
EXTRAORDINARY!
Our dollar 3-button kids now
3 PAIRS FOR $2. SINGLE PAIR, $1.
Every pair fitted before purchasing.
PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT,
94 STATE-ST.

LADIES—SEND ORDERS AT ONCE FOR LACE curtain-frames. Reduced rates. J. GILRAY, 289 Wabash-av.

LADIES' FORMS FULLY DEVELOPED IN A short space of time; superfluous hair permanently removed; flesh worms, moth patches, eruptions successfully treated; baldness overcome. Mme. KATCHAM, 75 Madison-st., Room 56.

OPIUM HABIT CURED—1,000 TESTIMONIALS OF cures on file. Write or call. W. P. PHELON, M. D., 75 East Madison-st., Room 53.

OPIUM HABIT AND RHEUMATISM CURED SUCcessfully or no fee by one who was a sufferer for years. For particulars address Lock Box 523, Chicago.

PLAIN HOT AND COLD WATER BATHS FOR ladies and gentlemen at Palmer House Turkish Rooms. Baths only 25 cents.

STYLISH DRESSMAKING DONE AT 185 SOUTH Halsted-st.; walking-suits made for $5; polonaise, $3; Princesse, from $5 to $10.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO INTENDS MAKING A business tour through the mining regions of Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico (leaving here about Jan. 10, 1879), would like to correspond with parties having any description of stocks seeking such a market. Address K 3, Tribune office.

THE EUREKA SHOWCASE MANUFACTORY, 27 East Washington-st., is giving the bottom prices on showcases. Send for price-list. Correspondence solicited.

THE "OLD RELIABLE" MME. ROUVILLE'S "Amplificateur," or Bust Developer, is the only genuine article. Try it before seeing any other. Mrs. BERNARD, Agent, 118 North Clark-st., up one flight. Inquiries must have stamp inclosed for reply.

THE NEPTUNE LAUNDRY, 648 AND 650 Wabash-av.; shirts, 10c.; collars, 2½c per doz. E. L. WILSON, proprietor.

TINWARE—DINNER-PAILS, 15 CENTS AND UPward; coal-hods, 25 cents and upward; teapots, 8 cents up to $6; coffeepots, 5 cents up to $3, at 433 South State-st.

WANTED—A SET OF SECOND-HAND IVORY pool balls at JIM'S Place, 16 Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO REMOVE—A SMALL FRAME house, West Side, between Kinzie and Twelfth-sts. Address by mail only, with location, description, and cash price, BOWEN, Room 19, 170 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A FIRST-class grocery or tea store, with trade established. F 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE; STATE DImensions, maker, and price. Address H 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—CONTRACTS IN THE BUILDING line, to be finished by May next; will furnish plans and specifications and save the expenses of an architect; will guarantee all work as good as the best; cheap; send in your orders; references if required. Address F 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FLAT-BOTTOMED VESSEL, DRAWing from two to three feet of water, that will carry from 25,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber. Address F 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRIO OF ROSE-COMB DOMINIQUE chickens. A. C. CADY, 236 South Water-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 NEW MILCH COW. APPLY to O. W. BARRETT, 12 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY COMPANION BY A WIDOW living alone; South Side. Address W 28, Tribune.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE for private house, if to be had very cheap. Address, stating price, HARRY BUTES, care A. A. Abbott, corner Beach and Sebor-sts.

WANTED—THE BEST SALOON THAT $600 CASH will buy. Address N 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALOON-LICENSE; WILL PAY CASH. Apply immediately at 112 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO CANDY BUCKS. APPLY AT 8 a. m., Monday at BERRY'S, 241 West Madison.

WANTED—25 MORE LADIES TO CROCHET ON hoods, experienced hands only; good pay to prompt and steady workers. Address K 38, Tribune.

WANTED—FRAME DWELLING TO MOVE, 8 TO 10 rooms; will pay cash if cheap. Address N 85, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $500 capital can secure half interest in a legitimate business; established three years. Address H 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH MEANS TO TAKE interest in old established commission-house on South Water-st. Address W 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $5,000 in a business which will bear the fullest investigation. Address W 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED GENERal commission and flour business. A rare opening to one meaning business. Address H 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO JOIN ME in purchasing legitimate business, which I have investigated; a chance seldom offered. Address H 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WILLING TO WORK; small capital, where the profits can be seen daily. F 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE STAple article; $2,000 to $5,000 required. Investigate at once. 720 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH $3,000, to buy an old established retail boot and shoe store on one of the most public thoroughfares in the city; have ten years' experience in retail trade, six in same establishment I wish to buy. None but reliable parties need answer. Address X 47, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 TO BUY HALF interest in established and good paying business. H 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 CAPITAL TO act as Treasurer with a first-class entertainment; must be strictly temperate and have business qualifications. Address W F B, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $800 as a partner; business established, good trade; want a man that can work, steady habits, and business qualifications. Address H 40, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS, CATARRH, LUNG, MEN'S AND WOMen's diseases, and stuttering radically cured. Whatever read or doctored; any case. Call or write. Artificial eyes, medicines, &c., supplied. N. J. AIKIN, M. D., 184 Clark-st., corner Madison, Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 ... Wabash-av., near cottage with ... rooms, and lot 25x190 feet, $3,500. Indiana-av., near Twenty-second ... rooms on leased lot. Calumet-av., house, and lot 80x130 ... Prairie-av., near Thirty-second ... rooms, barn, and lot 25x125, rented ... Brick cottage of 12 rooms, 6 on each ... rooms, brick barn, and lot, near Van ... $3,000. Monroe-st., fine brick house and ... Washington-st., west of Union Park ... Park-av., near Leavitt-st., brick ho... Monroe-st., near California-av., ... lots. Park-av., cottage of 6 rooms, and lo... Boston-av., east of Halsted-st. ... and lot 28¼ feet front: will be sold low ... East Indiana-st., brick house and lo... Townsend-st., near Division, house ... Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second ... $1,900. Madison-st., near Lincoln, store and ... Wells-st., near Division, store and ... Monroe-st., corner Canal, 80x80 ... Ale brewery (brick) with large lot ... Schiller-st., near Clark, stone-front ... Market-st., near Adams, 50 foot lot ... Green-st., near Van Buren, 50x116 ... Carroll-av., west of Sheldon-st., lot ... sold immediately can be had for less ... Michigan-av., north of Thirty-fifth ... Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., ... foot.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM ... son-st.: $25—One lot left, 25x160 feet on ... tween Forty-second and Forty-third ... 50x160, on Prairie-av., between ... Forty-third-sts., east fronts; this is ... lots will be offered at $25 per foot ... if you do not buy; there will be ... built on this block in the spring ... crease it in value; it is beautiful ... street-cars pass in front; look at it ... better with your money. $20,000—Half cash; the 4 brick stores ... northwest corner of Madison and ... property rents now for $2,550; it will ... net; that is better than you can ... where; we are going to sell this week ... $3,400—I am bound to sell 747 W... framed store 22x68, good dwelling ... 25x125, south front, between Lincoln ... it is a No. 1 place for a store; first-class ... The southwest corner of Canal and ... 80; I do not think there is a better corner ... buy than this; it is right at the grand ... depot of three of the best railroads ... cago; the buildings now rent for $1... it is in the very centre of the city; ... great bargain. $2,700—The fine modern brick dwelling ... first-st. and lot; this house you will ... and see it; between Langley and Vin... certainly cheap. $850 cash will buy a 12-room 2-story ... cost $2,500 to build, and lot 50x125 ... art-av. and Fiftieth-st., close to car ... Yards. $1,500—Lot 50x60 on southeast corner ... and Jackson-st. (3 fronts).

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT WISNER ... born-st.: $1,500—House and lot No. 104 Brown ... $1,500—Cottage and lot No. 183 West ... $1,500—House and lot No. 559 West ... $2,000—Brick cottage, 50-foot lot ... near Lincoln-av. cars; a pleasant home ... $450—Lot, Butterfield-st., south of ... $500—Lots on Ohio, Erie, and ... Hoyne. Desirable residence lots on Webster ... inary, Wrightwood, and Lincoln-avs. ... don, Ward, Montana, and Mariana ... under foreclosure, and offered at ext... ures; all convenient to schools, church ... cars.

FOR SALE—BY D. P. NEWELL, 1... son-st.—House and lot 73 West Ad... $2,500. House and lot 105 West Adams-st., ... 48x112, corner Hoyne-av. and ... business-corner, street paved and sewe... Brick house, lot 25x125, Monroe-st. ... $3,000. 41x105 on Madison-st., west of Paulina ... 666 West Madison-st., house and lot ... for house and lot. 48x117, corner Hoyne and Warren-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS-C... South Side, rents for $1,000 a y... $6,500, and take a good cottage and lot ... dress W 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A ... property 1774 State and Thirty-n... late occupied as shoe-store. Apply up...

FOR SALE—OR RENT—GOOD ... house and smoke houses attached ... WORSTER & CO., corner Twenty-fifth ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR PART ... real estate, dwellings, with lots ... Centre-av. Inquire at 153.

FOR SALE—50X100 FEET, VAN ... feet east of Jefferson; south front ... FOOT, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—120X150 FEET NORTH ... LaSalle and Grant-sts.; $100 per foot ... J. M., 657 North Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$45 BUYS A SPLEN... lot; $15 down, $5 monthly. 'Tis a ... portunity. See plats at office of EDW... CO., 107 Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT ... land-av., cheap. Stone-front ... basement, on Ashland-av., cheap ... stories, and cellar, near Ashland-av. ... front, two stories, and basement, east ... cheap. Fine parcel vacant property ... cheap. Fine corner on Adams-st. ... Good residence on avenue, near Twen... very cheap. WALLACE BROTHERS, ...

FOR SALE—3 LOTS, CORNER CEN... Van Buren-sts., at $80 per foot ... Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON MICHIGAN-AV ... Jackson-st., 40x170, at $200 per foot ... foot has been refused for this lot. K 4...

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, NEAR ROCK... shops; 80 acres in ten-acre blocks ... Yards, at $1,200 feet on Indiana ... south of limits; must be sold; want ... PHILPOT & CO., 94 Washington-st., ...

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK FRON... on Central Park-boulevard, for $6... cash. S. W. KROFF, Room 8 Methodist ...

FOR SALE—A GOOD 10-ROOM ... paved street, South Side, only $1... sale. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Ra...

FOR SALE—1186 MICHIGAN-AV., N... first-st., cottage and lot, $3,600; N... av., near Twenty-sixth, 2-story and ... with lot 26x170, $3,550; cost $7,000; N... av., near Thirty-second, 2-story and ... front, $3,750. M. C. BALDWIN, 78 Dea...

FOR SALE—NUMBER OF DWELL... in good location, very cheap. FA... BACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ON ... suit, $3,200, fine two-story and ... dwelling 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire ... LETT, Room 23, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSES AN... vacant property on the West Side ... J. EICH, 108 Fifth-av., Room 8.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, W... barn, No. 82 Cornelia-st., $850; ha... the lot is worth the money. GOODRID... 250 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ... of elegant land in Bowmanville, a... son's nursery. Will sell entire tract ... suit purchaser, and on easy terms. Inqu... BARTLETT, Room 23 162 Washington ...

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEA... one block from depot at Lagrange ... Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; ch... in market, and shown free; abstract ... fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSa...

FOR SALE—LARGE, FINE HOUSE ... lot at Woodlawn for $4,000; very ... C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000 CASH, I... once, less than one-fourth its val... house with brick basement and 100 feet ... good suburban town, with best of railro... tions; must be sold, and is a rare bar... Adams-st.

FOR SALE, POULTRY-PLACE, CO... lot, fine run and large grounds; ed... MUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Roo...

FOR SALE—A STORE BUILDING ... leased ground, in Downer's Grove ... per month; $20 a year ground rent. Pr... dress F 61, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$25 per acre—900-acre farm, right ... cago & Alton R. R., in Livingston Coun... houses; barns; 10 miles of hedge fence; ... every acre under high state of cultivat... want $5,000 down; farm is 80 miles fro... is No. 1.
$25 per acre—700-acre farm, 2 miles ... Iroquois County, Ill.; all under fence ... fine framed dwelling, barns, water, ... splendid timber, 85 miles south of Chic... half in good trade.
307-acre farm, 3 miles west of St. Cha... Ill., 35 miles from Chicago (free and cle... cultivation; good house, fences, orcha... 67 acres of the very best of timber; th... Case. Will trade for good, clear busin... $10,000. If you will go and see it you ... better land in Illinois.
$100 per acre—136-acre farm, 22 mi... cago, 2 miles south of Wheaton; I have ... and it is the best-improved farm in Illin... dwelling cost over $15,000; brick barns, ... are No. 1; elegant orchard; and it lays r... of Warrenville; about 15 acres of fin... first-class.
$2,000—$500 down, balance 1, 2, 3, at ... per cent, 160-acre farm, 7 miles from Si... Co., Iowa; new 7-room dwelling; 100 ac... and cultivation; the land is the very b... ments cost $1,500.
$1,100—100-acre farm, 5 miles from Si... fence; 12 acres timber; 55 acres in corn; ... land in Iowa; $600 down.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 17...

FOR SALE—$4,500—THIS IS A BAN... is one of the best towns for the ba... the only bank in town; building built fo... two-story and basement, vaults and ... 140; they now do a business (net) of ab... year; bad health cause of sale; it is the ... a young man that is offered anywhere; ... a little pains to look it up you will buy. ... Room 7, 170 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES, 15 TIMBER ... ter, dry loam soil, near Chicago & St... $450 will buy it; $50 down, balance $7 m... bargain. Owner, 214 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A ... lot, cottage preferred, or a house ... thrifty village in Illinois, the prettiest ... Iowa, all under cultivation; good house ... ings, adjacent to the Town of Quincy, la... and churches; only four miles west of Q... C., B. & Q. R. R. For particulars, addr... 24, Quincy, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ... farm of 643 acres, near Mexico, Mo. ... ber, and balance in cultivation; fenced in... running water, plenty of fruit, and two ... ings; would make two fine farms. D. ... 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SECTION ... land for stock farm; good tillage lan... grass, stock shelter, and building-stone; ... from a live railroad town; worth $5 per ... sell for $3; will pay 100 per cent as an ... this price. O. C. GIBBS, 105 Dearborn-...

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 C... 40 acre improved farm, 12 miles from ... 100 acres, improved, without buildings ... city, in Cook County, only $2,500. 400-acre farm, Kane County, near Elg... gain. 200-acre farm, near Desplaines, ... ness property. 120-acre farm in Texas, ... ed stock. 160 acres, elegant farm, Kane...

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FA... acres; for sale, rent, or would take s... capital for dairy and poultry business. ... ria, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.: Wabash-av., neat cottage with brick basement, 10 rooms, and lot 25x150 feet, $3,500.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., cottage of 9 rooms on leased lot.
Calumet-av., house, and lot 80x130: fine corner.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., cottage of 8 rooms, barn, and lot 25x125, rented, $2,600.
Brick cottage of 12 rooms, 6 on each floor, with bath-rooms, brick barn, and lot, near Van Buren-st. cars, $3,000.
Monroe-st., fine brick house and brick barn, $7,500.
Washington-st., west of Union Park, brick house.
Park-av., near Leavitt-st., brick house and barn.
Monroe-st., near California-av., good house and two lots.
Park-av., cottage of 6 rooms, and lot 30x122, $2,500.
Boston-av., east of Halsted-st., cottage of 6 rooms, and lot 26 feet front: will be sold low.
West Indiana-st., brick house and lot.
Townsend-st., near Division, house and lot, cheap.
Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second, cottage and lot, $1,000.
Madison-st., near Lincoln, store and lot, $3,500.
Wells-st., near Division, store and lot, $3,000.
Monroe-st., corner Canal, 80x80, with buildings.
Also brewery (brick) with large lot, a bargain.
Schiller-st., near Clark, stone-front house, $4,000.
Market-st., near Adams, 50 foot lot, $150 per foot.
Green-st., near Van Buren, 50x116.
Carroll-av., west of Sheldon-st., lot 23 feet front; if sold immediately can be had for less than half the cost.
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x145.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 25x170, $65 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADISON-ST.:
$25—One lot left, 25x160 feet on Indiana-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., and 2 lots, 25x160, on Prairie-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., east fronts: this is the last week these lots will be offered at $25 per foot, and you will regret it if you do not buy; there will be 10 new dwellings built on this block in the spring, which will greatly increase it in value; it is beautiful residence property; street-cars pass in front; look at it; you cannot do any better with your money.
$25,000—Half cash; the 4 brick stores and ground on northwest corner of Madison and Paulina-sts.; this property rents now for $2,550; it will pay 10 per cent where; that is better than you can invest money anywhere; we are going to sell this week.
$3,000—I am bound to sell 747 West Madison-st., framed store 22x60, good dwelling over, barn, and lot 25x125, south front, between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; this is No. 1 place for a store; first-class surroundings.
The southwest corner of Canal and Monroe-sts., 80x[illegible]; I do not think there is a better corner in Chicago to [illegible]; it is right at the grand entrance of the depot of three of the best railroads running into Chicago; the buildings now rent for $110 per month, and are in the very centre of the city; you can buy it at a great bargain.
$4,750—The fine modern brick dwelling 1135 Forty-first-st. and lot; this house you will buy if you will go and see it; between Langley and Vincennes-avs.; it is certainly cheap.
$1,500 cash will buy a 12-room 2-story framed dwelling, cost $2,500 to build, and lot 50x125, on corner of Stewart-av. and Fifteenth-st., close to car-shops and Stock-Yards.
$1,500—Lot 50x60 on southeast corner of Ogden-av. and Jackson-st. (3 fronts).

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT WISNER, 69 DEARBORN-ST.:
$1,800—House and lot No. 104 Brown-st.
$1,200—Cottage and lot No. 163 West Polk-st.
$2,000—House and lot No. 559 West Erie-st.
$2,000—Brick cottage, 50-foot lot, Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av. cars; a pleasant home.
$450—Lot, Butterfield-st., south of Thirty-ninth.
$400—Lots on Ohio, Erie, and Huron-sts., near Hoyne.
Desirable residence lots on Webster, Racine, Seminary, Wrightwood, and Lincoln-avs. and Lewis, Herndon, Ward, Montana, and Mariana-sts.; some taken under foreclosure, and offered at extremely low figures; all convenient to schools, churches, and street-cars.

FOR SALE—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADISON-ST.—House and lot 73 West Adams-st., 25x180, $2,500.
House and lot 105 West Adams-st., lot 25x170, $2,000.
44x112, corner Hoyne-av. and Congress-st., good business-corner, street paved and sewered.
Brick house, lot 25x125, Monroe-st., near Leavitt, $3,000.
41x105 on Madison-st., west of Paulina: want an offer.
666 West Madison-st., house and lot: will exchange for house and lot.
48x117, corner Hoyne and Warren-avs., $3,000.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS-CORNER, NEAR South Side, rents for $1,000 a year; will sell for $6,500, and take a good cottage and lot part pay. Address W 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A FINE BUSINESS property 1774 State and Thirty-ninth-sts., cheap, late occupied as shoe-store. Apply up-stairs.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—GOOD FRAME WAREhouse and smoke houses attached. Apply to ASA WORSTER & CO., corner Twenty-fifth and Arnold-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR PART EXCHANGE FOR real estate, dwellings, with lots, Nos. 153 and 155 Centre-av. Inquire at 153.

FOR SALE—50X100 FEET, VAN BUREN-ST., 50 feet east of Jefferson; south front. S. H. KERFOOT, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—120X150 FEET NORTHEAST CORNER LaSalle and Grant-sts.; $100 per foot. Address F. J. M., 637 North Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$45 BUYS A SPLENDID CHICAGO lot; $15 down, $5 monthly. 'Tis a wonderful opportunity. See plats at office of EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 107 Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT, NEAR ASHland-av., cheap. Stone-front, two stories, and basement, on Ashland-av., cheap. Stone-front, two stories, and cellar, near Ashland-av., cheap. Stone-front, two stories, and basement, east of Union Park, cheap. Fine piece vacant property on Ashland-av., cheap. Fine corner on Adams-st., vacant, cheap. Good residence on avenue, near Twenty-second-st., very cheap. WALLACE BROTHERS, 94 Washington.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS, CORNER CENTRE-AV. AND Van Buren-sts., at $80 per foot. E. S. HUNT, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Jackson-st., 40x170, at $200 per foot; $1,000 per foot has been refused for this lot. K 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR shops; 80 acres in ten-acre blocks, near Stock-Yards; and 1,200 feet on Indiana and Prairie-avs., south of limits; must be sold; want an offer. B. PHILPOT & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK FRONTING SOUTH on Central Park-boulevard, for $6,000; one-third cash. S. W. KROFF, Room 8 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 10-ROOM COTTAGE ON paved street, South Side, only $1,500; great bargain. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—1186 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st., cottage and lot, $3,600; No. 326 Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth, 2-story and basement house with lot 26x170, $3,550; cost $7,000; No. 1463 Prairie-av., near Thirty-second, 2-story and basement stone-front, $3,750. M. C. BALDWIN, 78 Dearborn, Room 1.

FOR SALE—NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES in good location, very cheap. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ON TERMS TO suit, $2,200, fine two-story and basement brick dwelling 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 23, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSES AND LOTS AND vacant property on the West Side. Apply to M. J. KICH, 108 Fifth-av., Room 8.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, WITH 2-STORY barn, No. 82 Cornelia-st., $800; here is a bargain; the lot is worth the money. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—117 ACRES of elegant land in Bowmanville, adjoining Peterson's nursery. Will sell entire tract or in parcels to suit purchaser, and on easy terms. Inquire of JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 23 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LARGE, FINE HOUSE AND LARGE lot at Woodlawn for $4,000; very cheap. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000 CASH, IF TAKEN AT once, less than one-fourth its value—a two-story house with brick basement and 100 feet of ground, in good suburban town, with best of railroad accommodations; must be sold, and is a rare bargain. 127 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE, POULTRY-PLACE, COTTAGE, AND [illegible], fine run and large grounds; easy terms. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A STORE BUILDING 18 BY 30 ON leased ground, in Downer's Grove, rented for $20 per month; $20 a year ground rent. Price, $400. Address F 61, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$25 per acre—800-acre farm, right at depot on Chicago & Alton R. R., in Livingston County, Ill.; 4 good houses; barns; 10 miles of hedge fence; lasting water; every acre under high state of cultivation (no trade); only $5,000 down; farm is 80 miles from Chicago, and [illegible].
$25 per acre—760-acre farm, 2 miles west of depot, in Iroquois County, Ill.; all under fence and cultivation; fine framed dwelling, barns, water, and 80 acres of splendid timber, 85 miles south of Chicago; will take good trade.
[illegible]-acre farm, 3 miles west of St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., 35 miles from Chicago (free and clear); all under cultivation; good house, fences, orchards, water, and 6 acres of the very best of timber; this farm is first-class. Will trade for good, clear business property at $10,000. If you will go and see it you will like it; no better land in Illinois.
$100 per acre—136-acre farm, 22 miles west of Chicago, 2 miles south of Wheaton; I have seen this farm, and it is the best-improved farm in Illinois; the brick dwelling cost over $15,000; brick barns, and the fences are No. 1; elegant orchard; and it lays right in the edge of Warrenville; about 15 acres of fine timber; it is first-class.
$1,000—$500 down, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent, 160-acre farm, 7 miles from Sloan, Woodbury Co., Iowa; new 7-room dwelling; 100 acres under fence and cultivation; the land is the very best; improvements cost $1,500.
$1,100—100-acre farm, 5 miles from Sloan; all under fence; 15 acres timber; 55 acres in corn; no better farm land in Iowa; $600 down.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—THIS IS A BANK BUILDING in one of the best towns for the business in Iowa; the only bank in town; building built for the business, two-story and basement, vaults and safes; lot is 25x140; they now do a business (net) of about $5,000 per year; bad health cause of sale; it is the best chance for a young man that is offered anywhere; if you will take a little pains to look it up you will buy. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES, 15 TIMBER; GOOD WAter, dry loam soil, near Chicago & St. Louis R. R.; $450 will buy it; $50 down, balance $7 monthly; a great bargain. Owner, 214 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND lot, cottage preferred, or a house and lot in any thrifty village in Illinois, the prettiest 40-acre farm in Iowa, all under cultivation; good house and out-buildings, adjacent to the Town of Quincy, Ia.; good schools and churches; only four miles west of Corning and the C. B. & Q. R. R. For particulars, address P. O. Box 24, Quincy, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED farm of 643 acres, near Mexico, Mo.; 90 acres timber, and balance in cultivation; fenced in suitable fields; running water, plenty of fruit, and two sets of buildings; would make two fine farms. D. W. ELDRED, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SECTION OF KANSAS land for stock farm; good tillage land; water, hay, grass, stock shelter, and building-stone; only one mile from a live railroad town; worth $5 per acre cash; will sell for $3; will pay 100 per cent as an investment at this price. O. C. GIBBS, 106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.: 80 acres improved farm, 12 miles from city. 100 acres, improved, without buildings, 20 miles from city, in Cook County, only $2,500. 400-acre farm, Kane County, near Blackberry; a bargain. 200-acre farm, near Desplaines, for clear business property. 130-acre farm in Texas with fine blooded stock. 160 acres, elegant farm, Kane County.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres for sale, rent, or would take a partner with capital for dairy and poultry business. Box 231 Morris, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—800 ACRES OF land in Kossuth County, Iowa, for $1,350; title perfect. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY $30,000 WORTH OF WELL-located Chicago property, improved or unimproved, for which I will pay one-half cash and balance in first-class Highland Park property. Also, wanted to exchange unincumbered Highland Park property, improved or unimproved, for city property, with parties who wish to make a home at Highland Park; will put in some cash in desirable trades. Send full description of property, and apply to FRANK P. HAWKINS, 90 LaSalle-st., Room 36, Chicago.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, CITY OR SUBURBan: price not to exceed $2,000; will pay $100 down: balance $25 to $35 monthly, including interest, 7 per cent. What have you to sell on above terms? Give particulars, and address H 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE, AND LOT, WITHOUT BASEment, north of Thirtieth-st., worth about $4,000, for cash. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT; WEST SIDE PREferred: price $4,000 to $6,000 cash. Address W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE, BARGAIN FOR $3,000. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Attorney, 95 Clark-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO PAY SOME CASH AND trade unincumbered lots in Indianapolis, Ind., for house and lot in Chicago; must be good location; give full description. Address H 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A GOOD TWO-story store front frame building on the North Side, cheap for cash. Address H 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE, WITH LOT OR LOTS (INcumbered), pleasantly located, North or West Side. Choice 165 acre (unimproved) Kansas farm. Address F 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A FINE DWELLING AND lot, 50 feet front, worth $25,000, and two or three dwellings worth from $3,000 to $5,000. Parties wanting to sell please call. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH—ACRE PROPERTY east of State-st. and Michigan Southern Railroad to South Chicago. Address H 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT TO IMPROVE OR GOOD house and lot, not to exceed $4,000; must be in first-class location and on West Side. Address H 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM, WITH STOCK AND implements (prefer Michigan), in exchange for house and large grounds in Lake View, near the lake. H. JACOBSON, Box 12000, city.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF ONE HUNDRED STOVES—MOSTLY large sizes, worth from $12 to $20; will sell the lot for $500. A neatly fitted-up saloon in good location; furnished complete, ready to open, for sale for $100; rent, $15 per month. A nice well-selected stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, cutlery, etc., for sale for $300. A lot of second-hand furniture at a big bargain. Dining and oyster-room to rent furnished. B. MAUZY, 120 South Halsted.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—$3,000 TO $5,000 WILL buy a first-class stock of boots and shoes in a thriving Western town of 15,000 inhabitants, doing an exclusively cash business; the largest stock and leading store, doing a paying business; reasons for selling, ill health. For particulars call or address WILLIAM TONK, JR., 265 Wabash-av.

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHED SHIRT BUSIness, one of the best in the city; cash only will buy it. Address F 62, Tribune office.

BUSINESS IS REVIVING, AND $100 TO $500 CASH, or $1,000 and upwards in good clear real estate, will secure a lucrative business for an energetic man in any city you choose not sold. H T, Room 18, No. 69 Dearborn-st., corner Randolph.

BEST THING IN THE MARKET TO MAKE MONEY. Call at show-room, 585½ State-st., Monday.

BUSINESS MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO INvest in a business that will pay $10 to $15 per day. Call and investigate Monday at Sands House, Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—A RENDERING ESTABlishment located at Creston, Ia., on C., B. & Q. R. R.; a splendid business enterprise for a party of moderate means; building and machinery new; to be sold or rented, on account of the death of the owner. Address JAMES YATES, Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE—FURNACE PROPERTY—THE FRANKfort Furnace Company will sell (or lease for a term of years) their blast-furnace, located at Frankfort, Mich. The property consists of two stacks, coal-kilns, docks, ore-sheds, dwelling houses, and all the necessary machinery and fixtures to make it one of the most complete charcoal furnaces in the lake region. Parties desiring further information will address E. H. REES, Secretary, Detroit, or R. P. ELMORE & CO., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—WHOLE OR PART INTEREST IN drug store. For particulars call on or address H. J. SHOULTERS, Crown Point, Indiana.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF OR WHOLE OF LEASE, furniture, fixtures, and good-will of a centrally located and good paying Chicago hotel. Sickness of the present proprietor the only reason for wishing to sell. Parties without ready cash need not apply. Apply to PIERCE & WARE, successors to Wm. L. Pierce & Co., 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RESTAURANT AND CIGAR store No. 108½ and 111 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET AND WAGON ROUTE doing a good business. Call at 75 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE LIVERY BARN WITH good ground lease, with all or part of stock; this is a rare opportunity. Address K 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET ON SOUTH SIDE doing a good cash trade. Address F 81, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, 40 ROOMS; LOCATION central; rent low; making money; no humbug. W. S. HEATH, 87 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED MILLINERY BUSIness on State-st.; stock first-class; location unsurpassed. This is a grand chance to secure a good paying business; am obliged to leave on account of ill-health. Address H 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND RESTaurant, doing first-class business, at 416 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN AN OLD-established retail grocery, including stock, fixtures, horses, wagons, lease, etc. Inquire of M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE, THE good-will of a boarding-house and furniture, in a good location and doing good business, at 356 Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF HARDWARE and tinners' tools in one of the best locations in the city. Address H 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON WHICH you can make from $18 to $30 per week. Address H 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RESTAURANT, NICELY FITted up, and doing a good business; will sell cheap for cash; also seven furnished rooms; sell both together or separate. Address H 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY THE CIGAR STORE 275½ South Clark-st. Business good; rent cheap. Inquire in the store.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRUGS AND FIXTURES, very low for cash. Address H 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 20 furnished rooms cheap for cash. Apply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND cigars; first-class trade; good location; other business which requires my attention. Inquire at 273 Thirty-first-st., between Michigan and Wabash avs.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE, 141 EAST MADISON st.; none better in the city; cheap rent; doing a good business.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SOLID CASH GROCERY; part city property or farm near Chicago, part cash; no agents need apply. Address F 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL HOTEL IN SOUTHERN PART of the city, furnished, centrally located, 25 regular boarders. Further particulars address F 99, Tribune.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN GOOD LOCATION, with an established and paying business; good reasons for selling. Address F 92, Tribune office.

HOTEL—40 ROOMS, TWO BLOCKS FROM PALMer House; restaurant, large trade, first floor; bar and billiards, basement, nearly pays rent for all; good lease, well furnished; no humbug. F 71, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL FURNITURE, COMPLETE, OF 12 rooms for $600, cash and time. Location central; rent low. Full. Address F 62, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE LEASE OF HOUSE with furniture; any one understanding business of renting rooms to transients can succeed. Address F 52, Tribune office.

I WANT A PARTNER TO MANUFACTURE AN article required by every dairyman and farmer; large profits; $3,000 to $5,000 required. Investigate Monday at Commercial Hotel. E. N. SMITH.

THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN THE WELL-known Washington Cigar Factory for sale; terms reasonable. Call in person at factory, 122 Franklin-st.

WANTED—MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—IN the manufacture of a staple article for which there is an unlimited demand. Address Advertising Box 21, 180 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH LARGE OR SMALL means to invest in an important new patent that sells readily, and without competition, to investigate; terms easy. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $500 TO $1,000 in a straight, legitimate, established business; no big fortune to be made, but a fair return on the investment for a man with energy and capacity. Address K 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, WITH mercantile agency experience, who can control $3,000, to manage a branch office and push a commercial publication; business will pay $3,000 per annum. Address, with references, H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN WITH $3,000 to $5,000 for Secretary and Treasurer of a manufacturing company; will bear strict investigation. W 38, Tribune office.

$250 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN BUSIness; no opposition; 200 per cent profit; only a live worker need call. Room 4, 191 S. Clark-st.

$300 TO $500 AND SERVICES WANTED FOR the manufacture of an article used in every household. Address F 7, Tribune office.

$2,000 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST IN an established and growing business. Address H 10, Tribune office.

$2,500 WILL BUY CONTROL OF A FIRST-class business; mechanics preferred. Address K 34, Tribune office.

$2,500 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST IN and financial control of a legitimate business, paying $8,000 annually; money invested secured. W 20, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 ENGINE, CYLINDER 24X36, SIDE-valve, and all the modern improvements; 10 other engines, ranging from 8 to 25 horse; 20 boilers, from 3 to 70 horse power; steam pumps, iron and wood lathes, planers, power punches and shears, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, etc., at SPRINGER'S Machinery Depot, 54 to 68 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—TEN-HORSE BUCKEYE PORTABLE engine and boiler; been used about one year; will be sold cheap. HAY & PRENTICE, 37 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FOUR OR FIVE-HORSE POWER engine; second-hand. Address me at 165 Washington-st., Room 2. C. C. KENDALL.

WANTED—ONE 9x10 VERTICLE STEAM ENgine, with link, suitable for boat; second-hand preferred if in good order. Address K 6, Tribune.

WANTED—A 2 OR 3 HORSE TREAD-POWER. F 75, Tribune office.

WASHING-MASHINES, WRINGING-MACHINES, starching-machines, collar-ironing machines, shirt-ironing machines, colandering-machines, for sale by G. M. & L. MUNGER & CO., 668 Wabash-av. Send for catalogue.

TO LEASE.

ATTENTION, SHEEP AND CATTLE-GROWERS—A magnificent and well improved farm of 640 acres to lease for ten years, so low that terms will only be made known to persons meaning business. Address GEORGE WEBSTER, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY, CELLAR, AND ATTIC brick house, well located, dining-room, kitchen, and parlors on first floor, all modern improvements, only $20 per month to May 1 to good tenant; fair rent after May 1. Will sell for special reasons at a great bargain on easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS OCTAGON STONE-front residence, with all modern improvements, on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; will rent with or without barn. Carpets for sale. For particulars inquire of C. H. ROBERTS, 129—131 State.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, MODern improvements, located between Twelfth-st. and Harmon-court, on Wabash-av. Rent low to a good, responsible party; none other need apply, to D. H. DENTON, Room 12, 95 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1442 MICHIGAN-AV., 9 ROOMS, COTtage, in good order, water, etc., only $15 per month. Apply at Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 584 WABASH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS 16-room house, with barn, for $65. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—STONE OR BRICK FRONTS, $30; STORE with rooms on State-st.; flats at $8 to $10; two-story house at Englewood, $9. KESLER BROS., 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$25—NO. 1463 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER Thirty-second-st., ten-room swell front. Apply on premises or to M. C. BALDWIN, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NO. 1168 PRAIRIE-AV., large and commodious house in good condition. C. B. WAITE, 92 Washington-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT 251 SOUTH Park-av., to a small family. Inquire opposite, No. 248 South Park-av.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE ON PRAIrie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.; dining-room, kitchen, and parlors on first floor, all modern improvements. GEORGE A. SPRINGER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY and basement frame dwelling, 182 Thirty-second-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, Room 63, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED IF DESIRED, the two-story and basement stone-front, No. 151 Forest-av., with every convenience, in perfect condition; $30 to careful party. M. C. BALDWIN, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, PARlors, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor; laundry in basement. 33 Thirty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF FOURteenth-st.—Four-story marble front house, 18 rooms, completely furnished, partly filled with boarders. WM. PIERCE, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 25 INDIANA-AV., SOME 14 ROOMS, with all modern improvements. B. W. THOMAS & CO., LaSalle Block.

TO RENT—NO. 850 MICHIGAN-AV., SOME 10 rooms, just painted and calcimined throughout. B. W. THOMAS & CO., LaSalle Block.

TO RENT—NOS. 862, 866, AND 868 INDIANA-AV., near Eighteenth-st., 3-story and basement stone fronts, with all modern improvements, steam heated, etc. B. W. THOMAS & CO., LaSalle Block.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE, two-story and basement, brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, near Michigan-av. and Thirty-second-st. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—1653 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement marble-front dwelling, containing all modern improvements; very cheap to a good tenant. ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1 PARK ROW. INQUIRE of J. M. AYER, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—904 WABASH-AV., HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, one alcove; private family.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 90 TWENTY-FIFTH-st.; six rooms in good order; cheap rent.

TO RENT—CHEAP FOR THE WINTER, ONE FINE large house south of Twenty-second-st. Address F 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 2-STORY, FURnished complete, with barn, one block from Indiana-av. cars; will rent to a good party cheap. Address K 11, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADIson-st.—479 Warren-av., brick, $20; 388 Fulton-st., cottage, $12; 83 Western-av., cottage and barn, $10; 528 Warren-av., two-story, $15; 64 Lytle-st., brick, $18; 300 Park-av., all improvements, $25; 400 West Harrison-st., brick, $25; 372 West Washington-st., $35; flats 966 and 972 West Madison-st., $15; and others.

TO RENT—45 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., PARTLY-furnished cottage, 9 room, modern improvements.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, furnished (piano), bath-room, etc., cheap to responsible and careful tenant; Western-av. and Monroe-st. H 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—377 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FOUR-story stone-front; parlors, dining, and kitchen on first floor; modern arrangements and low rent; brick barn. Apply to owner, J B M, 171 State-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—SIX ROOMS, $12. INquire Monday at 82 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—THAT FIRST-CLASS house, 387 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av.; 15 rooms, modern improvements, gas-fixtures, large grounds, 55x180, barn, etc. See owner on premises.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH EACH—TWO-STORY brick dwellings, 13 Fillmore-st. and 424 Irving-place; two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st., $6; six large rooms, 1178 West Taylor-st. Inquire 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 886 (902) WEST MADIson-st., six rooms, in good repair. B. W. THOMAS & CO., LaSalle Block.

TO RENT—300 PARK-AV., FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; 439 Van Buren-st., $35; 100 Warren-av., $50; 424 Warren-av., brick, $25. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 22 PRATT-PLACE, between Hoyne, Leavitt, Jackson, and Van Buren-sts. Apply at 277 State-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING NO. 832 MONROE-st., with 10 rooms and all modern improvements, and near cars, cheap, by J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Renting Agency, at 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT COTTAGE, CORNER, WEST Side, near cars, with furniture if desired, to small family of adults. Address W 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, ELEgant residence, West Jackson-st.; all modern improvements. WM. H. SAMPSON, 238 West Madison.

TO RENT—THOSE FINE 3-STORY STONE-FRONT houses, 13 rooms, all modern improvements, 310 and 312 West Van Buren-st.; 740 West Lake-st., 10 rooms and barn, $20; 51 North Ann-st., brick, 10 rooms, $30; 1246 West Jackson-st., 7 rooms, $8; 259 West Madison-st., 2 rooms, $10; and others. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH, 9 TO 12 room brick dwellings; also, nice basement flat, $10, near Lincoln Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK house, 480 North LaSalle-st.; 13 rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, BELDEN-AV., near Clark-st., to 1st of May, cheap; cellar, no basement. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, parlor floor and basement, newly and completely furnished: furnace, range, every convenience; stone front: North Side, east of Clark; most desirable locality; reference required; answer immediately. Address K 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, 365 Belden-av., or first floor, a flat of six: rent low; Lincoln-av. cars.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE NO 354 CHICAGO-av., 13 rooms, all modern improvements. Inquire at Room 10, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house 228 Dearborn-av., in complete order, with all modern convenience; will rent to private family only. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house with all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park; rent $25 per month. E. S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS ON NORTH Clark-st., near North-av.; $18 per month. E. S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:
54 South Sheldon-st., between Washington and Madison, 10 rooms, brick, furnace, etc., $35.
124 Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., stone front, 14 rooms, good brick barn.
264 Ashland-av., stone front, 14 rooms, gas fixtures, furnace, etc., brick barn, only $40.
268 Ashland-av., brick barn, furnace, etc., $50.
700 Fulton-st., near Lincoln, cottage, 7 rooms.
310 Chicago-av., near State-st., 3-story and basement stone front, 13 rooms, all improvements.
231 Fremont-st., 2-story brick dwelling, 8 rooms, $20.
4 and 6 Vincennes-place, 2-story bricks, 10 rooms, bath, etc., only $20 per month.
234 Groveland Park-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, gas-fixtures and furnace, 10 rooms.
47 Ellis-av., 9 rooms, furnace.
1002 Bowen-av., 2-story and basement brick, $15.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 17, 90 LaSalle-st.:

2½-story and basement stone front, 1824 Wabash-av.	$25
2-story brick, Forty-first-st.	15
3-story and basement frame, 26 Walnut-st.	25
2-story frame, 12 rooms, 54 Oakley-st.	25
2-story and basement brick, 98 Delaware-place	20

TO RENT—HOUSES IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN the city; also, suites of rooms for light housekeeping. FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 103 Washington.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF houses for rent in all parts of the city. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES, $40 TO $175 per month. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—LARGE HOUSE, FURnished; cheap for the winter, or longer; first-class place. N. BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1, second floor.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—ELEGANT RESIDENCE and grounds for $20, or board of one person; choice cottage, $9. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, house of 8 rooms, large lot, at Hyde Park; rent $10. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—CORNER RANDOLPH AND SANGAmon-sts., in brick block, flat of 6 rooms; modern improvements; $16. N. BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1, second floor.

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE—A FLAT CONtaining five rooms, bath-tub, and water-closet, and immensely suitable for a small family. Southeast corner Gilpin-place and Lytle-st., opposite Vernon Park.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS NO. 250 THIRTY-fifth-st., near Indiana-av. F. W. SPRINGER, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT NO. 243 WABASH-AV.: LOW rent; modern improvements. F. A. STEVENS, 31 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FOUR-ROOM FLAT: MODern conveniences; also one of three rooms. Call at Room 21 Ewing Block, North Clark-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT OF 176 EAST OHIO-ST., 5 rooms besides bath-room; good order; $16. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES, SOUTH AND West Sides; $8 to $35; some furnished. M. N. LORD, 151 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF first-class rooms (both with and without board) in the best locations in Chicago, which will be rented to unexceptionable parties only. We also have descriptions of rooms in all respectable parts of the city, and those wishing rooms or board can save time, trouble, and disappointment by calling at MOYER, JOHNSON & CO.'S "Reliable Room-Renting and Boarding Exchange," Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NICE-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, to respectable parties without children. 311 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A ROOM well-furnished for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—7 CLEAN ROOMS. 206 NORTH MAY-st.

TO RENT—LOW. TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY—Parlor floor, 3 large rooms; partly furnished if desired; stone front; Carroll-av., near Ashland; bath and gas. Address F 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—24 BISHOP-COURT, nicely furnished room; fire and gas; come and see.

TO RENT—ROOMS—49 ELIZABETH-ST., BET. Madison and Washington; stone front; furnished rooms, separate or for housekeeping; basement, furnished, $12 a month.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—IN A PLEASANT FAMily of four, two nice large rooms; grate; marble mantel; all modern improvements; none but first-class parties need apply. Address H 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, Warren-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt. Address F 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE FAMily, Madison-st., near Sangamon. Terms low. Address H 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 165 SOUTH Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen; one unfurnished. 56 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; BRICK house, bath-room, hot and cold water, fire and light; $10 per month. 45 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a pleasant front room, in private family, on Warren-av. Address F 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS CORNER OF MADISON AND Wood-sts.; splendid office or family rooms. LEAHY, Fidelity Bank Depository, between 11 and 12.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS at 58 Pierce-st., half a block south of Van Buren.

TO RENT—BRICK BASEMENT, FIVE ROOMS; pleasant location. 297 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM WITH furnace heat; also, furnished basement to careful party without children. 14 North Throop-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms in a private family. Apply at DYBALL'S, 278 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family. 83 South Peoria-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—TO GOOD TENANT, SMALL FAMILY, second floor, 4 rooms, $8 per month. 146 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIvate family, for single gentleman. Call or address during the week 131 South Green-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 FRONT ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping, with bath-room, hot water, etc. 541 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, with hot and cold water and bath. 51 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR OF 5 ROOMS. Apply at 555 or 557 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—26 ABERDEEN-ST., ROOMS WITH pleasant home for man and wife or gentlemen, en suite or single; furnace, hot and cold water, cheap.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT ROOMS, NO. 245 WEST Madison-st., with improvements for housekeeping. Rent low. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor in private family. 318 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH 2 clothes-presses and bath-room, to desirable parties. Call at 650 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, NEWLY AND FULLY furnished for housekeeping; pleasant, convenient; second floor front; cheap to permanent party. 735 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TENEMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS, CHEAP to family without children; references required; gas, water, etc. Inquire at 242 South Green-st.

TO RENT—SIX LARGE ROOMS, INCLUDING parlor floor; nice large house, best location, rent low. Address G 300, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, very pleasant alcove and single room: also floor; house modern. 6¾ Adams-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN, 144 Campbell-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SOUTH front rooms, comfortably arranged for one or two gentlemen. 105 West Randolph-st., Room 40.

TO RENT—130 SOUTH GREEN-ST., PLEASANT rooms for a few respectable young men who desire home comforts.

South Side.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, TO PERMANENT and transient gentlemen only, well lighted, nicely furnished rooms. Warm sitting room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF HOUSE NO. 297 MICHigan-av., reasonable to a small family with good references.

TO RENT—I HAVE 3 ROOMS, ONE FRONT AND alcove bed-room, and two others, all nicely and newly furnished, with all modern improvements, on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st., which I will rent to responsible parties, for the winter, very cheap; to gentlemen only: reference given and required. Address F 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 925 Wabash-av.; references exchanged.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV., GENTLEMEN WILL find neat, comfortable rooms, with excellent attendance, centrally located; none but first-class and prompt paying parties need apply.

TO RENT—$12—THREE ROOMS AT 22 HARMON-court; furniture if wanted.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, without board, or with breakfast and tea, large furnished room, stationary wash-stand, hot and cold water, gas; heated with furnace; also, two unfurnished rooms. No. 355 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping, lodging, or unfurnished; rent reasonable; private family. 639 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, 15 Hubbard-court, corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for single gentlemen, in one of the most elegant residence buildings on the South Side; very convenient to the business portion of the city. References required. H 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor (octagon stone front); will be rented cheap with or without board. MRS. T. C. LAMB, 1640 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO PERMANENTS at reduced rates; transients 75 cents to $1 per day. 163 Clark-st., Office E.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT parlor, cheap. No. 559 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—745 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED front room suitable for two.

TO RENT—AT 162 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR Wabash-av., an unfurnished second floor, for light housekeeping; also a furnished back parlor, with room off; will rent very low.

TO RENT—23 EAST HARRISON-ST., FURNISHED front room, suitable for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE OF NICELY FURnished rooms with fire and gas, $5; two single rooms at $8 per month. 412 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room, with all conveniences; terms reasonable. 39 Peck-court.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR PLEASANT ROOMS, with closets. 191 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, BY A widow, to a gentleman and lady; board for lady. South Side. Address W 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT THE AFTON HOUSE, 75 MONROE-st., a few pleasant furnished rooms, $2.50 to $3.50 per week. Transients, 50 to 75 cents per day.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, N. W. CORNER Randolph and State-sts., over drug store.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, SECond floor 892 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.; 3 fine large rooms and closets, partly carpeted, bath and closet on same floor; $18 per month to nice, genteel couple; references required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, $1.50 to $3.50 per week. Irving House, or at 109 Franklin-st., corner of Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONAble rates. 318 State-st., second flat.

TO RENT—CHEAP—PLEASANT AND NICELY-furnished rooms, some for housekeeping, to respectable parties only. 185 E. Washington-st., Room B.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, cheap, to respectable parties only, at 185 East Washington-st., Room B.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen. 802 Wabash-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE room, with or without board, at 748 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE BREvoort House at reasonable rates.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, also rooms for housekeeping, cheap. 458 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—41 SOUTH CLARK-ST., TWO PLEASantly-furnished front rooms.

TO RENT—FLOOR UNFURNISHED, 4 ROOMS, all complete for housekeeping; water, and closets; to small family; private family. 14 Peck-court.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished, on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; private family; references required. H 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 337 WABASH-AV., NICELY FURnished front suite on second floor.

TO RENT—284 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM, WITH use of parlor, at 291 Wabash-av., suite 3.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms on first floor, at 10 Peck-court.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—85 AND 87 DEARBORN-ST., HANDsomely-furnished rooms; gas, and steam heated.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM AT 264 Michigan-av., for gentlemen.

TO RENT—ROOMS CORNER STATE AND HARRIson-sts. Apply to P. O'NEILL, or Janitor.

TO RENT—THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; very convenient; suitable for gents or lady. 69 East Randolph-st., third floor.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS complete for housekeeping. Apply at 620 South State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; also unfurnished rooms. Room 15, 46 and 48 Clark-st., adjoining Sherman House.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT Room 8, 157 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—18 ELDRIDGE-COURT, NICELY FURnished rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—604 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED front room, second floor; also small room adjoining; heated by furnace and grate, hot and cold water; also use of bath-room; also front and rear rooms on third floor. Call and examine.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, location desirable and convenient to business. Private family. E 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, south front. Reference required. Private family. 243 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS without board. 292 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SUITE, $7 PER month. 385 Centre-st.

TO RENT—A WARM FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor, near Clarendon Hotel, with two large closets and bath-room and water-closet attached. Address K 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—36 RUSH-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS nicely furnished, with use of bath.

TO RENT—SECOND-FLOOR, FURNISHED, WITHout board; private family. 324 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AT NO. 175 DEARBORN-av. Rent $16 per month. Small family. E. S. DREYER & Co., 98 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, first and second floors. 277 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with alcove, hot and cold water, bath, etc., for one or two gentlemen. 223 North LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, BAY WINdow, marble mantel, etc., nicely furnished, without board; first floor above basement. 295 North State-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED PARlor floor and basement or third flat extraordinarily cheap. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ALCOVE room, unfurnished, furnace heat and gas. 156 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR, WITH OR WITHOUT board. 217 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—90 DEARBORN-AV., HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms with all conveniences, at very reasonable rates; also 2 parlors, furnished or unfurnished. Nice suite of rooms for 3 or 4 gentlemen.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED BASEment, in a desirable part of the city, near business centre; terms very reasonable. Address K 96, Tribune.

TO RENT—223 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor; also hall room. Terms moderate.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND APARTMENTS—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison:
234 LaSalle-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel, one suite, 4 rooms.
243 State-st., elegant suites in Tobey Building.
242 State-st., second floor, large pleasant rooms.
45 and 47 Third-av., suites of three rooms.
108 Third-av., suite of five rooms, very pleasant.
411 and 413 State-st., suites of two and three rooms.
763½ Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., second floor.
297 West Randolph-st., near Carpenter, suite of five rooms.
299½ West Randolph-st., suite of five rooms.
507 to 515 West Madison-st., very fine rooms, single or en suite.
291 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter, in marble-front, one suite of four rooms and one suite of five rooms; very pleasant.
759 West Madison-st., two front rooms, large closets, $8.
184 Milwaukee-av., stone-front, second floor, six rooms, $16.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, FURnished, with board for lady only; no other boarders. Address H 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, very choice, to two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. PERRY, Room 8, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and lady. Board for lady only. No other roomers in the House. Address H 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOMS FOR one or two gentlemen in a first-class German family. Address H 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH hot and cold water. Address W 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., and WM. H. SAMPSON, 238 West Madison-st.:

STORES.

A choice store on Madison-st., near Dearborn, for the holidays, or longer.
A choice store on Clark-st., near Madison, for the holidays, or longer.
Large double store on Wabash-av., near Madison-st.
New double stores on Wabash-av., near the corner of Monroe-st.
Large double store on State-st., near Washington.
Five-story brick, on Lake-st., near State.
A number of choice lofts on Franklin, State, and Wabash-av.
Store and basement, Lake-st., near Dearborn.
Also a large list of stores, lofts, and buildings in other parts of the city.
Merchants looking for such will find it to their interest to call on us before renting elsewhere.
J. C. SAMPSON & CO.

TO RENT—STORES, BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison:
23 and 25 Randolph-st., the 5-story brick building, 40x136, steam elevator. Possession Jan. 1.
225 South Water-st., 4-story brick store, 27x160.
233 South Water-st., large store, fine location for commission house.
86 West Washington-st., brick store, near Jefferson-st., very cheap.
120 North Halsted-st., brick store, $8.
163 North Halsted-st., good store very reasonable.
397½ West Lake-st., store near Elizabeth-st., cheap.

TO RENT—111 ADAMS-ST., EAST OF CLARK, store and basement, $60 per month; well lighted; plate-glass front; new building. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, OFFICES, AND ROOMS FOR gentlemen at 122 Fifth-av. J. K. ROWLEY.

TO RENT—A BRICK BUILDING, 20X80 FEET, AND tenement above, suitable for drug store or other business, northwest corner State and Thirty-fourth-sts., No. 1558. S. A. LITTLE, 196 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE STORE NO. 68 AND 70 Wabash-av., two fronts, 48x190 feet; store No. 39 Dearborn-st., under Tremont. WM. H. WOOD, 31 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 203 NORTH CLARK-ST., OPposite Slack's new grocery, $25 per month. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE 126 SOUTH CLARK-ST. INquire at Room 1 on premises.

TO RENT—A PORTION OF STORE ON CORNER of Indiana-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. for a meat-market. There is no better place in Chicago for a good market, and to the right man liberal arrangements will be given. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—28 EAST JACKSON-ST., STORE AND basement. Inquire at drug-store, corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, ON Madison-st., near Dearborn, for the holidays or longer. Address W 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE STORES ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av., cheap to the right parties. Apply to Room 21, 85 Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—507 TO 515 WEST MADISON-ST. (FORmerly Bishop-Court Hotel), elegant front parlors, suitable for physicians, dentists, dressmakers, etc. Business centre of the finest residence quarter on West Side. References required in all cases. Apply to janitor in building, or to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Agents, 134 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR. INquire at Room 5, 194 Clark-st., in forenoon. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—IN THE GENERAL BUSINESS-EXchange, 153 Washington-st., furnished office facilities; $2.50 per month.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—507 TO 515 WEST MADISON-ST., A large, fine dining-room and kitchen of former Bishop-Court Hotel, cheap, to experienced A 1 party. Apply to janitor in building; or to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Agents. 134 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—THIRD AND FOURTH floors, 20x80 each, 74 State-st. Good for light manufacturing. GEO. A. SPRINGER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
184 Randolph-st., basement.
406 South Clark-st., store, 20x70.
7 Twenty-second-st., 5 rooms, third floor.
Offices corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.
JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORAGE FOR GRAIN, PORK, APples, potatoes, and all kinds of Western produce, in frost-proof building Nos. 20 to 32 North Clark-st. HENRY BARNET & CO.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING BUILDING, 25X100, two stories, 128 North May-st., with or without power, very cheap. Address W 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of 168 South Clark-st., containing 20 rooms, in perfect order, and well adapted for lodgings. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—LARGE FINE BOARDING-HOUSE, 290 West Washington-st.; also beautiful rooms and small brick house. Inquire at 288 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE OR HOTEL, 25 rooms, at 310 South State-st., with water, gas, and all modern improvements; very cheap to May, '79, at the J. M. MARSHALL Real Estate and House-Renting and Collecting Agency, at 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A 7-ROOM FLAT ON STATE-st., near Thirty-seventh.
Four rooms on West Side, suitable for light housekeeping.
A nice furnished house in Lake View, cheap, until spring; and stores and flats on State-st., near Twelfth.
TURNER & BOND, Room 11, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PRIVATE boarding-house; strictly first-class; South Side. Address, for five days, H 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADIson-st.—A double basement, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., furnished with pool-table, beer-tables, and bar-fixtures; $35 per month.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING 46, AND SECOND and fourth floors 122, East Lake-st.; also, stores, basements, office and housekeeping rooms on South Clark-st. Apply to MALCOM McNEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOMS, OFFICES, AND sleeping-rooms, Nos. 372, 374, and 481 South Clark-st., with rooms; also offices in Kentucky and Speed Blocks, also at 117 Clark-st., with other premises, to good tenants at cheap rents, if called for at once, by J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Broker and House-Renting Agency, at 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOT 40 FEET FRONT ON DEARBORN-st., near Madison, fine location. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 150 STATE-ST., SHOW-room or for manufacturing; fine location; $10.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY TEACHER, nicely-furnished room, heated, and within six blocks west of High School. Address K 39, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE ROOM OR SUITE of rooms, furnished, on Madison-st., between Centre-av. and Peoria-st. Address F 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF SIX OR eight rooms on North Side, or first-floor and basement in house with modern conveniences. Address T 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house or flat of four to six rooms. Address F 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished rooms for man and wife in vicinity Chicago-av. and Clark-sts. H 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL STORE WITH rooms, or small cottage; must be central; must not exceed $10. Address F 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE ON NORTH Side or Lake View; pay in advance or purchase if desirable. 130 Dearborn-st., basement. PETERSON.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS. PRIVATE FAMilies willing to accommodate an unexceptionable boarder or roomer, but who do not care to advertise the fact indiscriminately, will do well to call to-morrow at the reliable "ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE," Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, BY a young man. Address H 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR MORE ROOMS for housekeeping, not to exceed $8. H 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER, A furnished house on North or South Side, with good barn attached. K 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, furnished room without board, or suite, in respectable and strictly private family, South Side, east of State-st.; state particulars and terms, including fuel. H 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN West Division, by gent and wife, who will pay promptly for medium-sized house, and take good care of same. Address, giving location and lowest price, F 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, OR PART OF house, or flat, for small family; South Side, east of State-st., or North Side; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address F 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH POWER, FOR machine shop, room 40x50; must have good light; prefer ground floor; would take second floor in good location. F 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house, about 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, in good neighborhood, South or North Side, east of State-st. Address Room 4 Army Headquarters, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping on South Side. Address K 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THREE YOUNG MEN, an unfurnished room or loft for singing and dancing. Address, stating terms, for five days, W 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, FURnished, within one mile of State-st., North or South Side; must be first class, and reasonable in price. Address K 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a furnished house of from 10 to 12 rooms; modern improvements; good location. Address, stating bottom price, location, and size, B. 34 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT OR small house, South Side, east of State-st. W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE STORE, CENtrally located, for the sale of holiday goods. Address W 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A two or three story and basement house with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, in a desirable location on the West or North Side; references beyond question. Address W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 ROOMS, convenient to street-cars; good neighborhood; must be cheap. Address, with full particulars, K 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARRIED COUPLE, two unfurnished rooms, second floor of private house, for light housekeeping, between Twentieth and Twenty-ninth-sts. Give particulars, W 37, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES ON GOOD COLLATERALS, PIANOS, and furniture without removal. Room 3, 151 Randolph-st.

ALL FIDELITY, STATE SAVINGS, GERMAN Savings, and Bee-Hive accounts, city scrip, county orders, cashed; highest rates. C. B. STYLES, 201 Dearborn-st.

ACCOUNTS IN FIDELITY, STATE SAVINGS, AND other broken banks bought; highest rates paid for city scrip and county orders; money to loan. E. S. HUNT, Stock and Note Broker, 86 Washington-st.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, and all good securities. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 Randolph-st.

AM NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON diamonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 3, over Boston Clothing Store. Diamonds and watches for sale. Old gold and silver bought for cash.

ALL SAVINGS BANK BOOKS, RECEIVER'S CERtificates, county orders, and city scrip bought and sold. Loans negotiated by IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 88 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHout removal, warehouse receipts, horses and carriages, etc. F. T. ELLITHORP, 134 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 202 LaSalle-st., have money to loan on improved city property at best rates.

FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS BOOKS CASHED at very highest prices. Money to loan on bank-books, notes, mortgages, and all kinds of collaterals, by CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, 172 Washington-st.

FIDELITY, STATES, AND OTHER BANK CLAIMS, city scrip, fire and life insurance policies, bought by DANIEL EYER, 92 Washington-st.

I HAVE $500 OR $1,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED inside property first mortgage. No brokers. K 35, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REmoval, pianos, or on good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 AT 8 PER cent. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL OR LARGE amounts on good collateral security, at a low rate of interest. Address H 30, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, and other good securities. No. 180 Dearborn-st. K. WINNE.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WAITING TO BE DUG—I have a vein of gold-bearing quartz in Georgia, 9 miles from railroad, 5 feet wide 5 miles long coming to surface, known to be 100 feet deep. Do not ask any money until you get yours back, if you will erect suitable works to extract the gold. It will pay from $80 to $150 per ton. No brokers wanted. Address K 37, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND COLlaterals; rates moderate. 159 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS ON household or other goods; current rates. FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, and 80 Van Buren.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS AS WANTED ON IMproved real estate security. B. W. THOMAS & CO., LaSalle Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in the city at current rates of interest. ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT LOWEST rates. E. S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONDS; WILL call on ladies desiring loans. F 8, Tribune office.

OWNERS OF ENDOWMENT-POLICIES IN SOLvent life-insurance companies desiring to sell please call on D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 8 PER CENT upon improved city real estate. GEO. D. PEASE, Room 4, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $300 AND UPWARDS, 3 or 5 years, at low rates, on Chicago improved real estate. H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000, and other and larger sums to suit at lowest current rates on first-class improved Chicago real estate. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT, LONG or short time; current rates; no delay. J. C. McCORD & CO., 116 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $1,500, AND $3,000 AT 8 PER cent; $2,500, $3,000, and $5,000 at 7 per cent. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,000 FOR ONE OR two years on 24 lots, 12 on Michigan-av. and 12 on Wabash-av., near Forty-ninth-st.; will pay 10 per cent and no commissions. Address K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—$150 FOR SHORT TIME—GOOD INterest; triple security. Address K 29, Tribune.

WANTED—$3,000 OR $4,000 AT 8 PER CENT (NO commission) on good inside renting property, always well rented; ample security. F 27, Tribune.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $6,500 AND ONE OF $13,000 on two good farms near Chicago. Address F 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$5,000 FOR FIVE years at 10 per cent per annum on a patent right for United States. Address H 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$500 ON SECURITY worth $1,500; will not pay any commission. Address K 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,500 ON FIRST-CLASS improved real estate for a term of years. Address F 20, Tribune office.

7 AND 8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS to suit on city property and improved farms. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

8 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city and country real estate; farm loans wanted. DEAN & PAYNE, State Agents Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED CITY real estate. P. MAMMOSER 180 East Randolph-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT; REAL estate security. Call at 32 Portland Block.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY REAL estate at 8 per cent; also, smaller sums. F 28, Tribune office.

$3,000 $2,000, $1,000, AND $750, TO LOAN on improved city property, at low interest. M. J. DUNNE, Attorney, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR SEPARATE amounts, on improved city property at 7 per cent, and low commissions. Address WILLIAM R. MANIERRE, attorney, Room 11, 84 Washington-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON city property and farms in Illinois; lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on improved city or farms. CHAS. GARDNER, with agents Northwestern Insurance Company, northeast corner Dearborn and Randolph.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSful salesmen traveling; thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale grocery trade of Chicago and neighboring cities. Inducements: fair salary, permanent position if satisfactory, and fully half his time spent in Chicago. Address, with references, P. O. Lock-Box 537, city.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL NEW STYLE worsted goods in all the small towns. Small capital required. Call or address 797 Wabash-av. F. BUTLER.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN IN ILLInois to sell an article useful in every family, to men, women, and children; extra inducements to those who mean business. Address K 98, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

HALL & BARTON, Patent Attorneys, 150 Washington-st., Rooms 33 and 34.

PATENTS—L. B. COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITORS of American and foreign patents, 70 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Specifications and drawings prepared, reissues procured, rejected applications prosecuted, caveats filed, trade-marks protected, and a general patent business transacted. Applications in Canada should not be delayed, as the time is limited by law. We refer to the many parties in this city and the Western States generally for whom we have obtained patents. Call or address for particulars.

TO EXCHANGE.

A SPLENDIDLY-IMPROVED FARM OF 800 ACRES, well located, and one-fourth its value in cash for stock of merchandise. Address Box W Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

ANY ONE HAVING SHOW-CASES TO EXCHANGE for fine dress shirts made to order at cash prices, address F 82, Tribune office.

A LADY WISHES TO TRADE A FINE NEW PIano or organ for a seal-skin sack. Address W 43, Tribune.

EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL OF 45 rooms, completely furnished, in town of 18,000, 90 miles from Chicago, $15,000; clear of incumbrance; will take $9,000 vacant property, balance easy. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

EXCHANGE—NEW PIANO OR ORGAN FOR lumber, brick, carpenter, or mason work. Apply to RUGG, 191 State-st.

EXCHANGE—$10,000 WORTH OF CLEAR BUSIness and residence property in Central New York for clear or nearly clear city or farm. W 46, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—LARGE STOCK FARM; VALue, $18,000; fruit farm, value, $6,000; 185 acres land in Nebraska, for city improved; two last pieces for personal property. Son of owner can be seen at 621 West Lake-st. from 12 to 3 o'clock for coming week; owners only need apply. C. W. CASTLE.

FOR EXCHANGE—425 ACRES TIMBER LAND IN Ohio; 400 acres in Harris County, Texas; 170 acres in Oceana County, Michigan; 9 lots in Tenth Ward, Pittsburg; $2,600 secured notes, for city unincumbered property or merchandise. Z 17, Tribune office.

I HAVE A LIVERY STOCK THAT I WILL TRADE for real estate. OSCAR FIELD, 168 Michigan-av.

TO EXCHANGE—207-ACRE FARM—THIS IS ONE of the best farms in Illinois (free and clear), three miles from St. Charles, Kane County, 35 miles from Chicago; 67 acres of splendid large timber, good houses and barns, all under fence. Price, $10,000. I want business property in city clear.
$5,000—This is 22-room 1-story and basement brick dwelling, brick barn 36x60, ice-house, hot beds, wells, cisterns, all kinds of fruits, shrubbery, etc., 5 acres of ground, in fact one of the finest places in Wisconsin, only half-mile from depot in Horicon, 40 miles from Milwaukee (free and clear). Property cost about $20,000. House is newly painted and calcimined. Want property in Chicago, stock of goods, or live stock, or lumber.
1,105-acre cotton-plantation in Mississippi, 15 houses, 600 acres under cultivation. This is one of the best-improved farms in the State, free and clear. Will trade for good farm near Chicago or city property, and pay $5,000 cash. Price, $12,000. Plantation has everything on it for the business, cotton-presses, gin-mills, etc. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, THE following farms, clear:
470 and 230 acres in McHenry County, Ill.
240 and 160 acres in Kankakee County, Ill.
180 acres in Franklin County, Ill.
600, 220, and 120 acres in Iroquois County, Ill.
960 acres in Crawford County, Ia.
320 acres in Marquette, Wis.
Also a fine brown-stone house, furnished complete, including piano, billiard table, etc., near Ashland-av., for merchandise. Also, two marble-front houses on Michigan and Wabash-avs. B. PHILPOT & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO EXCHANGE—GENT'S FINE GOLD WATCH and chain, stem-winder, lady's do., oil paintings, bronzes etc., or for sale. Address W 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ACCEPTED ORDER ON A first-class livery and boarding stable, North Side, for pair of diamond earrings worth $100; livery work or board for horses will be furnished at lowest cash rates. Address W 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, A $10,000 EQUITY in three houses on Congress-st.; two of them marble fronts. For particulars, address FRED. M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, octagon, brick and stone trimmings, all and every modern improvement, south front, 10 rooms, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., clear, and 1¼ blocks from two lines of street-cars; price, $5,500; would take only clear city lots for part. Address C 52, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—NOTES SECURED ON FARMS in this State for a stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing. J. L. LEE, 176 Washington-st., southwest corner Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,500, TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, West Side; $1,800, 160 acres, improved, Kansas; $1,440, 160 acres, excellent, Kansas; $2,250, brick cottage, West Side; $2,100, six lots, Milwaukee-av.; all clear, for merchandise. E. N. HOPKINS, 167 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN LANDS, A good dwelling-house and general store, stock of goods, fixtures, etc., in a thriving suburban town 25 miles from Chicago, doing a paying business. Address W 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW HAND-SEWED HARness for carpet and furniture. Address K 96, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MY TOP-BUGGY AND PHAEton for lumber and brick. Call at J. F. EMERY & CO.'S Auction and Sale Rooms, 166 and 168 Washington.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE, WELL-FURNISHED country hotel; also 15 sewing-machines. T. J. BOLENDER, Room 8, 107 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR, IMPROVED PROPERTY on the West Side for improved property on the North or South Side; will assume some incumbrance. Address H 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO LOTS OR GOOD farms or lands in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, or Michigan, one of the best flouring-mills in Western New York: water power and grain elevator into mill from vessels; capacity, 600 barrels per day; local trade established for 100,000 barrels per year. Address W 30, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE IN ELEVENTH Ward or farm, the best house in Fourteenth Ward, 581 West Superior-st. [illegible] ground; would put in some cash or clear lot. Call between 1 and 2 at once. WILL H. MOORE, Room 24, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS IN SOUTH LYNNE, free and clear, for first-class piano or other personal property. K 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A $2,000 EQUITY IN A HOUSE and lot in Chicago for suburban lots. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—TWO NO. 1 brick houses, West Side; incumbrance $2,000; no taxes or interest due; must sell; owner hard up. A. D. BINGHAM, 108 Fifth-av., Room 8.

WANTED—HARD COAL IN EXCHANGE FOR shirts to order, underwear, or furnishing goods at cash prices. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FINE CUSTOM tailoring for upright piano. Address A, 123 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF TIN AND hardware, with tools, $1,000, and well-located lots, for house and lot in city. DETZ, 69 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD BASE-BURNer stove, bedstead, with springs, and marble-top commode, for easy or fancy chairs or overcoat. Address K 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A FURNACE FOR A good horse. Address H 96, Tribune office.

WHAT WILL YOU EXCHANGE FOR NICE GROcery fixtures, counters, shelving, bins, etc.? am going West; something I can carry. H 66, Tribune.

WILD LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS, UNINcumbered, in Southern Kansas to exchange for merchandise and other good personal property. Address LANE & KENT, Burlington, Kan.

WILL TRADE FOR OTHER PROPERTY MY farm of 65 acres, 22 miles from the city and one-half mile from railroad depot; it has two acres grapes, 600 cherry trees, and apple orchard: the whole is in the best condition. H 67, Tribune office.

2 CLEAR HOUSES AND LOTS, WELL RENTED, near Twenty-fourth-st., worth $2,500 each, for sale or exchange for desirable North Side property. F 28, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A COMPETENT TEACHER OF LANGUAGES DEsires more pupils to take lessons in Latin, French, and German, plain and ornamental writing, and all the higher branches of mathematics, at the lowest rates. Lessons given during the day and evenings. Address K 31, Tribune office.

A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH, WHO HAS been for two years at New Haven coaching Yale students in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and fitting boys for college, desires a pupil. Address K 17, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, BOTH OF THE highest culture and refinement, would like to have rooms and board in a strictly first-class family in exchange for lessons of languages and music; references. Address H 58, Tribune office.

A LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES TO TEACH English and French in a private family a few hours during the day. Address H 94, Tribune office.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, CORNER PEORIA and Madison-sts., guarantees that in one course of instruction the pupil may be able to perform on piano, organ, or guitar, what will take years by the old method. Our mode of instruction is new and pleasing, and acknowledged to be the most thorough. Instruction evenings, if desired. Terms very reasonable. J. H. MACDONALD, Principal.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MUSICAL SCIENCE, 255 West Madison-st., Miss Greer, Principal. New method, and thorough instruction on piano, organ, and guitar. Terms moderate. No fancy prices.

FOWLER'S DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOLS, 143 EAST Monroe-st.—First-class English training to those preparing for law, arts, or public speaking.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN PAINTING—INK, water-colors, and ivory-types. Call on or address C. J. FLANDERS, 488 West Madison-st.

PROF. L. EDOUARD (PARIS), FRENCH MASTER at the Chicago Musical College. Under my direction the pupil is, after a comparatively limited time, qualified to read, translate, write, and speak French correctly and fluently. Several classes in formation. Terms in classes, $5 for 20 lessons. For other terms and particulars send for circulars and address Prof. L. ED., 493 Wabash-av. and 9 Langley-av.

VIOLONCELLO, VIOLIN, PIANO, THOROUGH-bass, etc., F. HOLLANDS, teacher and superintendent. 72 Granger-st., and 85 Dearborn-st. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO have somebody teach him the art of song and dance business, either gentleman or lady. Address K 15, Tribune office.

$2 A MONTH EACH—PIANO AND VOCAL LESsons by competent lady teachers. Rooms 9 and 10 Farwell Hall, 148 Madison-st. Terms in advance.

285 STUDENTS HAVE RECEIVED INDIVIDUAL instruction at the Chicago Commercial Institute, 84 LaSalle-st., within the last two years. Commercial branches a specialty. Open day and evening.

SPORTING GOODS.

ANY ONE HAVING A CREEDMORE RIFLE OF approved pattern and in good condition can hear of a cash customer by stating terms, pattern, etc. Address F 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SILVER-MOUNTED Frank Wesson 32-inch rifle, at a bargain. Can be seen at the store of ORR & SACKETT, 184 Clark-st.

SHOT-GUN, BREECH-LOADER, ENGLISH MAKE, weight 7¾; what have you to trade for it; will sell cheap. Address H 42, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GO SEE THE WONDER OF THE WORLD IN LIFE-reading. MADAME TERHUNE, 239 Hubbard-st.

HARRY BASTIAN—MATERIALIZING SEANCES Sunday and Tuesday at 394 South Dearborn-st., formerly R. P. Journal Building; Monday and Wednesday at 121 Winchester-av., corner Van Buren-st.

MME. MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 934 State-st., near Archer-av. Established 1865.

MRS. PORTER, GREATEST BUSINESS AND medical clairvoyant; just arrived in this country; has visited all the cities in Europe; is pronounced the greatest wonder of the world; tells names; shows likenesses; causes speedy marriages; brings together separated; advises in business losses, etc.; brings to this country the great Hindoo charm against evil influence, sickness, and death. 852 Wabash-av. No gents.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND window sash and glass. Apply at 66 South Clinton-st.

BOSTON.

Some of the Literary Fruits of the Political Campaign.

Journalist and Poet—A Masque of Poets—Who Is Who?

Richard Grant White on the Torture of the Innocents.

Three Workingmen---A Hit at Brazen Beggars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The great interest all through the fierce fight of the last political campaign brought out more real wit and humor, in the way of squib and satire in various forms, than is often evoked on such occasions. To be sure there was ample opportunity for it when Butler was the target, for there are so many "points" that can be made in connection with him politically and personally. But the depth of the interest proceeding from the momentous crisis of the hour called out here and there a clever effusion from pens that usually work only in the graver discussion of national themes. The sharpest of these was by a young journalist on one of the oldest of the New-England newspapers,—a young man whose scholarly attainments are admitted by every one who is associated with him, and plainly proven by his editorials. It is a parody on Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," and so "wickedly good" that I must give it place here:

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

B. F. B.

One more unfortunate,
Bottled again,
Dead for a third time.
Smothered with pain,
Speak of him tenderly,
Run not to tease;
If he'll but stay dead,
Leave him at ease.

Make no deep scrutiny
Into his mutiny,
For he damaged himself.
The help that he sought,
And the votes that he bought,
Drew from his own pelf.

Wake not that voice of his,
Language unchoice of his,
Blackguard at best.
Stir not those lies of his;
And from those eyes of his,
Dreadfully staring
With cock-eyed obliquity,
Look there's no bearing.
Devil-may-caring
Squint of iniquity,
Give us a rest.

Lay him out tenderly,
Touch him with care,
Stir not his cussedness,
To get up a rear.
Knowing his cheekiness,
And energy evil,
And hoping with meekness
He's gone to the devil.

Of course in the community where this was published there was a furore of approbation

FROM THE ANTI-BUTLERITES.

To show what fine work the author of this squib can do in the highest strain of poetry, I have only to subjoin the following:

LOVE'S PAIN.

I've thought, if those dumb heathen gods could breathe,
As shapeless, strengthless, wooden things they stand,
And feel the holy incense round them wreathe,
And see before them offerings of the land;
And know that unto them is worship paid
From pure hearts kneeling on the verdant sod,
Looking to helplessness for light and aid
Because by fate they know no higher god:
How their dull hearts must ache with constant pain,
And sense of shame and fear to be flung down
When all their weakness must one day be plain,
And fire avenge the undeserved crown.
And reading my Love's letter, sad and sweet, I sigh,
Knowing that such a helpless, wooden god am I.

This poem was first published in the Boston *Advertiser* several years—it may have been five years—ago. Two years ago a literary critic of Boston spoke of it to me as one of the finest sonnets in the English language, at the same time telling me the name of its author. A little after this the poem was republished in the *Golden Rule* at the request of one of its admirers. No one, to read the serious, dispassionate considerations of the public questions of the day which characterize the editorial articles of the journalist, would think that one and the same brain conceived the rollicking B. F. B. squib and the exquisite sonnet of "Love's Pain." All journalists are not thus varied in their talents, but more of them than we think have had the making of poets in them perhaps,—the prosaic realities of life being the motive power which has set them to prose work.

As I write the above sentence, a messenger hands me a bookful of poets' songs. It is the long-talked-of, the long-hoped-for "Masque of Poets," which

THAT WISE CATERER

for literary palates, the Sphinx of Roberts Brothers, has prepared for us. The book is one of the No-Name Series. Its plan I have indicated before,—that of a collection of original poems from various English and American poets, whose names are studiously withheld. This is the "Masque" which suggests the title.

Let us look up some of these songs and see if we can guess the masquer's name beneath the rhyme and the fire of the thought. As I have had a taste before of the feast in stray bits here and there while in the process of preparation, I do not need to study the sheets so lengthily as if I had had all these sweets suddenly sprung upon me; and as I look now over the pages I catch some of the remembered verses with a fresh thrill of pleasure.

Here is a perfect bit called "Provencal Lovers." Let me give two of the stanzas as a promise of its perfection:

Within the garden of Beaucaire
He met her by a secret stair;—
The night was centuries ago.
Said Aucassin, "My love, my pet,
These old confessors vex me so!
They threaten all the pains of hell
Unless I give you up, ma belle;"—
Said Aucassin to Nicolette.

"Now, who should there in Heaven be
To fill your place, ma tres-douce mie?
To reach that spot I little care!
There all the droning priests are met;—
All the cripples, too, are there
That unto shrines and altars cling
To filch the Peter-pence we bring;"—
Said Aucassin to Nicolette.

Through the half-dozen more stanzas,

THE GAY, IMPETUOUS SPIRIT

holds its own to the end, and at the end every lyric lover will cry, "Who is the author? Who sings thus behind this masque?" Who indeed? I have a conviction that the guessing on this will be like the old childish game which gives the initial letter of an object in the room, and as the guesser strolls about on his errand he is warned that he is "burning," or "cold," as he nears or distances the object of mystery. We may have the initial letter here of ease and grace, but I opine that another hand wrought this gay and gallant song than the one that will be suspected. Most readers will stray into the cold, and few, very few, will burn with the closeness of discovery. It is a practiced singer, but his masque is fitted so firmly that even his best friends may not find him out.

Another poem, in a very different key, but delightfully lyrical, is "Running the Blockade." The opening verse will give an idea of its ring:

Hove in the stays, she lay,
In the blockading grounds
Of the North Carolina sounds,
Beleaguered half a day,
The good ship Heir of Lynn;
The still air shut her in
The very focus of light;
Where the sea grows hot and white,
As if it had turned to salt
Or solid rock, with a fault
That clipped the horizon's edge
In a long, irregular ledge.

Reading this stanza and running through the ballad is a hunting chorus which plays as vivid a part, now and then, as Hood's reiterated warning stanza in his "Haunted House." Taken for all in all,

"RUNNING THE BLOCKADE"

is a ballad that one doesn't meet nowadays at every turn. "It sounds like Stedman," cry out a chorus of voices as the ballad chorus and the spirited stanzas that follow run off the tongue. Which is very true, for one recalls in these lines:

So, all through the night, in the darkness they grope,
In the wash of the water, and swish of the spray,
Clung the sloop to the chase, as if towed by a rope,
Till the morning sun slipped it, at breaking of day.
Tira la, sang the bugles,—a fox stole away!
Stole away; stole away; stole away; stole away:
Tira la sang the bugles,—a fox stole away.

—the swinging music of "Kearney at Seven Pines."

Then we come upon a change like this in a poem about Concord a year after her Centennial celebration:

The plain, proud little town,
Amid her meadows brown,
Sits lone again, and the great world's din
Her thought no more doth drown.

There is a sonnet called

"QUESTION AND NO ANSWER,"

beginning thus:

Is it Ethics or Physics? Ah, that is the question:
Is it trouble of Conscience or morbid digestion?

which we shall all hazard our guessing reputation upon in the assertion that Oliver Wendell Holmes and no other is at the bottom of it. The book concludes with a long story in Byron's Don Juan style of verse. It is a cleverly-told little story, with dashes of wit, and satire, and humor at the tricks and manners of the present day. A stanza will show something of its spirit:

Here, things are so astonishingly mixed,
And mortals still so little understood,
It takes a saint indeed to choose betwixt
The bad that's pleasant and the bitter good,
Always with perfect faith and certitude!
Evil, perhaps, being nothing more nor less
Than good in disproportion, or excess.

And after mingling with this goodly company, and listening to their various songs,

ALL OUR CURIOSITY RISES UP

in the question of Who is who? Here is Joaquin Miller somewhere, and somebody whispers that Bret Harte is of the company, and Whittier, and Holmes, and Stedman we know are behind the masques. But who is who? The conundrum waits to be solved.

In the meantime here are the advance sheets of the *Atlantic* for December, with a long poem of Stedman's about Bryant,—a fine poem with noble Miltonian strains in it suited to the subject. One of the most valuable papers in the magazine, if only the people who need it most could be brought to read it, is Richard Grant White's, "The Nature of Music." The people to whom I refer are the heads of families, and the directors, committees, or whoever has to do with the wholesale teaching of singing in public schools. How many

VAIN, AMBITIOUS MOTHERS,

who persist in spending and wasting money year after year upon what they are ignorantly pleased to call "the musical education" of daughters without the least natural taste for the divine art, ought to be confronted with this:

Among the mistaken notions that have long prevailed in regard to music is the one that a taste may be planted and cultivated in almost any young person, and that some skill in musical execution may be attained by almost any one who will begin early enough and practice long enough. I say almost, because there are some young people of either sex who, joining to their natural incapacity of music a certain stolidity, a certain stubbornness,—or shall we say a certain combination of self-knowledge and self-respect?—prove so thoroughly impracticable in this respect that it has to be confessed that they have absolutely no talent for music. Such as these, however, are regarded by the holders of the notion aforesaid as the very rare exceptions,—exceptions which, they say, with admirable logic quite worthy of the notion it is intended to support, prove the rule. It is gravely proposed by these people that music should be made a part of the routine of early education in all schools, and that all, or practically all, children of adolescent persons should be taught to sing or to play at sight. It is admitted that they will attain to various degrees of proficiency in skill of music; but it is assumed that all, or nearly all, of them will acquire some executive ability,—enough to take part in concerted music; at least enough to have made the training a valuable part of education. It would be as reasonable to expect all the girls to have black eyes, and all the boys to grow to be six feet high. The great number of people who are wholly without musical perceptions, and who are born without even the germs of musical development, seems to be little suspected; as little as, until a few years ago, it was known that a very considerable proportion of the men and women around us had not only no eye for color, but could not distinguish the real difference between the very primary colors themselves.

It will take more than this authority, however, to convince a certain class of dense dullards, whose end and aim of living is the outdoing of their neighbors, that their money spent is not only wasteful, but wicked, as one of the means of cruelty to the young human animal. So, for a considerable period yet, we shall be tortured by "variations," and nocturnes, and other "pieces,"

BANGED OUT OF TIME AND TUNE,

upon a long-suffering string-snapping piano, while our sympathies with the little victims sacrificed in this show business will add a perceptible moiety to our own torture.

The other notable articles of the month are Brooks Adams' "Oppressive Taxation and Its Remedy," and "Three Typical Workingmen." The author's name is not given with the latter, more's the pity, for it is an exceedingly interesting paper, and very clearly presents in the three types the classes of men who are just now very prominently before the public as powers for good and evil.

Mr. Howells' "Lady of the Aristook" comes on promisingly enough, though one gets a little tired of Stamford's consciousness and his "views."

In reading Dr. Forest's story of the United States Senator who was led from the path of honesty by "the other fellow," and who dies at last from delirium tremens, the unsophisticated reader gets an idea that this is meant as a true story of the sudden deaths of political men from what is *called* "overwork." It is a strong story, but unpleasant, as are a good many of these so-called realistic pictures of our present life, by our present writers. This one, however, may be a necessary picture, which is what cannot be said of a good many of the sketches of character to-day.

In the Contributors' Club,

BOSTON PEOPLE,

who pride themselves on their Handel and Haydn Society, Apollo Club, and the rest of the musical societies, will be furious to find that Boston's claim to be musically considered is coolly and decidedly negatived. There is a sharp hit at the people who are constantly expecting an author, if he happens to be an acquaintance, to bestow a copy of his book upon them. But it is doubtful if the people who need to read and take hints from this will be the right ones to do so. They are a good deal of the same texture of character of the autograph-hunter, and when they die will find themselves entering the same little purgatory together for their sins against long-suffering authors. With which pious prophecy I will leave them to the tender mercies of the *Atlantic* contributor. N. P.

THE LECTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—I have just received the inclosed from a Boston lady, and it occurs to me it would form a fitting P. S. to one of your lively correspondent's letters from that city:

Scene, a street in Boston. Enter a gentleman and a young lady, meeting:

"Oh! where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to the lecture, sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"
"The subject won't interest *you*," she said.

"Oh! what *is* the subject, my pretty maid?"
"The final extinction of man," she said.

Exeunt omnes.

SONG: ON THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

Autumn's winds are sighing—Nature's leaves are dying,
And are falling gently to the ground;
Cold the air is blowing, ever sadly showing
Hoary Winter soon will reign around.

Birds no more are filling all the air with trilling,
But they flit about in numbers few;
And the pretty flowers deck no more the bowers,
Nor the garden brighten with their hue.

Oft we feel a sadness, as of Summer's gladness
Think we, and the verdant meadows where,
Trusting naught of sorrow would o'ercloud the morrow,
Sauntered we into the morning-air.

Many was the party we recall, which hearty
Started forth to spend the pleasant day,
And, with feelings very happy, ballade merry
Sang as flew the homeward ride away.

Winter's now before us, and will soon be o'er us,
With his snowy skies and darkened air.
Shall we shrink to meet him, shall we dread to greet him,
As unwelcome visitor of care?

No, let us not sadly think of him, but gladly
Welcome all the pleasures of the snow—
Welcome all the pleasure which it is our measure
To enjoy around the fireside's glow.

When the wind is blowing fiercely, and it's snowing,
Sheltered from the raging of the storm,
Feel we more the nearness of our friends, the dearness
Of our pleasant habitation warm.

But there will be present many days unpleasant
Ling'ring long and gloomy o'er our homes;
Bear them all with gladness—all of Winter's sadness
Makes the Summer sweeter when it comes.

DEARBORN AVENUE, CHICAGO. B. R. B.

Safe Combinations.

Banks should never give the safe combination to the janitor. They should give it to the last customer in the bank at night, and tell him to be sure and remember it, so they can have it in the morning. Or they might leave the key hanging out of the door, and write the combination on the vault-door in chalk.

No Liquor in the White-House.

Boston Transcript.

No liquor of any kind will be served at White-House dinners the coming season, with the single exception of the annual dinner to the diplomatic corps; and even then there will be no wine glasses before the President and Mrs. Hayes.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

Communications intended for THE DRAUGHT EDITOR should be addressed to O. D. ORVIS, P.-O. Box 215, Chicago, Ill.

For Publisher's price-list of standard works on the game, address the Draught Editor.

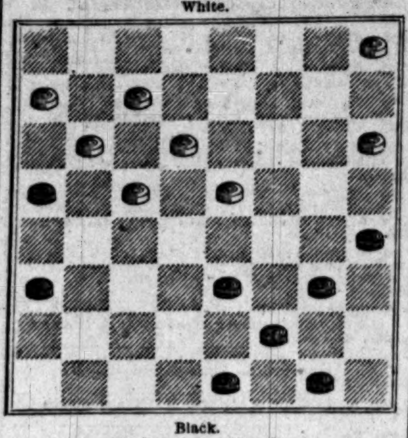
CHECKER-PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.

Athenæum, No. 50 Dearborn street.

PROBLEM NO. 92.

By JAMES LABADIE, Chatham, Ontario.
Respectfully inscribed to C. Hefter, Chicago.

White.



Black.

Black to move and win.

POSITION NO. 92.

By E. H. BRYANT, Waverly, Ia.

Black men on 1, 10, 22, 24. Kings 9, 31, 32.
White men on 11, 17, 21, 25, 28, 29. Kings 2, 18, 19.
Black to move and win.

CHECKER CHATTER.

Owing to the continued absence of the Draught Editor, answers to correspondents are necessarily deferred until our next Sunday's issue.

The Boston *Globe* is authorized to say that Mr. C. F. Barker will play any player of the United States or Canada a match of fifty games for $100 a side who will come to Boston.

Mr. McNab, of Hamilton, visited the ex-champion Labadie at Chatham, Ont., a few days ago, and contested eight games. Score: Labadie, 6; McNab, 0; and two games were drawn.

Mr. John Dempster, who claims to be the champion draught-player of New York City, recently played seven games with the leading Newark players, of which Mr. Dempster won five, lost none, and two games were drawn.

Mr. James H. Irwin, the irrepressible checker enthusiast, of Boston, was in Cleveland, O., at last advices, where he had played twenty-seven games, of which he won nine, lost nine, and drew nine. Whether James offered to play for a small stake, or tried to "bluff" any of those Cleveland chaps, is not stated.

The *National Checker Journal* for October has made its appearance, being the initial number of a magazine devoted exclusively to the game of draughts, and published by Mr. C. M. Wilder, at Boston, Mass. Mr. Wilder has introduced some new features in his publication, and offers the same to subscribers at the very nominal price of 50 cents a year. Every player in the land should order it.

Checkers are comparatively quiet in New York. About the only interesting feature at present is the Davie-De Cou match now in progress at Brooklyn. Mr. Davie is the draught editor of the *Scotsman*, and enjoys a local reputation of being quite a master at the game. Mr. De Cou is an old player, and has for many years held his own pretty well among the players of New York and Brooklyn. Both players were confident of their ability to defeat the other, and a match of thirty games for $50 was accordingly arranged. Play began on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., and resulted in three games being played, of which one was scored by Mr. Davie, the other two being drawn. The draught editor of this paper was present during the first evening's play, and recorded the games, which are given below. It will be seen that Mr. Davie should have won all three games. Judging by the relative skill of the players, as displayed the first night, Mr. Davie has an easy victory in store.

SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 91.

By H. C. Chipman.

7—11 (1)	6—24	11—15	8—11	White
15—10	28—19	19—10	22—18	wins.
		(1)		
6—9	17—22	26—23	8—15	31—27
28—24	6—2	14—10	19—10	2—7
9—14 (2)	22—26	13—17 (4)	23—18	27—31
15—10	2—7	10—6	10—7	7—11
7—11 (3)	26—31	17—22	18—15	
10—6	7—16	6—2	7—3	White
14—17	31—26	22—26	26—31	wins.
22—18	18—14	16—11	3—8	
		(2)		
7—11	22—15	23—27	7—11	24—8
15—10	11—18	2—7	27—24	4—11
9—14	19—15	27—31	11—4	
10—6	18—23	24—19	13—17	White
14—18	6—2	31—27	15—11	wins.
		(3)		
14—17	26—31	13—17	17—22	22—26
10—3	3—7	7—11	15—11	11—15
17—26	31—27	24—27	24—8	26—31
19—15	24—19	11—4	4—11	20—16
				W. wins.
		(4)		
23—18	19—10	26—31	7—3	24—19
16—11	17—22	7—11	32—28	20—16
8—15	7—2	31—27	24—19	19—10
10—7	22—26	10—7	28—24	11—7
13—17	2—7	27—32	19—15	12—19
				W. wins.

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 91.

By W. K. Abbott.

28—22	19—24	14—9	9—6	21—14
17—26	28—19	4—11	2—9	29—25
25—22	18—15	10—6	5—21	14—17
26—17	11—18	1—10	13—17	W. wins.

GAME NO. 280—FIFE.

(First game.)

Played in Brooklyn between Messrs. Davie and De Cou, in their match for a stake of $50.

Davie's move.

11—15	18—25	10—19	27—31	9—14
23—19	29—22	24—15	18—15	28—24
9—14	8—11	3—7	31—27	14—18
22—17	27—23	27—24	19—16	24—19
5—9	11—15	7—10	27—23	18—23
17—13	31—26	24—19	15—10	11—15
14—18	4—8	18—23	23—19 (a)	10—6
19—16	23—19	26—22	16—12	15—18
12—19	15—18	23—27	19—23	23—27
26—23	22—15	13—9	12—3	19—16
19—26	7—11	6—13	15—6	6—10
30—5	32—27	15—6	3—8	18—14
15—18	11—18	2—9	6—10	10—17
25—22	19—15	22—18	8—11	Drawn.

(a) Mr. Davie could have won easily at this point as follows: 8—12, 16—11, 23—19, 10—7, 19—15, 11—8, 15—11. Black wins.—ED.

GAME NO. 281—LAIRD AND LADY.

(Second game.)

Played in the Davie-De Cou match.

De Cou's move.

11—15	18—27	11—18	31—26	18—14
23—19	32—23	24—19	18—15	8—3
8—11	1—6	8—11	26—22	27—24
22—17	25—21	19—15	15—11	3—7
9—13	6—9	13—17	22—18	12—16
17—14	31—27	15—8	11—8 (a)	7—3
10—17	9—18	17—21	31—27	16—19
21—14	21—14	10—6	10—6	11—16
6—10	2—6	21—30	18—15	19—23
25—21	30—25	14—10	6—1	16—12
10—17	6—9	18—22	15—11 (b)	14—6
21—14	28—24	6—2	1—6	3—10
15—18	9—13	22—26	9—13	24—19
19—15	26—22	27—24	24—19	16—11
4—8	11—15	26—31	3—7	19—16
24—20	19—10	8—4	19—15	11—15
13—17	7—11	5—9	11—18	16—12
27—23	22—15	23—18	2—11	10—14
				Davie won.

(a) Black should have drawn after this move.
(b) Another fatal move. Almost any other would have drawn.

GAME NO. 282—DYKE.

(Third game.)

Played in the Davie-De Cou match.

Davie's move.

11—15	4—8	15—18	18—23	16—23
22—17	27—23	22—15	25—22	7—11
15—19	8—12	11—18	23—27	23—18
24—15	23—16	23—14	22—18	28—24
10—19	12—19	9—18	27—31	18—22
23—16	31—27	24—19	18—14	11—7
12—19	3—8	2—7	31—27	6—9 (a)
25—22	28—23	21—17	14—7	13—6
8—11	19—28	18—12	27—20	22—13
29—25	30—23	32—28	7—3	24—20
11—15	7—11	7—10	20—16	1—10
17—13	28—24	27—24	3—7	7—14 (b)
				Drawn.

(a) Either 5—9 or 22—25 lead to a win.
(b) A provoking draw, which Mr. Davie entirely overlooked.

GAME NO. 283—CROSS.

By Mr. C. Hefter, correcting the play given in "Bowen's Authors." Each variation is credited to the original author, followed by Mr. Hefter's correction or improvement:

11—15	26—23	16—19	22—17	18—9
23—18	8—11	20—16	27—23 (2)	25—21
8—11	17—13	14—18	30—25	7—10 (b)
27—23	11—16 (a)	16—12	23—26 (1)	8—11
4—8	24—20	18—23	17—14	19—23
23—19	15—24	11—8	10—17	28—24
9—14	20—11	23—27	21—14	9—14 (c)
18—9	7—16	8—4	1—5	24—19
5—14	27—11	27—32	25—21	14—18
22—17	18—27	4—8	26—22	11—7*
15—18	31—24	2—7	21—17	White
32—27	12—16	25—22	22—18	wins.
11—15 (3)	24—20	32—27	29—25	Adair.

(a) Forming var. 984. 1—5 draws here.
(b) 19—23, 28—24, 6—10, 13—6, 7—11, drawn.
(c) 23—27 draws.
(*) Continue 18—14, drawn.—Bowen.

(1)

10—15, 17—14*, etc., wins by Adair.
(*) Play 13—9 and an immediate win.

(2)

19—23, 29—25, 23—26*, etc., White wins. Adair's var. 983, but play at*

27—24	17—10	24—27	25—21	27—24
28—19	6—24	17—14	31—27	Drawn.
10—14	21—17	27—31	30—25	

(3)

6—9	27—23	11—15	27—24	10—17
25—22 (d)(4)	15—24	26—23	8—12	21—14
18—25	28—19	7—11	23—19	18—25
29—22	8—11	16—7	1—5	19—10
9—13	19—16	2—11	30—26	25—30
24—20	12—19	31—27	14—18 (e)	Black
11—15	23—16	3—8	17—14	wins.

(d) Parrow and Casserly give this to draw, but unless they can improve this play for White before (e), their play is almost worthless.

(4)

19—15	2—6	28—24 (5)	16—19	30—23
10—19	17—10	12—16	26—23	9—13 (g)
24—15	7—14	24—20 (f)	19—26	Drawn.
				Adair.

(f) Try 27—23, etc., for a draw.
(g) Black can win easily by 3—7, 31—26, 7—10 here.

(5)

27—24 (7)	18—27	20—4	6—10	22—17
12—16	24—20	27—32	26—22	1—6
29—23 (6)	11—18	18—23	18—23 (h)	Drawn.
				Adair.

(h) Black can win here by 1—6, 22—15, 10—19, 31—26, 9—13. Black wins.

(6)

31—27	1—5	25—18	7—10	18—15 (j)
16—20	23—19	13—17	16—7	26—30
26—23	5—9	29—25	10—26	7—2
9—13	26—23	3—7	23—27 (i)	B. wins.
30—26	18—22	19—16	20—27	Adair.

(i) 7—2 draws. (j) 23—19 draws also.

(7)

26—23	27—24 (8)	24—20	20—4	B. wins.
12—16	18—27 (k)	11—18	27—32	

(k) Runs into var. 5, and thus beats Adair's var. 949.

(8)

21—17	11—18	24—20	10—15 (m)	Drawn.
14—21	28—24 (l)	6—10	26—22	Adair.
23—5	8—11	31—26	19—22	

(l) 25—30 draws.—C. H.
(m) Black loses a chance to win here by

11—15	27—18	10—14	17—14	31—27
20—11	15—31	22—17	18—23	B. wins.
18—22	25—22	14—18	14—10	C. H.

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R. M. HOOLEY..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
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Special Engagement OF ELIZA WEATHERSBY'S FROLIQUES, AND MR. N. C. GOODWIN, JR.,

In their new Musical Bagatelle, written by B. E. Woolf, Esq., author of the "Mighty Dollar," &c., entitled

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CHARACTERS IN THE COMEDY:

Minnie Clover..........Miss Eliza Weathersby
Prof. Pygmalion Whiffles (Piggy for short), Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Jr
Miss Constance, with songs..........Miss Elma Delaro
Miss Euphemia Bang..........Miss Jennie Weathersby
Major Garroway Bang..........Mr. Harry Phillips
Arthur Doveleigh..........Mr. W. J. Stanton

CHARACTERS IN THE BURLESQUE:

The Prince..........Minnie Clover
The Villain..........Prof. Pygmalion Whiffles
The Princess..........Miss Constance
The Fairy..........Miss Bang
The Count..........Arthur
The Audience..........Major Bang

During the action of the piece,

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Will introduce his Wonderful Imitations of the following celebrated actors: Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, John T. Raymond, Stuart Robson, Lawrence Barrett, Charles Fechter, Frank Mayo, and many others.
The performance will commence with the new Farcical Absurdity, called

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MARIE ROSE Whose Eastern tour has been a series of ovations, unprecedented since the days of Jenny Lind and Parepa-Rosa. Says the Graphic: "The fascination of her presence is even more apparent in the concert room than on the lyric stage."

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PEASE The distinguished Piano Virtuoso and Composer.

COLBY The well-known Musical Director and Accompanist, all to appear under the auspices of

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Popular prices. Only $1, including reserved seat. Sale of seats begins at Root & Sons' Music Store, 156 State-st., Tuesday morning, Nov. 26, at 9 o'clock.

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Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
REYNOLDS, FAY & GARDNER..........Proprietors.
WM. EMMETT..........Manager.

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BLANCHE SELWYN, Vocal Changes.
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The Jardin Mabille Minuet; or, A Glimpse at Paris by Gaslight. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! Extra Performances Sunday Afternoon and Evening.

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GRAND SACRED CONCERT

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AMUSEMENTS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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GRAND CONCERT

AND

Miscellaneous Entertainment!

IN AID OF THE

HOUSE of the GOOD SHEPHERD,

When, by special permission of M. Strakosch, Esq., the following artists of the Italian Opera Company, who have kindly volunteered their services, will appear in GRAND CONCERT:

MISS MARIA LITTA.
SIGNORITA GALEMBERTI.
Mr. Westberg, Mr. Geo. H. Conly
Mr. S. Behrens, and Sig. DeNovellis.
Musical Directors..Mr. S. Behrens and Sig. De Novellis

The following talented artists have also volunteered their services:

MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY and MR. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.,
From Hooley's Theatre, in CHOICE SELECTIONS.

MISS JESSIE F. BARTLETT, the brilliant contralto, late of the Richings-Bernard Opera Company, in favorite ballads.

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For particulars see bills of the day.

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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE

GRAND

ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock, first time in this city of George Bizet's romantic Opera,

CARMEN. CARMEN. CARMEN.

With New Scenery, New and Magnificent Costumes by Ascoli, of Venice, Mise en scene and Properties by Sig. Abiati, with the following extraordinary Star cast:

MISS C. L. KELLOGG as..........CARMEN
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L. G. GOTTSCHALK as....IL REMENDATO
MR. CAUFFMAN as..........ZUNIGO
Lancaster, Hoffman, Barberis, Barili.

Incidental Ballet by the MENZELI SISTERS.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19..........MARTHA.
M'LLE LITTA. MISS CARY.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 20..TROVATORE.
Thursday Evening, Nov. 21..........CARMEN.
Friday Evening, Nov. 22..........FAVORITA.
Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 p. m., Farewell Matinee..........LUCIA.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 23, Positively Last Night of the Season...MIGNON.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Second Balcony, 50 cents.
Seats can now be secured at Box Office.
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COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY!

The greatest of successful Extravaganzas,

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Monday, Nick Roberts' Humpty Dumpty Troupe.

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Will open its Loan Exhibition by a Reception Thursday evening, Nov. 21, from 8 to 11.
The Exhibit will continue daily until Dec. 24, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Season and single tickets for sale at Jansen & McClurg's, Cobb & Bingham's, and at the door.

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Will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 a. m., a stock of FLUID EXTRACTS, warranted, carboys and stock and fixtures of a Drug Manufactory.

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Friday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 a. m.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

New Parlor Suits,

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Full Line Carpets,
Stoves of All Kinds,
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ENTIRE STOCK OF

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FRIDAY, NOV. 22, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Nos. 58 and 60 WEST MADISON-ST., Second Floor.

20 Parlor Sets in Raw Silk, Terry, and Hair Cloth. Wetzler's Patent Lounges in Enameled Cloth, Terry, and Plush. Rockers, Easy Chairs, Marble-top Dressing-case, Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bookcases, Frames, Upholstery Stock, Tools, and Fixtures.
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SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 9:30 o'clock, at 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
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By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

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On Monday, Nov. 18, at 10 O'Clock,

The contents of

RESTAURANT,

No. 59 Dearborn-st., near Randolph.

Range and Furniture, Broiler, 12 Tables, 12 Castors, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, 1 Counter (cost $125), 2 Show-Cases, four 4-light Chandeliers, Table Cloths and Napkins.
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WE WILL SELL

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2,000 Cases Prime Goods.

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30 CRATES of ENGLISH WARE

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50 Crates American W. G. & C. C. Ware.
40 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware.
300 Barrels Glassware.

Also Lamps, Burners, Chimneys, Shades, Motto Cups and Saucers, etc.

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38 Crates Crockery in open lots.
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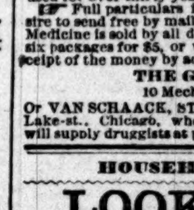
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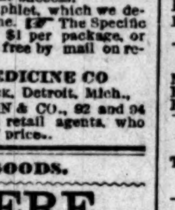
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Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 203 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Everybody from Atlantic to Pacific has heard of Dr. Olin's skill as a specialist in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of men and women. Success is merit, his patients are numbered by thousands. Consultation free and confidential. Invalids get his opinion first. Send two 3 cent stamps for "Guide to Health," Large work, 50 cents—a wealth of choice information of special interest to both sexes. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

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CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

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A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Alexandre, — Cut to Fit Medium Shaped Hands.
The Boudier, — Cut to Fit Long, Slender Hands, with Tapered Fingers.
In 3, 4, 6, & 10 Buttons.

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PRICES BEING THE LOWEST

In Chicago or New York, every pair is fitted to your hands before purchasing.

Paris Kid Glove Depot,

94 State-st.,

Second Door North of Washington.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 a m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Exress.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:35 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk — Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 5:40 p m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:35 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Night Express	†10.00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily..........*9:00 a m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until..........8:00 p m
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily..........9:00 a m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly..........7:00 p m
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., weekly..........7:00 p m
Docks, foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

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Bids will be received until Nov. 2 Trustees of the Town of Cicero, Cook $10,000 of Town Bonds running 20 ye at 6 per cent per annum, payable sem Merchants' Exchange National Bank, further information address J. J. Mc 112 Randolph-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTIC

I HAVE L

The (Potter) Palmer House for the be fully published in the Tribune to now—3 a. m.—to have it done to (Potter) Palmer to dispute successf have to say. I am and shall be hereaf city, at the Grand Pacific during busi 9 a. m. to 11 p. m., representing Bros., of New York, for the sale o Dark Continent. JOEL H

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